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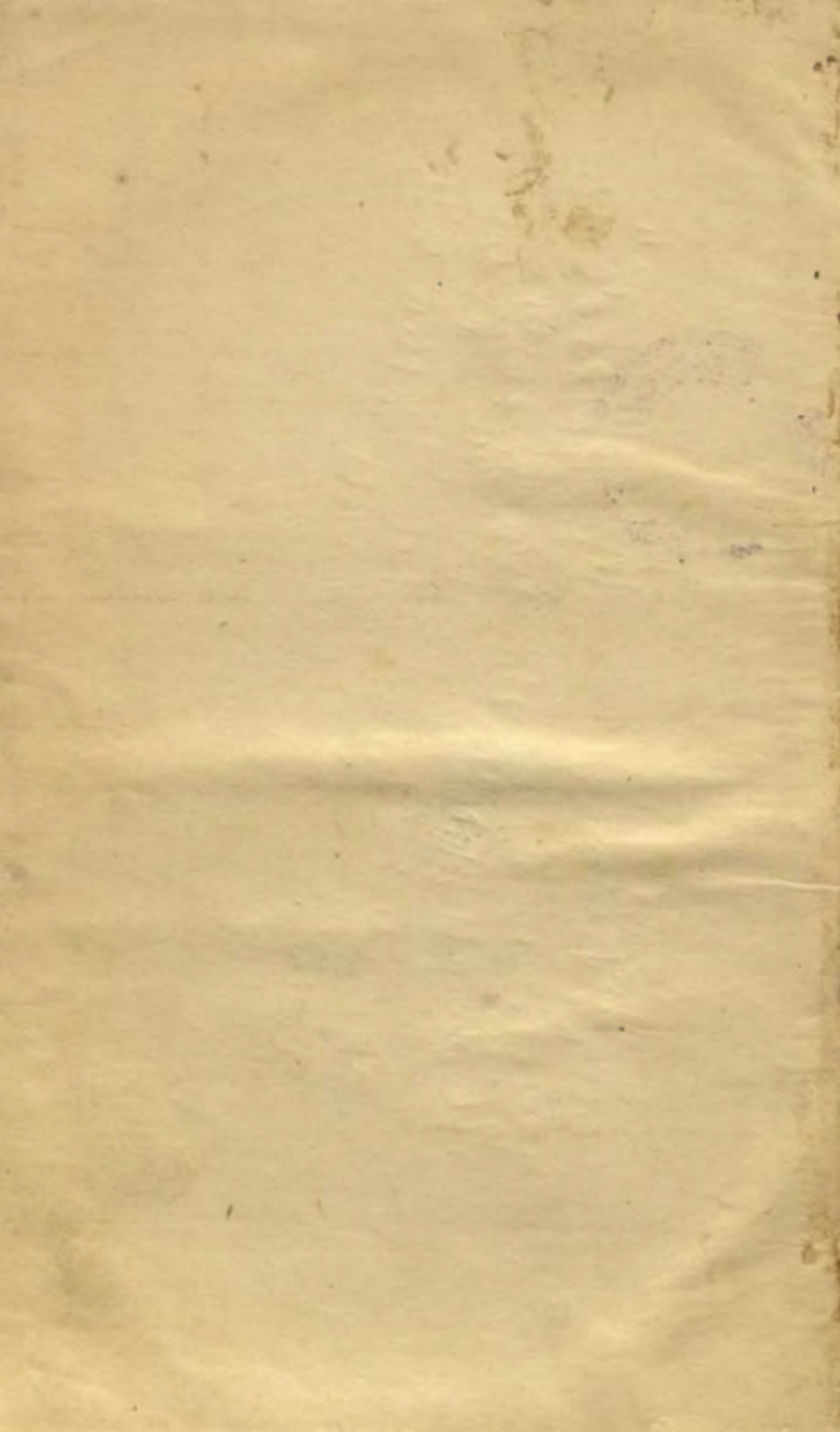
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THE
ASIATIC JOURNAL

AND

MONTHLY REGISTER

FOR

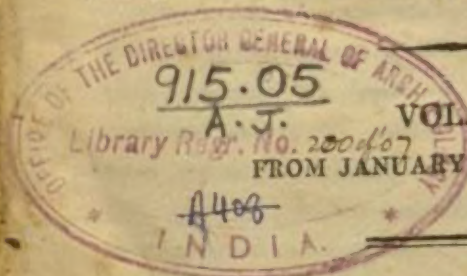
British India and its Dependencies.

25526

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LONDON:

PRINTED FOR BLACK, PARBURY, & ALLEN,
BOOKSELLERS TO THE HONOURABLE EAST-INDIA COMPANY,
LEADENHALL STREET.

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PREFACE.

It would be an injustice to themselves as well as an unbecoming forgetfulness of the numerous and highly respectable portion of the public which has favoured the conductors of the Asiatic Journal with their patronage, were they to omit the opportunity afforded by the completion of another volume, of expressing their gratitude for the support the publication has already obtained at this early stage of its establishment, and the desire they feel for the extension of its influence and usefulness.

After more than half a century had elapsed, since the power of Britain became ascendant in the East, a periodical publication devoted to convey information respecting an Empire claiming the allegiance of princes and nations, and whose influence is felt throughout all Asia, was any thing but premature and unrequired.

If we consider the magnitude and importance of the British relations with India, the progress of affairs must certainly appear, of sufficient importance to require a regular, authentic and separate communication to the public. If we consider the fertility of these regions in whatever is interesting to science or curiosity, the mines of ancient knowledge, the fields of nature, and the varieties of human circumstances and character observable, it will not appear less a desideratum that those who are interested in the various branches of Oriental knowledge should have the opportunity of that sort of literary intercourse which the pages of a miscellany afford. How very desirable, also, a commercial and domestic intelligencer must

appear, if we consider of what vital influence upon national prosperity the India trade has always been regarded, a general conviction evinced by the perpetual struggles of individuals and communities to obtain a participation of it; and if we consider the closeness of the ties which, multiplying with the diffusion of commerce, and the extension of our establishments, turn the anxieties of an increasing number of British families to news from the East.

Impressed with the conviction that a periodical intelligencer, calculated to meet such a state of the public mind, cannot fail of success, the projectors of the Asiatic Journal are actuated by a most earnest desire to promote its utility in every point of view, political, scientific, and domestic.

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR
JANUARY 1817.

A BRIEF MEMOIR OF THE LIFE OF THE LATE EARL OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

ROBERT, late Earl of Buckinghamshire, and President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, was the son of George, Earl of Buckinghamshire, Baron Hobart of Blickling; he was born the 6th of May 1760. It is well known that his lordship was attached to the administration of Mr. Pitt, to whose line of politics he invariably adhered during the whole course of his life. His lordship received the appointment of Governor of Madras in 1794, and at the same time was nominated successor as Governor General of India in the event of the removal of Sir John Shore. A detailed recapitulation of the successive acts of his lordship's government we do not think necessary; it would be equally improper, however, were we not to remind the public of some of those measures in the discharge of his exalted functions for the service of his country, which, perhaps, may be regarded as characteristic of his government. The Court of Directors having, in October 1797, superseded the above successional nomination, by the appointment of the Earl of Mornington to the supreme government, and of General Harris to the government of Madras, Lord Hobart conceived that these measures indicated the expediency of his re-

turn to Europe, and accordingly resigned his charge in February 1798. We do not think that we can describe the character of his lordship's measures and usefulness, better than by a citation of his own words used on the occasion of his retiring from the Government*.

“ Having always met, and explicitly stated, the pecuniary embarrassments under which this government, from various and unavoidable causes, has laboured, I shall not be silent upon that subject at present: at the same time I can confidently assert, that amongst those causes, neither a strict regard to economy, nor a minute attention to so essential an object, has been wanting on my part. External conquests cannot be made without extraordinary expense; and the increase of the military establishment, with an extended investment, will be found to have occasioned that pressure upon the Treasury against which I have had to contend. The records will bear testimony to the perseverance and diligence with which the revenues have been attended to. In some instances they have considerably, and, I trust, permanently, increased: in others, where there may have been a tem-

* Vide Parliamentary Papers.

porary failure, the cause of it has been sufficiently manifest to shew that it has arisen from circumstances not within the power of this government to control.

"The complete subjection to which the tributaries of the Company have been reduced may, I think, be adverted to as a prominent feature of my government; and some particular notice may perhaps be due to the proceedings respecting the Vizianagram Zemindary,

"When I arrived at Madras, that Zemindary was in a state of serious commotion. Although Vizeram Rauze had fallen, the power of the Zemindar remained formidable; and it was not till after a severe struggle, and the surmounting of difficulties that rendered perseverance in our plan sometimes questionable, that a settlement was made, by which the inordinate and dangerous power of the Pushputy family was brought within reasonable bounds, the rights of the inferior Zemindars (in which is included the restoration of the heir of the unfortunate Bhupali Raja) established, and the Company's authority rendered decidedly permanent throughout that extensive and valuable country.

"The investment has been increased to an unexampled extent; and although the heavy expenses of the war, and the existing scarcity of specie, have rendered it advisable to curtail it for the present, the Company may derive great future advantage from the knowledge they have acquired of the extent to which it may be carried.

"Having every reason to believe that the regulations which have been established during my government, with a view to a complete system of check and control in the military department, will be steadily followed up, I am confident that their operation will be

found highly beneficial to the Company's interests.

"If, in times of peculiar turbulence and agitation all over the world, the government of Madras has been remarkable for the due respect which has been paid to its authority, some merit may be allowed to those by whom it has been conducted.

"If the very proud and advantageous situation in which the British Empire in India is now placed be attributable to the exertions of this government, I may be permitted to congratulate those with whom I have had the honour to act, upon a circumstance so creditable to our administration.

"It would ill become me, when upon this subject, to be unmindful of those services and of that co-operation, for which this government has so repeatedly had occasion to be grateful to Admiral Rainier, whose zeal for the public good has been as conspicuous as his integrity in avoiding all Durbar intrigue has been demonstrative of the disinterestedness of his character.

"If the resistance I have made to the destructive system of lending money to the natives upon usurious loans, and particularly to the Nabob of the Carnatic and the Raja of Tanjore, has laid the foundation of abolishing a practice so injurious to the government and to the people, I shall never regret any personal enmity it may have provoked against me: it was an enmity I always foresaw, and which I should not have been so imprudent as to have hazarded, had I not been impelled to it by a deep sense of the magnitude of the evil.

"I should wish to pass entirely unnoticed (if consistency would permit it) the differences that have taken place between the Supreme Government and me. I trust, however, it must be evident, that they were differences into which I was led by the necessary defence of my own measures. The princi-

pal objects of public importance on which they turned were, the proposition of Major Kirkpatrick for stocking the Nizam's army with British officers; the execution of the orders from Europe respecting the Dutch settlements, viz. the steps previous to the attack of Trincomalee; the Candian embassy; and the Eastern expedition. Upon these points, I do not assume more than the public records will justify, when I assert that the measures of this government have been approved by the Court of Directors.

"Upon the discussions respecting the Nabob of the Carnatic and the Raja of Tanjore, unable to speak from positive official authority, I shall only express my conviction, that experience will show the futility of those hopes that rest upon the expectation of carrying any essential object with them by persuasion alone, and that humanity, sound policy, and justice, will impress the necessity of a more effectual interference."

Soon after his return to this country his lordship was called up by writ to the House of Peers, and placed in the ancient barony of Hobart. In 1801 he was appointed Secretary at War; in 1804 he succeeded to the titles and estates of the late Earl, his father; in 1806 he was appointed Post Master General; and, on the removal of Lord Melville to the Admiralty, he obtained the high distinction of President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India. The extraordinary zeal and unwearied activity displayed by this nobleman, in the execution of the important duties of his office, demand a respect which, perhaps, none in any way connected with the concerns of our Eastern Empire will be inclined to withhold.

In the important discussion on the renewal of the Company's exclusive privileges, the weight of his lordship's abilities and experience was fully manifest. As a minister

of the crown he had to distinguish between the advantages, in a national point of view, which would accrue from a partial opening of the trade, and the dangers which would have undoubtedly attended the realizing of the extravagant expectations and unbounded pretensions which influenced the public mind at the period of the renewal of the present charter.

These pretensions, like most other popular feelings, were neither founded in justice, nor did they look to more than one side of the question, and the rights of the East India Company, the great political measures they had in the course of two centuries achieved, and the harassing exactions and the commercial difficulties which they had surmounted, and had still to contend with, were scarcely at all weighed by the majority of the nation at large. The terms of the charter of 1813 are too fully in the possession of the public to need recapitulation here. The extension of the trade to the *out ports*, which is its most important feature, was not, we believe, contemplated by the Gentleman* who was President of the Board at the commencement of the negotiation, and the policy of the Earl of Buckinghamshire, in recommending to the legislature the adoption of that measure, may be considered in almost every point of view as questionable, and has certainly not yet been made apparent. In awarding to his lordship the share of praise which justly belongs to him in the conduct of this important negotiation, it is not easy to lose sight of the extraordinary ability and eloquence which was displayed by the Directors of the Company on the other side of the question.

The subject of the renewal of the Company's Charter and the Embassy to China, were the last acts of his lordship's political life; and till within a few days of his decease, he was actually employ-

ed, in conjunction with the leading members of the Court of Directors, in completing the arrangement of Lord Amhurst's important mission, to the favourable issue of which it is well known that he looked with sanguine expectations.

His Lordship's health had declined since the autumn of 1815, and he had been some time seriously indisposed in consequence of a fall from his horse in St. James's Park, nearly three months previous to his decease. By the advice of his physicians he repaired to Bath, but obtaining no benefit from the change, and receiving little or no hopes of recovery, he removed to town, where he expired in the 56th year of his age, at his house in Hamilton Place, on the 4th Feb. 1816.

On the demise of his lordship Mr. Canning was appointed his successor at Whitehall, and Mr. T. Wallace retired, after a long and active discharge of the duties of a Member of the Board.*

The Earl was twice married: first to Margaretta, the relict of Thomas Adderley, Esq. of Innishannon, in the county of Cork, in January 1792; and a second time to Eleanor Agnes Eden, a daughter of Lord Auckland, in June 1799. Having no male issue the titles and estates devolve on his nephew George Henry, the present Earl. Lady Sarah Hobart, his Lordship's daughter by his first lady, is married to the Hon. F. Robinson.

* The Clerkship of the Customs House in the Exchequer of Ireland also became vacant by his Lordship's death.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir,—Many of your readers besides myself have to thank you for the valuable information contained in your number for October, on the long unsettled question of rank and precedence in India. Length of service in the country and military rank, heretofore the only claims to distinction, have long been found insufficient for the preservation of the due order and decorum of the refined society of British India, a society which in point of the purity of its morals and true civilization stands confessedly the first of any European colony. The course now pursued was I believe recommended by the late Earl of Buckinghamshire and is similar to the one adopted in the year 1760, with reference to his Majesty's colonies in America.

I have however to regret that with the ladies the knotty point is still undecided, and that on their account it is again referred home. I would not for a moment entertain the idea that our fair country-

women would push their feelings so far that they would rather

"*Reign in Hell than serve in Heaven;*"

but those who like myself have witnessed the direful contests which have occurred at no very distant period at the Presidency under which I served, will scarcely entertain very sanguine hopes that even the weight of royal authority can satisfactorily allay the "pleasing hopes and fond desires" of female emulation. But, sir, much as I lament the disputes which have thus arisen among the ladies in India, I am by no means of opinion that it is a question of trifling import, or that it will be best settled when left to itself; it is mainly to the influence of the fair sex that society in India is indebted for the pure and high tone of character which it now enjoys, and while we admit the truth (a practical truth to all who have resided any time in India) it is undoubtedly proper that their rank should be assigned and fixed with the same regard to delicacy

and feeling us has been evinced in the royal warrant which settles the rank and precedence of the other sex.

I would however remind my fair countrywomen, that although it may be necessary to assign a proper rank to them in India, yet when they return to their native country all this desire of superiority can no longer be gratified. The lady governess and the wife of the chief justice may find it very proper amusement to contend for the upper hand while their husbands are absent from the Presidency, but in England the wives of John Bull, though glittering in the diamonds of Golconda, or wrapped in the shawls of Tibet, must be content to be elbowed with at least an equal proportion of citizens and right honourable dames.

The question under reference appears to be as to the respective stations of those ladies who rank in England according to their birth, and those who are entitled to rank in right of their husbands only. I confess I can see nothing anoma-

lous in a peeress or daughter of a peer retaining the rank in India she would hold in England, although her husband's rank might be inferior, provided such precedence does not take place of the wives of the members of government. Besides these right honourable ladies must carry their rank with them in returning to England, but those who possess rank only in right of their husbands must resign it immediately on leaving India. In whatever way therefore the sovereign may be pleased to settle the point in reference, it is hoped that the difficulty of the task will be duly considered by the ladies, and that if royal wisdom itself fail to give universal satisfaction to those dear absentees, let them remember that there are those in England who are waiting to give them in their own country that homage to their virtues and minds which no rank can command and which no warrant can create. I am, Sir, &c.

Bath,

CARNATICUS.

Nov. 1, 1816.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

I am at a loss whether the challenge you allude to, in your address to correspondents, be the free translation from Sadi, or the imitation from Hafiz; but to make sure I shall answer it from both authors. Sadik is a familiar signature with me of old; but he could quote his original, when I formerly knew him. The signature of Shiraz is new; his author Sadi has long been a favourite with me; and I have had translations of his *Gulistan*. *Bustan*, and other parts of his *Kuliât* lying by me for upwards of twenty years. Sadi passed a long life, one hundred and sixteen lunar years, in poverty; having travelled during thirty of them over great part of the habitable world, six hundred and fifty years ago, as a dervise, and having spent his last sixty years as a reli-

gious recluse; yet in a dispute between him and a fellow dervise, he took the side of the rich in opposition to the poor man; and argued that, from his easy circumstances, he is likely to be the most pious, moral, and of course charitable of the two, as having the means of being so. I could quote twenty passages from Sadi's works, that would agree in the sentiment expressed in the lines of Shiraz; but both he and Sadik are, I fear, too paraphrastical to furnish me with a clew, and I would recommend their at least giving the first hemistich, if a Ghaz'l, which in Persian answers as an index, either in the original or an English character. For the present I must content myself with giving you an apologue, the last of the ninth chapter, of *Sadi's Bustan*; wherein the au-

thor, cold and indifferent as he generally seems to the common occurrences of life, expresses a keener domestic feeling than I should have thought him capable of: yet on such an occasion—

"He could not but remember such things were,
And were most dear to him!"
He might say with Young:
"Fathers alone, a father's heart can
[know."

* چکویم کز آنم چه بر سر کزشت	بصنعان درم طفلی انور کزشت
* که ماهی کورش جو یونس نحورد	تسا نقش یوسف جمالی نکرد
* که باد اجل بیخس از بن نکثر	درین باغ سروی نیایر بلنر
* که چنرین کل انرام دروی بخفت	تعجب نیست بر خاک اگر کل شکفت
* که کودک رود پاک و الودد پیر	برل کنتم ای ننک مردان بمیر
* بر انراختم سنکی از مرقش	ز سودا و آشتنکی بر قرمش
* بشوریر حال و بکردیر رنگ	ز جومل در آن جای تاویک و تنک
* ز فرزندلبرم آمر بکوش	چو باز آمرم ز آن تغیر بیوش
* بهش باش و با روشنای درآی	کرت وحشت آمر ز تاریک جای
* از یتجا چراغی عمل بر فروز	شب کور خواهی منور چو روز
* که کترم نیفتانرد خرمن برنر	کروهی فراوان طمع ظن برنر
* کسی بود خرمن که تخمی فشانر	بر آن خورد سعری که بیخی نشانر

Having occasion some time ago to send my literal translation of the above, as a part of a specimen of a life of Sadi I have also lying by me, to an old Bengal friend, his son, now preparing to go out to India as a writer in the Hon. Company's service, returned me lately a poetical version of it; which I shall now copy with some few alterations and additions, after my own literal translation:—

"In the land of Sanaa (the capital of Yemen or Arabia Felix) I lost a son by death, how am I to describe the affliction I suffered for his sake: fate never ordained a beautiful form like that of Joseph, which the fishes of the grave (i. e. the worms) have not devoured, as the whale swallowed Jonas: in this garden (the present life) no stately cypress yet flourished, which the desolating storm of death has not torn up by the roots: no wonder, that roses should spring from that earth, under which so many rose-bodied charmers lie buried! I said in my heart, die, oh reprobate! for infants depart from life innocent, and old men contaminated with

sin: In my melancholy and disconsolate recollection of his lovely form, I tore off the stone that closed up the entrance of his sepulchre; and in this my desperate plight I entered that gloomy and narrow vault, with a gait bewildered and a face inflamed: when my reason had recovered itself from this state of desolation, I fancied that my soul-deluding boy was whispering in my ear: "If despair overwhelmed thee in this abode of gloom, be wise and prepare for thyself a place of greater cheerfulness; wishest thou, that the night of the grave might be luminous as day? then carry with thee ready trimmed the lamp of good works." The majority of mankind entertain the sordid hope, that they can reap the harvest without having sown the seed: but he, oh Sadi! can eat the fruit of that tree, which himself had planted, and that person must gather the harvest, who had sown the seed.

In Sanaa once my happy land,
Torn from a doting parent's hand
Which nurtur'd and which fed;
My son, the comfort of my years,
Departed from this vale of tears,
And in his grave was laid:

The cypress, empress of the groves,
By gentle zephyra graceful moves,
Yet levelled is by storms :
So Joseph, in his grave laid low,
Like Jonah in the fish's maw,
Is eaten up by worms :
No wonder, that this verdant earth
To sweetest fruits and flowers gives birth,
The pomegranate and rose ;
For thus enrich'd with many a flower,
Cut off in youth and beauty's hour,
It's gratitude it shows :
Alas ! how wearisome is life,
It's never-ceasing cares and strife,
Its bitter cup of tears,
How envied are the happy few,
Who youthful sorrows never knew,
Nor age's long-ruling years :
With spotless purity and worth
The infant quits this ball of earth,
Its pleasure and its pain ;
While fool corruption's blackened train
Or tyrant vices insidious reign
The close of life oft stain.
With throbbing heart and beating breast,
And soul with care and grief oppress'd,
I sought his lonely grave ;
Reflecting on his early doom
His forward youth and ruddy bloom,
Unable all to save :
Collecting my disorder'd pace,
Now that alone I'd reached the place,
And tomb-stone put away,
When lo ! I thought that form divine,
Looked up with countenance benign,
And spoke or seem'd to say :

ز آن ناز مشکبار داري *
با طرد او چه کار داري *
او مشک تر و تو خار داري *
او نازد و تو غبار داري *
او سرخوش و تو خمار داري *
در باغ چه اعتبار داري *
در دست چه اختیار داري *
کر طاقت انتظار داري *

Oh balmy zephyr ! hast thou a mistress ?
from her thou must have stolen that musk-
shedding pod ! take care and make not so
free with thy hand, what hast thou to do
with her lovely ringlets ? Oh rose ! how
canst thou rival her blooming cheek, her's

" If doubts and fears thy soul corrode.
Quick, leave this dark, this drear abode.
Be prudent and depart ;
Let virtue and religion kind
Enlighten still and cheer thy mind,
And wisdom rule thy heart.
Oh seek and let Faith's steady ray
Illuminate thy dubious way,
Through life's bewild'ring road ;
The gloom of sin let Hope disperse
And through the dark direct thy course
To Charity and good.
Forego that expectation vain,
Which mankind often entertain,
Foolish and mad indeed ;
Hoping without the sweat and toll
They'd reap a harvest from the soil
Who had not sown the seed :
For he, oh Sadi ! only he
Can pluck the fruit, who set the tree,
Nor shall another eat ;
For him alone the soil shall yield,
Who ploughed the ground and till'd the
field,
Its harvest and its fruit.

Of my next quotation of a
Ghaz'l of Hafiz, many of our best
poets, from Shakespear to Dermody's
" woodbine's fragrant twine,"
have given us beautiful imitations ;
but as none of them is sufficiently
apposite, I must nevertheless make
bold to offer a new one.

اي باد نسيم يار داري *
ز بهار مكن دراز دستي *
اي گل تو كجا و روي زيباش *
ريحان تو كجا و خط سبزش *
نرگس تو كجا و چشم شوخش *
اي سرو تو با تر بلنرش *
اي عقل تو با وجود عشقش *
روزي برسي بوصل حافظ *

is smooth as musk, and thine rough with
thorns ? oh sweet basil ! how canst thou
sport thy flowing locks, her's are fresh
and glossy, thine brown as dust ? oh
Narcissus ! how canst thou intrude upon
her thy tipsy-rolling eye, her's is all

sprightliness and thine sick of a qualm ?
 Oh cypress ! in the presence of her stately
 form, what figure couldst thou cut in the
 garden ? oh reason ! wert thou exposed
 to the occupation of admiring her, what
 fortune couldst thou have to resist pas-
 sion ? oh Hafiz ! thou mightest some day
 command an interview, if thou hast the
 power of remaining desirous.

1. Ask me no more, where rephes ply,
 Wasting the mask of Tartary ;
 I loo'd the ringlets of my fate,
 And fragrance filled the ambient air :

2. Ask me no more, where those stars
 light,
 That downward fall at dead of night ;
 For in thine eyes they set, and there
 Can sparkle bright, as in their sphere :

3. Ask me no more, if that bright flower
 Palms vision's organ in each lower ;
 Before thy tipsy-rolling eye,
 Sick of a qualm it lives to die :

4. Ask me no more, if coral's last
 Of nightingales, when June is past ;
 For in thy silver neck and throat
 They whiter, and keep warmer their note :

5. Ask me no more, when July's gone,
 Where Flora's queen erects her throne,
 For in the alphas of thy breasts
 The rose within its petals rests :

6. Ask me no more, where atoms stray,
 Which in a sun-beam glittering play ;
 From banis sweet the skies prepare
 That dust of gold t' adorn thy hair :

7. Ask not that cypress's graceful state,
 Each breeze displays a livelier gait,
 Till thou into the garden walk
 And stick't to earth a wither'd stalk :

8. Ask me no more, if east or west
 The phoenix Reason builds her nest ;
 She'd sacrifice a thousand lives
 And in thy bosom, God ! survives !

In my next, I purpose sending
 you a translation of Hafiz' famous
 Saki-namah, the most finished of
 all his works, but I must leave it
 to Sadik to do it into verse ; as
 mine will be only humble and li-
 teral prose.

Yours, &c.

GULCHIN.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—As it may probably be the
 fate of many of your readers in this
 country to traverse the Atlantic,
 a slight account of the ceremony
 attendant on crossing the Line,
 may not prove uninteresting. I
 transcribe it from a Journal as ex-
 perienced by myself and many fel-
 low-passengers in an outward
 bound Indianan a few years since.

I am, &c.

Z.

When the decreasing degrees of latitude
 announce the ship's approach to the equa-
 tor, it is truly ludicrous to remark the
 satisfaction with which all the crew, those
 only excepted who have not crossed it be-
 fore, prepare the paraphernalia used on
 the occasion. Canoes, ropes, and hen-
 coops, are in less than a week transfor-
 med into masks, sea weed, and thrones,
 and honoured by the appearance of the
 crew ; who by means of paint of different
 colours, with which they plentifully be-
 speak their bodies, make as far as one

can guess, pretty correct representations
 of the watery deities they are meant to
 personate.

As it was night when we passed this
 imaginary line, Neptune only then hailed
 us ; which is to say, that a person, ge-
 nerally the boatswain, habited to repre-
 sent Neptune, pretends to rise from the
 sea, and calling through a trumpet de-
 sires to know what ship it is that dares
 intrude on his dominions. The officer of
 the watch immediately through another
 trumpet replies, that it is the ship ———
 which having many of his visitors* on
 board, entreats a favourable voyage. The
 answer returned is, that he will visit the
 ship early in the morning. Accordingly,
 he arrives in a triumphal car, supported
 by his attendants. It draws up before
 the Cuddy door, and having delivered a
 speech to the ladies, signifying his wish
 that they should be excused the operation,
 he retires, and taking his station with his

* Or in the technical phrase : those who are to
 be shored.*

Barber, the ceremony commences. There were twelve of us on board to be shaved; and having a list of our names he called us as suited his pleasure. All those who have not crossed, are compelled to remain below, till called for, when conducted by two of his attendants (or as they are termed constables) with a handkerchief tied across your eyes, you are led by these people to his Serene Majesty; who after enquiring from whence you come, for what reasons you are proceeding to India, and a few other equally trivial questions, desires his Barber to do his duty. Accordingly being seated on a board placed across a large tub full of water, your chin, and lips are of a sudden besmeared with tar, of which having put "*quantum sufficit*," he pretends to shave it off with a piece of an iron hoop, notched as a saw. This being done, the board on which you sit is dexterously slipped from under you, and you are plunged head and heels into the tub, from which having emerged as

well as you can, and the handkerchief taken from your eyes, you are saluted on all sides with tubs of water, by those who have crossed before, and who enjoying the fun are mostly stationed on the poop for the express purpose. This is continued until you seize a tub, and pelt again in your own defence. Thus ends this absurd, and ridiculous ceremony, which without the intervention of the Captain no passenger to India, should he not previously have crossed the Line, can possibly avoid. Our Captain chose in this instance to sacrifice the comfort of his passengers to complaisance to his crew; and although money was offered them to avoid it, we were compelled to undergo the ceremony in all its degradation.†

† I have heard that a passenger recovered in the Supreme Court in Calcutta, considerable damages from a Captain for not protecting him against this outrage. And I know that some have been indebted to the long voyage from the Line to their ultimate destination that they have not been called on to give personal satisfaction.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—In the Asiatic Journal for November, your correspondent, who signs himself "Moderation," was pleased to address a question to me, or to Mr. Wood, on the subject of instructing the native Christians of India. As no answer has been given to that question, in your number for this month, I would beg leave to offer the information required, as far as my own views, and those of my friends are concerned, being very desirous, that persons, who, like "Moderation," discover so much interest in the propagation of Christian truth in that portion of the globe, should have every opportunity of ascertaining the real views and feelings with which that important work is engaged in. I regret, that the statement of a too partial friend, respecting the progress of Christianity at Agra, should have appeared in the form it has, as it tends to throw a shade on the labours of

the eminently disinterested and laborious Baptist Missionaries. Respecting the state of their mission, I am by no means particularly informed, but I know that many of the natives of Bengal have embraced Christianity through their means, and I am of opinion, that much of the reformation begun among the higher classes of Hindoos in Calcutta, as appears from the case of the Brahman Ram Mohun Roy, who has translated and published "the Resolution of all the Vedas," might be traced to the discredit brought upon idolatry, by the circulation of tracts and portions of our Scriptures by those indefatigable men. I wish not, however, to enter upon that subject, but beg leave to state, that I do consider the natives of India, professing Christianity, "as the point to steer from," in endeavouring to communicate the blessings of our religion to the other natives

of that country. I think it will be found, that any considerable success, which has attended the publication of the Gospel in India, has been effected by the instrumentality of converted natives. All the persons who received baptism at Agra in 1813-14, were the fruit of the labours of Abdool Musech, who was himself converted, through the labours of the late Rev. Henry Martyn. But at all events, the duty of attending to the religious improvement of the native Christians is so obvious, that it must force itself upon the notice of every Christian minister in India, and is expressly enjoined upon the chaplains of the Hon. East India Company by the charter. It is well known, that the Protestant Missionaries in the south of India have attended diligently to the improvement of their converts, and of their descendants, and a manifest superiority is said to be discernible, in the Protestant Christians over the other classes of natives among whom they dwell. A lamentable neglect of instruction is but too evident among the Roman Catholic converts on the Malabar coast, as appears from the report of the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society, and also among the converts in that class in the north of India, as well as among the Indian descendants of the Portuguese and other Europeans in that quarter. With a view to the improvement of these, the late Rev. H. Martyn preached a sermon in the presidency church at Calcutta, which sermon was afterwards published, and entitled, "The Appeal of 800,000 Native Christians;" and soon after, the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society was formed, for the express purpose of supplying the Scriptures to the native Christians of India, in their different vernacular languages. The Protestant Christians in the south of India, having been instructed to a considerable extent in the use of letters, proved

themselves capable, as appears by the report of the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society, of valuing, and using to advantage, the gift of Tamil New Testaments supplied to them; but in order that the native Christians in the north of India, as well as at Bombay, might profit by the Scriptures, it is necessary that they should be taught to read. On this account, the benevolent institution in Calcutta was established by the Baptist Missionaries, and has received much of its support from members of the established church, who, having no person at hand in their own connection to conduct a work of that kind, were happy to assist in supplying to the Baptist Missionaries, the means of carrying it on. The object of the benevolent institution is, to afford education, on the British system, to children of all classes in Calcutta, and especially to the children of Christian parents. At the time I left Calcutta, there were upwards of a hundred children on the books of the school, and on the day I visited the school, there were present upwards of sixty boys, and about twelve girls in a separate apartment, all descendants of Portuguese and other Christians. Their proficiency in reading and accounts was very pleasing. At Chinsurah also, I had an opportunity of visiting a free school, established by the British Resident for children of the same description, and conducted by a pious Dutchman. In that school, fifty-two native Christian children were receiving instruction in reading and arithmetic. It forms a prominent part in the plans of the Church Missionary Society, to afford instruction to the native Christians of India; with this view, they have directed one episcopally ordained Missionary, to put himself under the directions of Major Munro, in his plans for the improvement of the Syrian Christians, and their two Missionaries stationed at Ma-

dras have begun their labours in the native congregation, which is under the superintendence of the Rev. Dr. Rottler, one of the Danish Missionaries. Of about twelve hundred children, educated at Madras and at Tranquebar, at the expense of the Church Missionary Society, about two hundred are the children of native Christians. It should be observed, that divine service is celebrated in the Black Town chapel, Madras, according to the rites of the Church of England; the Book of Common Prayer having been translated into Tamul for that purpose. A compendium of the Book of Common Prayer, translated into the Hindusthani language, has also been printed in Calcutta at the expense of the Church Missionary Society, and I am informed, by private letters, is much sought after by the native Christians, in the north of India. I am also authorized in stating, that it is intended by the committee of the Church Missionary Society, to erect, as opportunity may be afforded them, places of worship, wherever any body of native Christians are to be found in India without the means of instruction. I shall only add, that with a view, in the first instance, to the improvement of the class of people in question, a school has been set on foot in Calcutta, for the education of native Christian youths, as schoolmasters. It is intended, that under the direction of the proper authorities, these should hereafter be placed as schoolmasters at the different stations, under European superintendence. The number of these youths has, from want of proper assistance, been hitherto greatly confined. A few are, at present, under the care of one of the chaplains near Calcutta, and are receiving instruction in English, and in the rudiments of He-

brew and Greek, beside the learned languages of the country; and their progress is such, as to afford an encouraging specimen of what may be expected from continued exertions of that kind. I might mention many instances of the good effects produced on the minds and conduct of native Christians of India, where the usual means of instruction have been afforded them; and I would affirm generally respecting them, that after due allowances for the peculiar temptations to which they are exposed, from the habits of the other classes of natives, among whom they dwell, a Christian minister will find his labours among them not in vain. The progress which has already been made, in extending the benefits of Christianity to India, though embracing, as yet, but a small part of the immense population of that region, affords sufficient ground to expect, that the same methods, prudently and perseveringly persisted in, will not fail of producing corresponding effects. Considering, however, how opposed the mysteries of revelation are, to the prevailing prejudices of the population of India, we shall expect little effect from any means which may be adopted to bring them to a better mind, if we lose sight of the peculiar character of the Gospel, as "the power of God." That power which attended its first publication, *still attends it in all things that pertain to salvation.* The promise of the Spirit in his ordinary (not extraordinary) grace and influence, forms the distinguishing superiority of Christian truth, and will ever distinguish it from the theories of men, *as the power of God.*

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient
humble servant
DANIEL CORRIE.

Dec 7th,
1816.

A SKETCH OF THE ISLAND OF BORNEO.

*By the late Dr. Leyden.**(Continued from Vol. II. page 363.)*

OF PONTIANA.

As Pontiana is of more recent origin than any other of the Malay states, so it is almost the only one in which the rise can be accurately traced. The account of the origin of Pontiana was procured by Mr. J. Burn, from the late Sultan, who was its founder and his principal associate in the course of a residence of several years at that place, and communicated lately to Mr. Raffles, together with the result of his enquiries concerning the interior of the island of Borneo. The information thus collected has every claim to authority, and is the more valuable, because it illustrates in a striking manner the origin of the other Malay states, the greater number of which may be fairly considered as counterparts to Pontiana.

Pontiana was founded in 1776, by Seyad Abdul Rehman, the son of Seyad Hassan, by a woman of inferior rank, and born at Mattan. His father, Seyad Hassan, was a native of Arabia, highly respected among the Malay Rajas, who had married at Mattan. He afterwards took up his residence at Mampawa, where he died a few months before Pontiana was founded. He had several wives, and left several children, but none of them distinguished themselves but Abdul Rehman. The latter possessing great abilities, intrepidity, and a most insinuating address, soon became an enterprising and successful merchant, and realized considerable property. He married a sister of the Sultan of Banjar, and also a sister of the Raja of Mampawa, but generally resided at Banjar Massing. Possessing a brig or sloop, and several war praus of his own, besides several merchant vessels, he applied vigorously to commerce, frequenting Coti, Passir, Palembang, and other Malay ports, but seldom visiting Java. His operations, however, were not entirely confined to commercial pursuits, but when favourable opportunities occurred, he showed no greater repugnance to piracy than is usual among the Amha. He had already cut off a Dutch vessel in the vicinity of Banca, and an English one

at Passir, and done many things which were highly disapproved by the venerable Seyad, his father, when at last, about a year or eighteen months before his father's death, he succeeded in cutting off at Passir a French ship, with a very rich cargo, by which he incurred the displeasure of his father, who renounced all further communication with him. The manner in which the ship was cut off, however, he deemed so discreditable, that he never would relate the story, though he admitted the fact, alleging, that previous to this transaction, some of his vessels had been stopped by the French, and his women ill treated. An old woman, who had been the Sultan's concubine, and who had borne a material part in the transaction, related the following circumstances to Mr. Burn, after the death of the Sultan. After having greatly ingratiated himself with the French Captain, he informed him that he intended to present him with two beautiful slave girls, at the same time expressing a desire to see the ship. The French Captain invited him on board, catching at the bait, and Seyad Abdul Rehman promised to bring the slave girls with him. The Captain prepared an entertainment, and saluted him as he came on board, which he did, with several followers properly instructed, but apparently unarmed. He sat down with his people, and partook of the entertainment, after which he called the two women he had brought, one of whom was the concubine who related the story. Abdul Rehman pointed to the concubine and desired the Captain to conduct her to his cabin, the Captain did so, and the woman, as she had been instructed, secured the door. The rest of the Frenchmen were all on deck, as well as a number of his Malay followers. Abdul Rehman gave the signal with his hand, and the whole of them were instantly crested, the lascars at the same time throwing themselves into the sea, according to their usual practice. The Captain was then put to death, and the vessel secured. When Abdul Rehman heard of his father's

indignation at his conduct, he left Passir, and when he had almost reached Mampawa, he was informed of his death. Resolving now to settle at Sango, in the interior of Borneo, he entered the river of Pontiana or rather Lava, and proceeded up it about twelve miles to the conflux of the river of Landak with that of Pontiana, anchoring for the night at the point where the rivers join. In the morning, being struck with the situation of the place, which had never been inhabited, he determined to settle in it, and proposing the plan to his followers, most of them acceded to it, but a few objected and left him. After repeated discharges of his great guns loaded with shot, into a small island near the point, Abdul Rehman landed, cut down some trees, displayed his colours, and prayed for success to the undertaking.

Having erected a small house for the night, he slept ashore, and named the place Pontiana or rather Pontianak, which is the name the Malays give to a spectre of the forests, which appears in the form of a winged female; this was in the year 1770. He then built a mosque on the small island, which still remains, having been renewed on the same spot, and a fort on the point of land, which commands the entrances of the rivers of Sango and Landak, whither he also brought up the French ship. The crew of this vessel he employed as slaves in clearing the jungle, and his followers built houses along the banks of the river; such was the foundation of Pontiana. As soon as Abdul Rehman was settled in his new residence, he visited Mampawa to pray over the tomb of his father, whose forgiveness he had never procured, and this ceremony he continued to perform at stated periods until the year of his death.

As the traders to Landak, Sango, and other settlements in the interior of Borneo, were necessitated to pass by Pontiana, Seyyid Abdul Rehman daily acquired new settlers by his insinuating address, and the protection which he was ready to afford the traders against the Lawas, and he was joined by several Bugis and Chinese traders from Mampawa, Sanbas, and other Malay ports. He next applied to Raja Haji of Renw, who conferred on him the title of Sultan of Pontiana. By what right such a title was conferred it is impossible to conjecture, but he imme-

diately assumed the title, and established a court in a very expensive style. His profusion attracted new followers and he was joined by various Arabs, who, though they impaired his fortune, yet for the time increased his consequence. By these means Pontiana, in the space of a single year, became a considerable settlement, and attracted the jealousy of the Rajah of Landak. The Rajah of Landak was at this time a dependant of the Sultan of Bantam, and being alarmed at the reports which he heard, that the Sultan of Pontiana intended to block up the river and engross its trade, he dispatched an embassy to Pontiana, to enquire what were his intentions. The Sultan of Pontiana, though he professed that his intentions were not of a hostile nature, took care to display his power, and fired off his great guns repeatedly in their presence. They transmitted to Bantam a very exaggerated account of the strength of Pontiana, the consequence of which was, that the Sultan of Bantam conceiving himself unable to protect Landak, resigned it to the Dutch. In 1776 the Dutch sent a strong force from Batavia to Pontiana to establish themselves in their newly acquired possession, and the Sultan of Pontiana, intimidated by their power, allowed them to settle at Pontiana, where they built a stockade fort and mounted on it six guns. They also established a factory, consisting of a resident, a secretary and his clerk, a surgeon, a captain with a subaltern, and twenty-five European soldiers. They also stationed an armed cutter in the river, which was likewise manned with Europeans, so that they had altogether about one hundred Europeans, but no native soldiers. The Dutch now imposed what duties they pleased, and allowed the Sultan but a very small share of them, which circumstance, together with his profuse manner of living, compelled the Sultan to run deeply in debt. In the year 1786, the Dutch, assisted by the force of Pontiana, destroyed Sacalina and Mampawa, in the latter of which they placed the Sultan of Pontiana's eldest son, as Panambahan, establishing there a factory of their own, dependent on that of Pontiana. Previous however to the settlement of the Dutch at Pontiana, it was visited by a French frigate, commanded by the brother of the French Captain, whom the Sultan had formerly cut off at Passir, and who

of the equator. The bar at the entrance has only from eleven to twelve feet at high spring tides, but above this the river is very deep to an immense distance, and the strength of the current seldom exceeds from three to three and a half miles an hour, and is generally less. The anchorage in the roads is safe and free from shoals, and the weather, even in October, which is the worst month, is never so bad as to interrupt the regular intercourse between the ship and the shore. About seven miles from the mouth of the river, at Batu Layang, there is a fort on each side of the river, with fourteen or fifteen guns mounted, being eighteen and twenty-four pounders; on the north side of the river and on the south side, directly opposite, a number of smaller guns. The town of Pontiana is about twelve miles from the mouth of the river, where there is likewise a fort, and some armed vessels stationed.

In the town and bounds of Pontiana, there are settled about 3000 Malays, 1000 Bugis, 100 Arabs, and about 10,000 Chinese; besides these, who are the free inhabitants, there are a considerable number of slaves, many of whom are Javanese, and the rest of all the other Eastern tribes; there are also a few runaway lascars from different vessels. The character of the Malays is nearly the same at Pontiana as in other Eastern towns; phlegmatic, indolent and proud, and few of them possess much wealth. The Arabs live by trade; they are generally poor when they settle, but are respected on account of their religious character by the Malays. They are, however, neither such economists as the Bugis, nor so expert as the Chinese in trade, and at present few of them possess property to the amount of 20,000 dollars. The Chinese seldom acquire property above this amount at Pontiana, though they are industrious and expert in trade. They are fond of good living, and addicted to gambling, opium, and merry making. They follow the occupations of merchants, mechanics and labourers, cultivate the ground, distill arrack, make sugar, search for gold-dust, and trade to the interior as well as along the coast. The Chinese of Monteranu and Sulakan, two places very near each other, and situated a short way to the north of Mampawa, and who are estimated at 30,000, receive

from Pontiana all their supplies of opium, piece goods, iron, and China articles. The Bugis at Pontiana chiefly apply themselves to trade, the manufacture of Bugis cloth, and the working of raw silk into cloths. Many of them are possessed of very large property, amounting to above 100,000 dollars. They are generally poor when they come from Bugis-land, but soon acquire property from unting frugality with dexterity in trade. They are extremely economical and even penurious in their manner of living, inasmuch that the daily expense of a Bugis-man's family, however great his property may be, does not amount to above three or four wangs, when the meanest Chinese labourer will continue to spend a rupee; and a wang at Pontiana is only the twelfth part of a rupee.

The Sultan allows them to cultivate as much ground as they please, without any consideration for the same, but they seldom avail themselves of this permission, permitting their domestic slaves only to till as much as serves for their own subsistence. In navigation, the Bugis seem to have been stationary probably for these thousand years; the proas in which they sail from Pontiana to Pula Penang, Java, Bali, or any similar place, generally cost from 150 to 200 dollars, and the whole outfit, as far as respects sails, cordage, provisions, stores, &c. for one of these voyages, seldom exceeds the sum of 40 or 50 dollars, while the amount of the cargo is generally from 10 to 40,000 dollars. The crews receive no wages, but only a share of the adventure, according to the regulations of the Undang-undang. Many of these proas are lost at sea, but few taken by pirates, as they defend themselves desperately, and never surrender.

The duties at Pontiana on sales are six per cent. on all piece-goods, one dollar per pecul on iron, ditto on steel, ditto on tin, ditto on saltpetre, 50 dollars per chest on opium, bees' wax from the interior two dollars per pecul. The trade of Pontiana, however, has greatly declined. Formerly it was annually visited by from eight to fifteen Chinese junks; at present, however, they never exceed the number of five. Two or three small junks come annually from Siam, but the value of their cargoes is only about 7 or 8000 dollars each.

(To be concluded in our next.)

MEMOIR OF RAJA RUNJEET SINGH,

THE PRESENT RULER OF THE SIKHS.

RUNJEET SINGH, at an early age, found himself at the head of the religion and government of the Sikhs, a Hindu people situate in the Punjab, or country of Five Rivers. To a fine and prepossessing figure he unites a countenance remarkably animated;—his eyes are large and of jet black, his forehead high, nose what is commonly called Roman, and a mouth small, with an expressive smile. He possesses a richly endowed mind; is well versed in the Eastern dialects; and speaks, with fluency, one or more European languages. His ministers he selects with discrimination—never permitting interest to gain the ascendant of ability. During the whole of his reign, war has been his delight. He has, however, little confidence in his own subjects, and seems ever to place his chief reliance on that hardy race, the mountaineers of Afghanistan. His recent attempt and failure in the invasion of the valley of Kashmir have attached a celebrity to his character it could not have otherwise obtained. In this instance he was actuated more by avarice than ambition; more through lust of spoil, than anxiety to conquer Kashmir, hitherto deemed impregnable. His reason calculated the dangers, his imagination heightened the probabilities of success:—in the last he was deceived. He relied on the fidelity of his Sardars, and was misled by their treachery. Rarely has any native power undertaken a war with such prospects of success—never one in which such flattering hopes were so justly disappointed. In the termination, as on the outset of this disgraceful expedition, Runjeet Singh evinced himself

careless of fatigue; impatient of misfortune, generally mild, but at intervals cruel and inhuman. Disgrace was new to him, and he revenged it on those who surrounded him. His impetuosity broke forth in useless imprecations on the severity of the season, and on the snowy mountains, those natural barriers of Kashmir, the obstacles to his success. At Lahore, his capital, Raja Runjeet Singh is beheld to advantage. Wholly devoid of the tyranny which characterizes many native princes, he happily unites in himself the rarely associated qualities of awe and attachment, the love and duty of his subjects. His laws are mild, and equally administered. Genius finds in him a liberal patron; and poverty, when unsullied by crime, a generous benefactor.

At Lahore splendour is without ostentation—power devoid of oppression—magnificence and encouragement spring from the throne—gratitude and admiration from the people. The Punjab bears witness of its Prince's humanity in villages rebuilt, canals cleared, and wells sunk in the sandy plains which border on the Indus and its branches.

Runjeet Singh is amiable in private life; in politics deceitful. Generally speaking, the father of his subjects—terrible to his enemies. In his demeanour courteous, though in conversation somewhat reserved. His reply to a General Officer, who had lately signalized himself in India, shews native intrepidity of soul:—‘Should the British Government attack Lahore,’ said Runjeet Singh, ‘its King ran the fighting under its walls, but can never survive the fall of his capital.’

A CONCISE NARRATIVE

OF THE

INVASION OF NEPAL BY THE GORKHAS.

The valley of Nepal, situated amidst the immense and almost pathless mountain groups which rise southward of the still more elevated range of Himalaya, appears to have been rendered famous in the days of the Puranas, by the sublime occurrences in the history of the gods, as

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well as of late by the ambition of the Gorkha, and the exhibition of British power. The wild spirit of mythology, as if delighted with something congenial in the bleakness and barrenness of nature, has laid the scene of some of her most stupendous legends amidst these dreary sol-

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tales of snow, summoning to her aid all the terrors and grandeur of the hills. It would be a long task to enumerate the multiplicity of appearances which the condescending or enraged deities have in this valley or its vicinity, afforded to their worshippers. Kailasa Maunastowar, and the mysterious Gangutri, with innumerable places of pilgrimage, are here all, more or less, approximated. The whole land is rendered sacred; every mountain, spring, or torrent, bears a name in memorial of some preternatural exploit or occurrence. No doubt, amongst many others which are presented to us, we may recognize an interesting fact of natural history, disguised under the mysticisms, but splendid, garb of allegory. The snows of heaven which descend upon the lofty summit of Mahadevaka Linga, and melting, afford her sacred waters to the Ganges, have afforded this wild spirit the materials for one of her most interesting legends, that of the descent of Gangā. But it was not only as the scene of unintelligible wonders that Nepal was renowned even in those days. If the information which Mr. Wilford has produced be correct, we learn that the valour of the mountaineers was the means of placing the celebrated Chautanguia on the throne of the eastern division of India.

The valley of Nepal, although not above 209 miles in circuit, at the time of the Gorkha invasion contained the capitals of three independent kingdoms. Catmandu, the residence of the most powerful of these Rajas, consisted of about 12,000 houses, with a territory extended over the surrounding hills to the north as far as Tibet, and eastward about twelve days' journey:—he is reported to have maintained 50,000 troops. The kingdom of Lelit Patan, although the city contained a larger number of houses, was reckoned of secondary importance; it extended four days' journey to the borders of Mucwanjur. Bhatgan, which lies eastward of Lelit Patan, contained about 12,000 families, and stretched eastward to the distance of five or six days' journey, as far as the country of the Citras, a wild and savage hill tribe, of whom at present little is known. Favoured by the rugged nature of the surrounding country, Nepal appears to have preserved its religion, language, and independence equally uncontaminated by any foreign admixtures to the time

when the dissensions of the rulers of the three petty states afforded the opportunity of conquest to the ambition and intrigue of the Gorkha. The nobles of Lelit Patan, or as by way of eminence it is usually called Patan (the city), had nominated for their sovereign Gopalpreja, a man of most extensive influence. He had not reigned however many years, when for some reason being displeased with his conduct, they had removed him from the sovereignty, which they conferred on the king of Bhatgan, who as rapidly succeeded his predecessor in disgrace and dethronement. Another king was next called to the throne, and apparently in as short a time to execution. The aristocracy, for such it was which had hitherto swayed at their caprice the politics of this important city, were unhappily not so much at liberty in the next offer of their sceptre.

Prithwinarayana, the Gorkha Raja, had formerly been tributary to Patan in the days of Gopalpreja: the capital of his original possessions lies immediately westward of Mount Bansfore, the lofty peak of which is seen from Nepal, about fifty miles distant. He had long meditated the subjugation of the petty neighbouring states. He had already seized the country of the kings of Marocaja, who were his relations; and had prepared a ready access by conciliating or subduing the several mountain chiefs, whose rocks and glens lay interposed between Gorkha and the valley, when he was invited to his assistance against his brother Kings by the Prince of Bhatgan. He obeyed the summons, commenced hostilities against Patan, and as promptly received the submission of the nobles. His brother was constituted viceroy; but the Raja still continuing to disturb the tranquillity of his new territories, the nobles revolted, and set up Dehnerden Sah the viceroy. For several years he waged war against his brother, until the opinion of the aristocracy again changing, he also was deposed from his dignity, and made room for a man of Lelit Patan, poor, but of the royal house. The first effort of Prithwinarayana against the plain, was thus rendered abortive.

Decisive and energetic in his active measures, the king of Gorkha knew also how to relax or change them as the occasion might require. After more fully

securing the alliance of the hill people, he began again to descend into the plain, and more openly to evince his intentions. Chitpur, a populous town reckoning 8000 houses, about a league from Catmandu, was the first point which arrested the invader's progress. Disappointed of relief from their sovereign the King of Patan, and pressed by the activity of the besieger, the inhabitants obtained the assistance of Gajoprejas, who, without delay, gave battle and a complete overthrow to the Gorkha. A brother of the king was numbered among the slain; and Prithwinarayana himself escaped with difficulty into the mountains, by the fidelity and vigour of his bearers. Gajoprejas, to whom the honour of victory was due, was at once elected king by the inhabitants of the rescued city. This spontaneous effusion of admiring gratitude did not however suffice to remove the suspicions or the malice of Gajoprejas:—when the chief persons of the town waited on him at a conference appointed in consequence, they were basely seized by his soldiers; some were clandestinely put to death, and others openly disgraced and led about the city in an ignominious manner. Revenge for their former conduct is conjectured to have deluded the reinstated prince to this conduct.

The king of Gorkha, although thus repulsed with disgrace, could not abandon the favourite project of his ambition; hitherto his abilities or his valour had always succeeded, and generally with great facility. With and unlettered as he might have been, he had no doubt frequently listened to a common rule of policy which instructs the young Hindu Raja, that where the strength of the lion fails, recourse should be had to the craftiness of the jackal. The mountain barriers which afford such security to the plain, it is very obvious, may be rendered, if the passes are in the hands of an enemy, the unfriendly means of cutting off all intercourse with other states. These we have before mentioned were now at the command of the Gorkha; accordingly, a most rigorous blockade was imposed, with the design of creating a famine; and with such dreadful severity were the orders executed, that a little salt or cotton found on a traveller was sufficient to condemn him to death on the next tree. On one

occasion, some inhabitants of a neighbouring village, having been detected in an attempt to smuggle a trifling article into the plain, the whole of their fellow villagers were, without regard to age or sex, or innocence, or mercy, destroyed with circumstances of the most revolting barbarity. Still however, the king of Gorkha was disappointed and obliged again to change his policy. That maxim which may justly be styled the last resort of tyrants, which has been exhibited with so much splendour and effect in the most important histories of our species, was not above the comprehension of this uncivilized invader. What the sword and famine had equally failed to effect, dissensions fomented among the nobles of the three kingdoms would appear to have speedily realized. In the execution of this design, we cannot but be struck with the circumstance, that a large body of Brahmans were the tools employed; secured by the notions of sanctity and inviolability which all ranks of their countrymen attach to the person of a Brahman these characters were suffered to traverse all boundaries and all distinctions; although subjects of the enemy, they found opportunity to bribe the principal men by liberal promises. When the party of the invader was in his estimation sufficiently strong he advanced a second time to the defences of Chitpur, correcting at the same time a military error which he had committed in the former siege, when he exposed his army before an unobscured fortress between Catmandu and Patan, cities in the possession of the enemy. We have previously seen that his disposition was (naturally) severe and sanguinary; it was further inflamed at this time to a remorseless rage by the conduct of the besieged. After several months blockade, the Gorkha demanded the submission of the inhabitants, when a letter was returned with abusive and exasperating language, a surer proof of their determination to persevere, than of their courage or their wisdom. The instant of its reception a general storm was ordered. He was repulsed however by the resolution of the town's people with considerable loss; his brother was wounded by an arrow, and the siege of Chitpur was raised the second time. Prithwinarayana's attention for a season after this event

was occupied with one of the twenty-four kings, whose territories lie to the west; as soon as matters in that quarter were accommodated he recommenced the attack of Cirtipur. Suruparatna his brother, who had been wounded in the last assault, was the conductor of this expedition; the siege had continued a considerable time when the three kings of Nepal resolved to send assistance to the heroic Cirtipurans. The benefits which might have been expected from the league were however frustrated by the treachery of the nobles, who out of envy to Gainsprejas had actually joined the enemy and fought against their countrymen in an unsuccessful attack made on the Gorkha's posts. At the end of about seven months a noble of Lelit Patan, who had deserted to the Gorkhas, found means of introducing their forces into the town. The strong holds above the petta still held out; but a general amnesty being promised, the Cirtipurans exhausted by a long siege surrendered. Prithwinarayana was not present at this transaction, he no sooner learned that his gallant enemies were in his power, than an order was transmitted to his commanders to put to death a selection of the principal inhabitants, and to cut off the noses and lips of the rest, not excepting the infants in arms; these he ordered to be carefully preserved, that he might have the pleasure of ascertaining exactly, how many souls there were in Cirtipur. The name of the unfortunate city was changed by the brutal conqueror to *Nashtapur* or the *Town of cut noses*.

Patan, the royal residence, was the next object to engage the attention of the Gorkha. He laid siege to it immediately; many severe engagements took place; the inhabitants, on whom the fate of their countrymen had a most appalling effect, being threatened with the additional punishment of losing their right hands, were much inclined to surrender; their spirit however was not yet subdued, and great difficulties remained to success, when an event transpired which forcibly characterizes the activity of Prithwinarayana's mind, who seized with decision an opportunity which enabled him to retire from a disadvantageous advance without apparent disgrace, and at the same time transfer his efforts to a weaker point.

Gainsprejas, amongst other endeavours to obtain succours, had applied to the English, who had already detached a small party in the direction of Nepal to repress some outrages committed against their subjects by the people of Gorkha. Capt. Kinloch, it will be remembered, penetrated as far as Siddi, a strong fort in the hills, which he captured; when the news was brought to the Raja, he suddenly marched the whole of the Gorkha army under cover of night from the siege to meet the European intruders who dared to appear in the cause of justice, and their allies; but the British army was not able to proceed amongst the hills, and the Raja returned to the attack of Catmandu, which he now considered of more easy acquisition than Lelit Patan.

Gainsprejas even in this extremity was not to be subdued by force. The Brahman emissaries of the Gorkha are related at this time to have engaged not only the nobles, but to have gained the confidence of the king himself, so far it is said, as to obtain his credit to a plausible story of a conspiracy organising in his camp, against the liberty of his foe, who they promised should be delivered in charge to himself. The king thus deluded and his chiefs corrupted, the besieger found it no difficult matter to introduce unopposed, a sufficient number of armed men into the city, which he effected by night, and it was with a most diligent use of a few minutes, that the outraged monarch escaped to Patan with three hundred of his best and most faithful soldiers.

The fall of Catmandu occurred in 1768. The Gorkha Raja without loss of time pushed forward his attempt on Patan; the same methods were again resorted to to cajole the nobles; he was lavish in his promises, so far from deteriorating their possessions he would even augment them; his domestic priest, in his master's name, was commissioned to engage him under the most awful imprecations to the fulfilment of his protestations. Gainsprejas and the king of Patan perceived the spreading corruption, and withdrew to Bhairan. For some months after his admission, the Gorkha adhered to his engagements, treated the chiefs with marked attention; even a viceroiy from their own number was to be granted; but on the day of his formal entry he succeeded

in securing the persons of the whole assembly which was collected at the river side to receive him; their sons were already at his court as companions to his son, and an individual of each house was in durance at Naricut; the conqueror then made a sort of triumphal entry, and proceeded in procession amidst his troops to the principal temple, and to take possession of the royal palace. It was not to be supposed that the uncultivated soldiers of the hills could be restrained on such an occasion; certain it is that the houses and property of the nobles were visited with the afflictions which they incontestably believed were merited. The consternation was excessive, but cruelty and perfidy could not stop here; men naturally hate those whom they have wronged. The tyrant ordered all the unhappy nobles to execution, his will was put into effect by characters who found a pleasure in the torments of their mangled victims.

The torrent of invasion had now nearly reached its greatest height. Bhangan, lying to the east of the two other royal cities, had as yet been protected from its effects. Had there been any principles of

more elevated character among the nobles and the people, the Gorkha power might not have been sufficient even at this period to overthrow it: but the same arts had only to contend with similar venality, and of course had the same result. It was conquered in the early part of 1769. Gajaprejas, it may be proper to notice, in his last extremity sallied and rushing in despair towards the palanquin of the tyrant received a wound which in a few days terminated his life. The king of Lelit Patan died in confinement. The king of Bhatgan retired to end his days as a devotee at the holy Kasi.

Thus in the space of four years was the conquest of Nepal achieved; that of the country of the Giratas followed. Prithwinarayana still extended his domination; at the time of his death it stretched as far as Cooh Bahar, a district of Bengal. He was succeeded by his eldest son Pratapa Singha, who held the government two years, and was succeeded by his eldest brother Bahadar Sah. Different pretensions to the government were now made, and the politics of Nepal were thrown into the greatest confusion.

OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

EXCAVATIONS AND SCULPTURES IN THE ISLAND OF ELEPHANTA.

(*Extracted from the MS. Journal of W. Pyke, kept in the year 1712.*)

I HAD been here many days constantly employed in clearing the ship, so that I had no time for diversion of any kind, but at length made a holiday to see a famous pagoda on the island of Elephanta; my curiosity was occasioned by having heard much of the stupendous works on the island of Salset, and that this pagoda on Elephanta was somewhat of that nature. The little time I had to stay here not permitting me to go to see the wonderful pagodas on Salset, I resolved to take to myself one day at least, in order to view something which might give me an idea of the rest; wherefore, in my own long boat, with Captain Baker in his pinnace, accompanied by Captain Mackintosh, Mr. Craddock, parson of the Lichfield, my doctor, and two gentlemen

of Bombay Castle, attended by twenty-four lascars and sailors carrying two days provisions, I set off early for Elephanta, and in two hours' time arrived at a place of the Company's called Butcher's Island, a low but fruitful land, where the Company formerly kept their cattle for the factory, but now so often plundered by Cahu Anjee Agrin, that they are no longer ventured on it. We went there for shooting, but finding no game proceeded directly for Elephanta, and came there in two hours. We rowed along shore, which was lined with sunken rocks, till we came to a bay on the S. E. side, where we saw on a small hill, a sea-mark, which I suppose gave name to this island, it being an elephant with a young one standing on its back. Leaving six hands in the

boats we landed, and ascended a hill to a small ruined castle that overlooks the bay. Just on the brow of the hill we set up a tent, and fenced it well about with stones and prickling briars, so that we could not be attacked on a sudden any other way than by the slope of the hill, which we defended by our fire-arms: for the famous pirate of these parts, Cann Anjee Angria, very often lands here, and carries away all the cattle, and sometimes the people too. Then, having placed sentinels, we went to take a more exact survey of our sea-mark, the elephant, which stood on a small hill by himself, a little below our quarters: our way to it was now a little overgrown with briars; the rock itself seems to have received injuries by time, it being cracked, and also in some places flayed by the weather, which, in the season of the westerly monsoons, is very violent in these parts. But who cut this rock into the shape of an elephant is not now to be known upon the strictest enquiry.

Having taken a survey of this, we set out the next morning for the great Pagoda. In our way thither I took notice of a very small and mean village, and the cottagers told us, that last night they lay there in their houses, they not being afraid of Cann Angria, because of us English, who were so well prepared with fire-arms that they feared no danger. As we passed towards the great pagoda, in a smooth narrow road cut out of the rock, where the ground would not naturally allow of an even passage, I took notice of another rock, cut into the shape of a horse, which has obtained the name of Alexander's horse, I know not for what reason. We pursued this road till we arrived at the end of the island, where, about one third up the mountain, we found the path and entrance to the Pagoda; the road we went was narrow, but very pleasant, yielding various delightful prospects. In an easy ascent round the mountain at length we came to our journey's end, and the reward of all our trouble; for when we entered and beheld the Pagoda, we found it so noble, so spacious, and magnificent, that it abundantly exceeded what I expected to find; for though I had heard wonderful accounts of these stupendous works, yet the half of the curious and remarkable things I saw had never been told me. The chief

trouble which I had now was because the little time I had to stay was not sufficient to take a tolerable account of what I saw; however we fell to work, and with marked lines measured every part, both length and breadth, throughout, and found it to be one hundred and four feet wide, and one hundred and four feet long, and would have been a square but for some small apartments (or vestries) left at each corner.

In this temple there are no windows, nor other light than what comes in from the three great entrances on the north, the south, and the western sides, which makes the middle and the eastern side dark; so much so that we were obliged to light candles, or should not have obtained so perfect a survey; it appeared that the temple consists of seven alleys (aisles) all alike, and the entrances alike, which I will describe presently. Now this mountain was a vast rock, and by the industry of man it had been cut and hollowed away with so much art, that it became a temple, and for the pillars and necessary ornaments of the church they left supports of the same solid rock, not cut away, but carved in the likeness of pillars, so digging out this spacious place, consecrated to their deity.

At the east end, in the chief or middle niche stood the image of a queen, eighteen feet high from the waist to the top of the crown; she shewed three faces and four hands, all curiously carved and loaded with ornaments.

In the middle of the south part of this temple stood a lesser temple, carved also out of the same rock, as if built like a wall. It was four-square and had a doorway in every side, each corner was a pillar, and on every side of each doorway stood an image of a gigantic size, armed at all points as if to defend the place. When you enter this place you find all plain within, no manner of resemblance or carved work to be seen; but in the middle thereof a square low altar, on which was placed a large polished stone of cylindrical form standing on its basis, but the top or upper end was covered. The Gentoo call this the stone of Mahadeva*, a name they give to the original of all things; and this hieroglyphic of

God is intended to shew that it is beyond the limited comprehension of man, to feign to himself any just idea of him who made the world; for, they say, that no man can behold the great God and live, which is the reason that he cannot be represented in his proper shape. I enquired into the reason of their placing such a stone there, and in that awful and solemn manner; they answered, that this stone is dedicated to the honour of Mahadeva, who created the universe, and his name is placed under it, and therefore that the stone which defends the name of the great and inconceivable God from all pollution, is itself a holy memorial and monument of what cannot be described, but is not itself a God; yet, being thus placed, though a stone, no profane or polluted person ought to touch it.

The ceiling or roof of this temple is flat. Above is only a representation of beams cut in the stone, and lying along from pillar to pillar. The pillars and pilasters are of grotesque shapes; there are fifty-two, which is ten more than Dr. Fryer gives account of in his description of this place. All the east side, and the N. E. S. E. and S. W. corners are full of curious imagery of men, women, and beasts, and sometimes a composition of both. For example the effigies of great persons compelling their subjects to obedience, others executing justice, others, as we conceived by the aspect of their faces, shewing mildness and giving friendly admonitions, and some shewing their seats of war.

I now return to give some more particular account of the imagery within the temple. In the S. E. gate were carved out all the solemnities of the marriage of a Gentoo prince or raja, as we guessed him to be by a particular sort of line or cord he wore about him, that none others are allowed to wear; opposite to this is the figure of a king sitting on his throne, with divers attendants, and on each side a woman in a pleading posture, with an armed man holding a child by the leg in one hand, and in the other a sword, as if going to divide it, and this because of the likeness to the story we called the history of Solomon's justice. There were divers other representations of which we learned not the stories. There were some with six hands, almost all bearing weapons, and having habits of defence; one had the

body of a man with the head of an elephant.

There is neither writing nor character to discover what people it belonged to, nor any distinct dress, for the different habits to all the Indian people appear in one figure or other, and no man that I have yet met with can tell who were the proper inhabitants of this place, or who built this temple; but I have been informed, that the great fane, or pagoda, on Sabet, is vastly superior to this in all respects, and that Captain Baker has taken a great deal of pains to describe it.

Ranajee Comajee, the Company's broker on Bombay, tells me there are several very fine temples of this nature, far exceeding these, up in the country; but wherever the Moors came they destroy them, because of the imagery, and the Portuguese for the idolatry, so that most of them are now falling to decay; yet I take this sort of building to be much more durable than any of the European buildings whatever; for it seems to me that nothing but an earthquake could entirely destroy it; it must therefore endure till nature itself decay, when this and all things else must end. When this was begun, though I am far from knowing, I yet take the liberty to make some conjectures.

If we look back to the creation of the world, we shall find that men did first offer sacrifices in the fields; afterwards they rolled huge stones to the place where they worshipped, as a memorial that the place was hallowed. Succeeding ages erected altars somewhat more methodically, and fixed them in groves, and on the goodliest and pleasantest parts of the mountains, some in grottos and darker recesses and solitudes; as the Chinese, though they have many temples, consecrate to their gods places on the tops of hills, in caves, in grottos, and on rocks, in groves, &c.: but later times increasing in experience and wisdom, men arrived at the perfection of building noble and regular structures, and all for the purpose of paying religious duties and homage to the deity they adored.

The ancient Egyptians appear first to have excelled in the curious art of architecture, and have many great monumental pyramids yet standing, shewing their ancient industry and ingenuity. Solomon, in his temple at Jerusalem, im-

proved the style of building, but he was inspired by the *Fountain of Wisdom* himself, and might well exceed those who had gone before him. This work I conclude to be much later than any of those times, though it seems to have copied somewhat from each of those different styles of building; for all the pillars here are nearly of such forms as I have seen described in old draughts for the pillars of Solomon's temple, only these, as they are supposed to support a greater weight, are made lower; neither are they like to any of the Tuscan, Grecian, or Roman orders: but the temple itself, being only a large grotto, has a close affinity to the Egyptian method; as for instance, the twelve chambers at the four corners. This, indeed, being the natural rock, is more capable of being capacious than the pyramids which needed many thick walls to support the top.

The earliest account of such temples I have met with in history, is that mentioned by Job Ludolphus, in his history of Ethiopia, now published in English; wherein (page 170) he gives an account of Negus Lalibala, who in the beginning of the thirteenth century, when he came to rule the kingdom of Ethiopia, sent for artists out of Egypt, and after a wonderful manner of building unheard of till that day, he did not cement stones and bricks together with lime and loam, nor compact the roof with rafters, but hollowed out whole solid rocks, leaving pillars for ornament where requisite, the arches and the walls being throughout all of the same one stone, of which the Ethiopian poet singeth thus:—

To mighty Lalibala peace,
Who stately structures reared;
And to adorn the pompous piles,
For no expenses spared.
By vast expense and tollsome pains,
The rock a church became,
The roof, the floor, and squared sides,
All one continued frame,
No stones in blended mortar laid,
The solid parts divide;
Nature has carved all without,
Within the workman's pride.

Alvarez gives an account of ten temples all formed after this wonderful manner in Ethiopia, which were twenty-four years finishing; he saw them all, and gives a draught of them in picture, in his history of

that country published in Italian at Rome. And Ludolphus in his history before-mentioned, page 391, says that formerly architecture as it was “in request so it was an art well known amongst them, as is evident by the ruins of the city Axuma, and the structures of magnificent temples cut out of the living stone rocks; but the imperial seat being removed, those buildings grew out of date, their kings choosing rather to abide in tents or pavilions, being because of their wars accustomed to camps.”

Thus we find that the Egyptian workmen were the builders of such like temples, and also that before the days of Lalibala, that is about five hundred years ago, this astonishing kind of workmanship had not been heard of in Ethiopia, wherefore I estimate this not to be older, perhaps of lesser date, for this temple was never quite finished; for by some figures which are but half carved, it would appear that their work was suddenly broken off. It seems to me probable, that when Tamerlane the Great, who was a Muhammadan, (from whom the present Mogul is the twelfth in descent) had conquered India, the worship of Imagery was entirely overturned, and the chief of the Gentus driven to the end of the kingdom, and by the time they could be well settled in those parts, the Portugals that came into India under Vasco in the year 1497, about two hundred and sixteen years ago (1712), might drive them there, as is easy to do to a people that dare not kill even a beast in their own defence. The Bauians say, that all the people who did live in these islands are gone into the Raja's countries where they are defended in the exercise of their religion.

The famous Linschoten in his *East India Voyages* mentions this pagoda, which in his time was esteemed the high and chief temple. Page 81, he says, that the true name of this island is Pory, but called by the Portuguese Elephanta. He commends greatly the workmanship exhibited there, which he says was thought to be the performance of the Chinese, when they used to traffic in the country. When the Portuguese settled in Malacca, they prohibited the China vessels from passing further; and about the same time they took possession of these islands. I must acknowledge that a great portion of the

work has a Chinese appearance as the open porticos, tanks, cornices, beams, &c. The middle figure also in the east side is like one of the China idols called Quonieng Poussa, for a Chinese would have altered the form of his idol for one more in vogue and fashion in the country where he happened to reside. For instance, in a great pagoda at the city of Chusan, I have seen Quonieng Poussa sitting on an ass with a child in her arms after the manner we paint the blessed Virgin's flight into Egypt, and I have been told by a Chinese, ignorant of the difference between an idolatrous and Protestant Christian, that they worshipped the same gods as we do, and that she we called La Santa Virgen was Quonieng Poussa.

As for the opinion of some that these mighty works were executed by Alexander the Great, it is very improbable, for neither the Greeks nor the Persians, whose manners he most affected, built after this manner, nor did he stay in India long enough to perform such stupendous works; besides we do not find that he came into this part of India, and could have but small reason to send his army from the main to perform such labours on the small islands of this coast; and to conclude, none of the Grecian historians mention such works to have been performed by him, whilst they are particular as to the remarkable passages of his life. But supposing he built this, who built the rest? and how came their history to be lost?

The Brahmans on the spot assert that there are holy men in the Raja's country who can give account of all these things, and that they are recorded in their Sanskrit books which they will not teach the Christians. The Gentu Rajas claim all these countries, looking upon Moguls and Europeans as intruders.

I proceed now to describe their holiest place, the altar of Mahadeva, on which no offerings were to be made, but the devout expressions of clean and unpolluted hearts. In three chapels or smaller temples dedicated to Mahadeva the Great, or High God, stood three altars exactly similar, except in size, consisting of a cylindrical stone rising from a square pediment; one was in a tank of water about eight inches deep, to prevent any thing unclean coming near to it, and no other kind of carved work or other manner of orna-

ment was in the inside of any of the temples. But on their holidays Ramanjee says they used rich perfumes, incense, and the finest flowers to make a sweet smelling savour, and buried lights within them; the rest I did not learn, for he said that if he told me of the ceremonies I could not understand them.

In the same mountain at both the north and south entrances are other pagodas all full of imagery. Each temple has a square tank of spring water, near or within it, to purify those who entered; yet now the temple is in no lack of pollution, for the Portuguese who live there, fodder the cattle therein to defend them during the rainy season from the violence of the monsoons; they have also broken many of the images, and lately one of their Fidalgos to divert himself with the echo which is here most admirable, brought a great gun and fired several shot into it, which has broken some of the pillars, though the whole fabric seems to be as durable as ever.

We shot some doves with our small guns, for there are many which hatch among the carved work, and we killed one snake which we found in the middle of the floor.

Some of our company whilst we viewed the inside, surveyed the top of the mountain, and found that every part yielded a curious prospect, being situated in the most delightful part of all these islands. The water here is excellent, and the land fruitful, and in our opinion the place is healthy, there being no swamps but the greatest part of the island hilly land, they have the benefit of every breeze of wind. Beside these three pagodas, I am informed there is another at about half a mile distance, but we had not time to go thither.

All the pillars and pilasters that are the seeming support of the great temple, are in total height seventeen feet, on which beams are represented lying across, thus raising the ceiling or flat roof higher; and among all the ancient buildings which I have seen in England or France, I have remembrance of none such. We then fell to measuring the two lesser pagodas at the north and south sides of this great one. That on the north side is fifty-eight feet long in front, having four such columns, and twenty-four feet wide; as

its southern side stood a chapel full of fine imagery; and concerning one of those figures, a man's body with an elephant's head, they tell this fable, that a cruel and tyrannical raja (for all the deluges they feign to have been so at first) had a son in whom the people delighted for the mildness of his temper and other virtues; but one day as this son was asleep he cut off his head, and threw it into the sea, when a great prophet coming by denounced great calamities and afflictions on the bloodthirsty monarch for taking away the life of one born to be a god and immortal. The mother of the young prince prayed him to restore her son's life, who ordered that they should cut off the head of some noble beast and place it on the young king's shoulders, when there happened to be no noble creature bear but a young elephant; they applied its head, when the graft succeeded. The young prince lived and became very famous, governing the kingdom of his cruel father; when he grew up he married: his wife bore a white elephant, of which they tell miraculous things. The imagery of this place seems not so antique as the rest. Oppo-

site to this is another temple of the same size, without images; a spring has filled it with water, and in the middle is a temple of Mahadeva, twenty-four feet square, enclosed by an island about nine feet wide; in front of the entrance is an armed woman with six hands, whose title we know not. On the south of the great temple also is a large tank, then a pagoda similar to the last, but not above ten feet high; the colonnade is fifty feet long, with a chapel of Mahadeva, and a dark room twenty-seven feet square, each with a naked figure of a woman with six hands, and in each a different weapon. The principal figure in the middle of the east side (the Trimurti) is set out with much carved work, and is very large, measuring from the top of the crown to the waist eighteen feet. Having thus taken a view of this great pagoda we left it, and, having refreshed ourselves at the tent, embarked in our boats and steered for Bombay, where we arrived that night, after spending two days with an industry about ourselves, which if I had rightly applied to the art of getting money, would have tended to a better purpose.

DESCRIPTION

OF THE

CULTURE OF THE WHITE POPPY AND PREPARATION OF OPIUM,

AS PRACTISED IN THE PROVINCE OF BAHAR.

THE soil of Bahar consists of clay, and a large proportion of crystalline and calcareous sands; in many places white mica abounds, in others calcareous grits, which the natives burn into lime; on the surface, nitrous and alimentary salts frequently vegetate, and a selenitic salt is often found. The earth is of a pale colour, readily dissolving in the month. It effervesces violently with nitrous acid, which quickly dissolves the calcareous particles.

The field being well prepared by the plough and harrow, and reduced to an exactly level superficies, is divided into quadrangular areas, seven feet long and five broad, with intervals of two feet, which are raised five or six inches, and excavated so as to form aqueducts for conveying water to each area, for which purpose a well is provided in every field.

The seeds are sown in October and November; the plants are allowed to grow six or ten inches from each other, and are plentifully supplied with water.

When the young plants are six or eight inches high, they are watered more sparingly; but the cultivator strews over the areas a nutritious compost of ashes, cow-dung, and a large portion of nitrous earth scraped from the highways and old mud walls.

When the plants are near flowering, they are watered profusely to increase the quantity of juice. When the capsules are half grown, no more water is given, and they begin to collect the opium.

At sunset two longitudinal double incisions* are made upon each half ripe cap-

* The instrument with which this operation is effected, consists simply of two thin plates of steel,

sale, passing upwards, care being taken not to penetrate the internal cavity of the capsule. The incisions are repeated every evening until each capsule has received six or eight wounds; they are then allowed to ripen their seeds. The ripe capsules afford little or no juice. Were the wound made in the heat of the day, a cicatrix would be too soon formed; whilst the night dews, by their moisture, favour the exillation of the juice. Early in the morning old women, boys, and girls, collect the juice by scraping it off the wounds with a small iron scrop, and deposit it in an earthen pot, where it is worked by the hand in the open sunshine until it becomes of considerable spissitude. It is then formed into globular cakes of four pounds weight, and placed in little earthen basins to be exsicated: the cakes are covered over with poppy or tobacco leaves, and dried until fit for sale. Opium is frequently adulterated with cow-dung†, and the extract of the poppy plant obtained by boiling, and by various other substances, which are kept secret.

The seeds are sold in the markets, and are reckoned delicious eating. They are used in emulsions, and enter into the cooling prescriptions of the Hindustani physicians. Opium is here a considerable branch of trade. About 600,000 pounds weight are annually exported from the Ganges, most of which goes to China and the Eastern Islands, where it is usually

about an inch and a half long, and one third of an inch broad, which are placed parallel, and bound to each other with a thread, the points being kept separate by one turn of the ligature, each piece having two sharpened points; four separate lines are marked on the plant. A thread noose is placed on the forefinger.

† Sometimes to so great an amount, that it may be doubted whether the consumer eat more of the adulteration than of the drug; a circumstance which shows the necessity which existed of the Company's taking the trade of this article into their own hands.

sold at from two to six Spanish dollars per pound.

The good and bad uses of opium are well known and described in European books. The natives apply it to nearly the same purposes, only making a bolder use of it. They take it as a cordial internally, by which they are agreeably inebriated at a small expence. It is supposed to give vigour and courage, and is taken previously to all daring and arduous attempts; but by too frequent use it emaciates the person, and a languid stupefaction appears in the countenance.

In the late famine of 1770, it was purchased by the unhappy sufferers at exorbitant prices, to allay the cravings of hunger, and to banish the dreadful prospect of death.

Opium is beat up with a few cooling seeds in form of a cataplasim, spread upon a leaf of the ricinus, and applied to tumefied glands, particularly to disengage syphilitic swellings, for which purpose it is not inferior to any European prescription.

The Chinese smoke opium with their tobacco as the greatest delicacy. After the ceremony of salutation, it is the first compliment paid to a stranger or visitor. The Malays both smoke and chew opium to excess.

I have omitted the description of the plant, as it is to be found in every botanical writer. It is the *Papaver Somniferum* of Linnaeus. It grows in Britain without care to be a much statelier plant than in this country with the utmost art. Opium may probably be produced in Britain or America, upon grounds of little value, and give employment to the aged and young who are unfit for laborious work. One acre yields here sixty pounds of opium, which, valued at only three shillings per pound, gives twenty-seven pounds per acre produce.

TRANSLATION

OF A

HISTORY OF THE PORTUGUESE LANDING IN INDIA.

Written on Leaves of the Brah Tree, or Ola, in the Malabar Language.

(The original was obtained from the Neocallacota Raja who is of the Tamul family.)

When the Emperor Perumal was about to depart for Mecca, he gave the whole

country of Malabar in shares to the different Rajas; at which period the Tamul

ri* Zamorin was at some distance, which was the reason of his not having a country given to him. The Tamuri Raja after this came back; Perumal gave his seal and sword to him, telling the Tamuri he must conquer countries, and retain them by that sword. Accordingly in a short time the Tamuri Raja employed himself diligently to do as Perumal ordered him, and he got the country of Korikote†. At this time the people of the tribe of Islam came to see the Raja, took up their residence at Korikote, and from divers countries merchants and tradespeople came; and by exercising their respective callings, Korikote began to grow a large place. Throughout the whole of Malabar, the city of Korikote was the first in rank. After this the tribe of Islam came from several places, and assembled together, by which the Tamuri became the most powerful, and the principal among the Rajas of Malabar, of whom some were possessed of strength and some were not. In this period none of the Rajas passed each others boundaries, which was agreeable to the orders of Perumal at his departure. Their kingdoms extended some one katham‡, and some more. Some of them had 100 men, some 200, some 300, some 1000, some 5000, some 10,000, some 100,000, and some had still more. In some countries there were two Rajas, in some three, and in others even more. In the countries that had two Rajas, if one was more powerful than the other, he would not quarrel with and trespass in the others boundaries. If any did quarrel, he would get no one to assist him. Amongst these Rajas, the one who had most men governed the country from Tekel Kollam§ to Kanjakumari¶: at this time his name was Tripathi**. The next Raja reigned over Maull Walaputana, around Kannanur, Edakkat, and Dharmapuram; he was called the Kola-

tirri* Raja. But amongst these Rajas, in point of dignity, power, and consideration in foreign countries, the Tamuri was pre-eminent; and amidst all the remaining Rajas in Malabar in honours and dignities, the Tamuri stood first. The reason of this was the gift of the seal and sword by the Emperor Perumal, who himself reposed confidence in the tribe of Islam; after whose departure they came and settled in the country, put trust in the Tamuri, and on account of this friendship, strangers came from other countries with shipping people, whom the Raja received honourably, and sent them away in a friendly manner. When the Raja went to any place, either for war or any other affair of consequence, the sword was carried before him, as formerly before Perumal. If any circumstance occasioned a war between the Tamuri and any other of the Malabar Rajas, and they gave him either money or country, and sued for peace, then he retired quietly and left them; but if any of the Rajas neither gave money or country, he then would not cause his army to commit devastation, but remained for a length of time upon the borders of that country, till he was satisfied:—such was the ancient custom, nor could he act in any other manner. But if quarrels and wars arose among the other Rajas of Malabar, they slaughtered each other, and ruined each others country.

The History of the Fringis† coming into Malabar.

In the year of the Talihā 904‡, or the sixth of Karkadom 672§, three of the Fringis' ships came to Pandaranykulam||. It being in the monsoon, they anchored there, and came on shore. They went to Korikote, where they learnt all the news of Malabar. At this time they did not trade, but returned again to their own country, Portugal:—It is supposed the motive of their coming was for pepper. Two years afterwards they returned from

* The mode in which the Malabars write the official title of their Raja, which Europeans spell Zamorin.

† Spelt and called by Europeans Calicut.

‡ Commonly spelt Cos, a distance of four miles.

§ Tekel is South. ¶ Kollam, the name of a place, called by Europeans Quilon, is the northern end of Cochin.

¶ Kanjakumari is Cape Comorin.

** The official name of the Travancore Raja's sister is Tripassaron, taken, probably, from Tripudiy.

* Kolutirri is called by Europeans Kolutery. The word is derived from Kola, a thin piece of stick, and Tirri, cotton, when wound round it to form the wick of a lamp.

† Fringis, a vulgar name for a European, chiefly confined to the Portuguese.

‡ The term by which the Mussulmans of Malabar signify the Hegha.

§ 874, Malabar style, of which the year 100 commenced the 14th Sept. 1494.

|| A place two miles south of Kollam, and thirteen north of Calicut.

Portugal with six ships, and came to Korikote. They landed; and while they were trading in a merchant-like manner, the Fringis said to the Tamuri's Karyakars*, 'If you will put a stop to the trade of the Arabs and Mapillas†, we will give more money to the Sircar‡ than they do. During this time the Mapillas and Fringis quarrelled, and came to blows. The Raja ordered some of his people to go and put a stop to it; the Fringis quarrelled with them too, and seventy of their people were killed in the affray. All the rest went on board their ships, and fired their large guns at those assembled on the shore; they in return fired at them. It continued for a short time, and the whole of the ships then sailed for Cochin, where they landed, saw the Raja of the country, built a fort there: this was the first Fringis fort that was built in Malabar. There was at the time a Pally§ there, which the Fringis pulled down and destroyed. These people remained at Cochin, and carried on the business of merchants in a proper manner. They then went to Kannur, lived among the people there in a peaceable manner, and built a fort; they carried on divers kinds of merchandize, bought pepper; some of them went to Portugal. The cause of their coming from and returning to such a distance, was supposed to be for pepper. A year after this, four ships came from Portugal; they landed at Cochin and Kannur, where they bought pepper and ginger; again they went home. At the expiration of two years, twenty-eight ships came from Portugal; they again returned with pepper, ginger, and divers other goods. At this period the Tamuri Raja went against the Cochin Raja, and captured the others Kowligum||. During the war, three of the Cochin Rajas were killed; and the Tamuri having conquered the Cochin country, went to Korikote. A year after this period, ten ships came, seven of them fresh ships, and three of them belonging to the former twenty-eight, which, after setting off, put back again. The seven fresh ships

took in their lading of goods at Cochin, and went away; the other three remained there. On hearing this, the Tamuri Raja set off to Cochin with 100,000 Nays*, and several Mapillas, for the purpose of seizing these ships; but a very great firing was kept up, and at that time they could not get into Cochin. After this the Ponanywaikel Mapillas fitted out three vessels, embarked on them, and sailed to where the three ships were; a battle took place between them, and many of the Mapillas having been killed, they retreated. The next day the Ponanywaikel people and the Baligat people together fitted out four vessels; the people of Kapata and those of Kollam fitted out three, together seven vessels, on which the Mapillas embarked, and had a severe engagement with the Fringis, in which they suffered no defeat; but as the rains were near, the Tamuri withdrew his people to Calicut.

On Thursday the 22d of the month Meitha, in the year of the Talila 915, or 683 Malabar style, the Fringis came to Korikote, entered the town, burnt the Miskala Pally, got into the Tamuri's Kowligum, and there took up their abode. At this time the Tamuri Raja was absent on a war against a distant country; the whole of the Nays about Korikote assembled together, attacked the Fringis, and drove them from the Kowligum, in which action the latter lost 500 men killed, the rest of them embarked on their vessels and went away. Once before the above date, the Fringis disembarked from their ships at Ponani†; and of the vessels laid up there they burnt about fifty, and killed seventy Mapillas. After this the Fringis sailed for Teke Kollam, had an interview with the Raja, addressed him respectfully, and built a fort there; nor did they procure any where so much pepper as at Cochin and Teke Kollam, which was the reason of their erecting the fort. After this the Fringis went to Goa, and captured it, at which period Goa belonged to Adil Shah Sultan. The Fringis then made it the principal place of their residence for the transaction of all affairs in Malabar. Adil Shah Sultan attacked the Fringis, and retook Goa; but they

* Karyakar is a Malabar term for a Minister of Government.

† Mapilla is the name given to those Mussulmans' descendants of Arabs who are settled in Malabar.

‡ Sircar means Government.

§ Pally is the name for the Mapilla place of worship.

|| Kowligum means palace.

* Nays are the hereditary soldiers of Malabar.

† Ponani, a large Mapilla town, on the coast, so called from Pon or Pona, gold, and Ana, a nail.

returned in great force, and a second time carried it. They then built several forts in that country, collected their forces, and the power of the Fringis from that time increased daily, at which period they and the Tamuri Raja had some friendly conferences together, and made peace. The cause of this was, that from the time of the former quarrel, the trade of the Mapillas decreased; and the person who was then Tamuri had been some time dead, and the Eliath* Raja had succeeded, who considered that it might be good policy to be at peace with the Fringis, that it would cause both his city and the trade of the Mapillas to flourish in the same way that the traffic of Cochín and Cannanur did; that on these conditions, if their differences were made up, it would be beneficial to Koricote. In this treaty an article was inserted by the Tamuri, that the Mapillas in his dominions should every year load four vessels with ginger and pepper, and sail for Mecca, without any hindrance given by the Fringis, to which the latter assented. And when the Fringis began the building of the fort, the Mapillas commenced their voyage for Arabia with the four ships; they sailed under the flag and passport of the Fringis:—this was in the year of the Talika 921, or 680 Malabar style. The above vessels disposed of their cargoes, and returned again to Koricote, at which time the Fringis had finished the fort; after which they would not permit the ginger and pepper to be carried to Mecca, but prevented every other power from trading in these or any other articles, except themselves. And they declared, that if they saw a root of ginger or a grain of pepper embarked on any other person's vessel, they would seize and detain such vessel with all its cargo. They then began to consider how to seize and carry off the Tamuri Raja, but their deceit did not succeed. This was the manner of planning it:—after they had finished the fort, and rendered it strong, they built a house near it for the residence of the Raja. Some of the Fringis waited on the Tamuri, and told him, that the king of Portugal had sent him a present, and that he must come there to receive it. He accordingly went, and while residing there, one of the Fringis came, and informed him of

the deception intended. Immediately on hearing this, the Raja said: 'I am going to the Tank, and will return again immediately;' by which means he effected his escape. The Fringis who had given this information to the Raja, was sent by his comrades to Cannanur. The Fringis now began to kill the Nayrs, and to force the Mapillas from their abodes; on which all the latter withdrew from the coast, and assembled together to the eastward, among the Mapilla King in Cochín. Of the Mupannar*, Abunatha Marca, Kumbaly Marca, and Aly Marca, these three men set off from Cochín, together with their followers. They came to Koricote, had an interview with the Raja; on which the Fringis considered them as intending to act inimically against them. They collected warlike stores, set off from Cochín, came to Ponanywaikal; they landed there, destroyed the houses, burnt some of the Pally; they cut down the cocoa-nut trees growing by the sea side, and killed some of the people. They staid there one day after this, and the next night they sailed for Pandrany Kollon, where they seized all who had come to trade, and forty of their vessels; some of the people there were also killed. In this manner did they devastate the country, and rendered it impossible for the inhabitants to reside in their abodes; on which the Tamuri prepared to go to war with them; but as he was himself absent at the time from Koricote, he sent his royal writing to his Karyakur Eliath† to get ready. On seeing the royal writing, he immediately began to collect warlike stores; and the Mapillas from several countries assembled, and came to Koricote, by which time the Tamuri Raja also arrived. Immediately the war began. Many days having expired, and the provisions in the fort being expended, and not having it in their power to get a supply, they embarked all their property on their ships, destroyed the fort, and, unknown to those on the outside, they got to their ships and went away. This was on the 16th day of the month Mahasabam, in the year of the Talika 933, or 701 Malabar style. In this war two thousand Nayrs and Mapillas died. In consequence of this, the Ta-

* Moopa signifies a head or principal person.—Moopannar is plural.

† Eliath is second, his second minister is point of rank.

* Eliath means second.

muri and the Fringis were much exasperated against each other; and in a short time, the Mapillas having repaired their vessels, they began to embark ginger, pepper, and other articles of trade, for Guzerat and other countries. They now sailed without either flag or passport. Some of their vessels the Fringis seized, some they drove ashore by means of firing at them, and others arrived at their destined ports, and traded without molestation. After the monsoon of the above year, the Mapillas of Dharmapattam and their friends made peace with the Fringis, sailed under their flag and passport. The Tamuri, his subjects, and the Fringis, had now been long at variance, when in the year of the Taliba 935, or 703 Malabar style, the Fringis went in a ship to Tanore, and having landed there, had an interview with the Raja. The Tamuri, on hearing this, sent his royal commands to the Tanore Raja, to send him all the men and property belonging to the ship, with which, however, he did not comply, but cultivated great friendship with the Fringis. They consulted together to overpower the Tamuri, plunder the Mapillas, destroy Ponaniwalkel, and build a fort on the left side of the river at that place; for which purpose stones, chunnam, and other requisite articles, were embarked in vessels, and when arrived close to Ponaniwalkel, a violent storm arose, and all of them, except a small dow, were wrecked on the shore. Some of the crews were drowned, and those who got on shore were made prisoners. The cannon that were in these ships the Tamuri got. Their scheme of building a fort at Ponani was now rendered abortive. After this, it is said, that the Fringis built a fort at Chalhat. A captain came to Ponaniwalkel, in order to make peace with the Tamuri; he was a person who was acquainted with all that had passed at Korikote and Ponaniwalkel. The Tanore Raja exerted himself greatly to bring about a peace between the Tamuri and the Fringis: the present Tamuri was the same who reigned when the fort at Korikote was taken from the Fringis. The Tanore Raja came to Korikote, settled all disputes between the Tamuri and the Fringis; the latter were then permitted to build a fort at Chalhat. The spot assigned for building the fort was on the public highway, which being known,

it was considered as giving trouble to the lading of goods on vessels for Arabia; still leave was given to build it at Chalhat. The Fringis began to collect materials for constructing their fort, and brought them into the river; this was in the year of the Taliba 938, or the 5th of Wrischigom, 707 Malabar style. The Fringis then finished the fort at Chalhat; it was a very large one, and remarkably handsome. During the building of the fort, a Fringis having taken a stone from the Pally built by Malikadeen*, the whole of the Mapillas of the place went to the captain of the fort, and having made their complaint, the captain himself and his people took stone and chunnam, went to the Pally, and had it repaired; this pleased the Mapillas very much. The next day several of the Fringis went to the Pally, pulled down all the stones of it, and carried them away. The whole of the Mapillas went a second time, and laid their complaint before the captain. He told them, that their Raja had given both the Pally and the ground to him, therefore he had pulled it down. On this the Mapillas retired overwhelmed with grief; and at a little distance from thence they built another. After this the Fringis carried away the stones from the Mapilla burying ground for their fort. The Elia Raja having been installed Tamuri, a war began with the Chalhat Raja to destroy his country; but the latter having laid his grief submissively before the former, he withdrew his army, and then turned his forces against the Raja of Tanore. While he was meditating an attack, the Tanore Raja surrendered Karakattutty and New Ponani to him, on which they made peace, and the Tamuri retired. In the year of the Taliba 963, or 726 Malabar style, the Fringis burnt and destroyed Tricoll, Pandraui Kollom, and Ponaniwalkel. In the year of the Taliba 963, or 732 Malabar style, the Fringis and the Raja made peace; they again quarrelled in 970 T. or 736 M. S. The Fringis built forts at Mangalore and Pekaur. In 970 T. or 739 M. S. a Mapilla, called Kutty Pokar Marcar, captured a

* The name of an Arab who is said to have converted the Emperor Perumal, and whose memory is held in great veneration by the Mapillas.

† A descendant of this Mapilla, by name Kunalu Marcar, is now (1800) living at Coia. The fact of taking the vessel is still preserved in the family, and they pride themselves much on it.

ship belonging to the Fringis. In 974 T. or 743 M. S. the Tamuri set off to wage war with Cochín, and having tarried two months on the road, he lost 2000 men by the water being poisoned, which obliged him to retire to Palody; and having placed the Tanore Raja in the place he resided, the Tamuri went secretly away. The Fringis came to seize him, and did carry off the Tanore Raja, so that had the latter not been placed there, they would

have seized the Tamuri. In 979 T. or 747 M. S. the Tamuri took the fort at Chidiat from the Fringis. In 992 T. or 760 M. S. the Tamuri agreeing to their building a fort at Ponaniwallah, the Fringis and him made peace. In 998 T. or 766 M. S. the Fringis seized a vessel of the Raja's at sea, in consequence of which they again quarrelled.—This is the History of the Fringis and the Raja.

POETRY.

TO A. I. E.

*With a Branch of Flowers, on her Birth-day,
Dec. 24th, 1818.*

Careless of praise,—but what thy lips bestow;
Anna! to deck thy lovely form we blow—
December's flowers! we smile upon this morn,
And hail the hour which hails thee life adorn—
O happier far to breathe one little day
On thy pure breast—than wait the coming May!

PARAPHRASE OF AN ODE OF HAFIZ.

By a Lady.

The nightingale, sweet poet of the grove,
From a tall cypress that o'ercloaked a rim,
Which brighter blossomed beneath the eye of love,
Did his soft passion in these strains disclose:
"Let no one on this flower cast evil eyes,
Praise Alla, Rose, who made thee beauty's queen;
Yet not with coldness thy fond heart despise,
Whose passion blazed when first thy charms
were seen.

"Of thy late words I no upbraidings make,
Those cruel words of which I might complain;
But call on hope the present gloom to break,
And point where meeting shall repay my pain.

"Let others follow inclination's voice,
Obedient as her call through pleasures rose;
While grief for thee I make my dearest choice,
No pleasure else is worth the pains of love.

"The beauteous Hour! and the stately dome,
The anchorit's fond hope reward his prayer;
To see thy shadow is a holier home,
And thou, my Hour! fairer far than theirs,

"When music sounds drink wine; if any frown,
Dispel the cloud of anger from his brow;
Nor rest till friendship's hand the goblet crown,
And Alla, called on, has absolved the vow.

"But, Hafiz, cease thy pains! I debarr'd from sight,
The hope of meeting lives in absence born;
As from the darkness of the stormy night,
Aurora's splendour brings a brighter morn."

IMITATION OF AN ODE OF HAFIZ.

My heart's blood leaping from my veins,
I thus addressed my tender strains
To Celia too unkind;
The time I've in thy absence past,
Was as the fatal day o'ercast,
When God shall judge mankind.

The griefs which in my bosom roll,
My eye, that index of my soul,
Marks with a thousand lines;
And ah! that melancholy sign,
That love and constancy are mine,
A tear my cheek bedews.

Experience warns to future rest,
The wretch by wilful grief oppress'd,
And tasted his reclaim;
But he who this relief foregoes,
And puits tenets whose smart he knows,
May well deserve his shame.

One deeply skilled in Galen's art,
I asked his counsel to impart,
When thus the Sage replied:—
"In thy love's presence is disease,
And in her absence health and ease,
Thy choice let prudence guide."

If near my fair one's gate I stray,
And traverse the ill-fated way,
What laughter will arise:
But let the world deride my flame,
As every lover's lot's the same,
And I their spleen despise.

Deny me not a suppliant's due,
By every tender tie I sue,
By every oath conjure;
O let my pains thy pity move,
And since thy Hafiz lives by love,
By love his life secure.

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

A View of the History, Literature, and Religion of the Hindoos; including a minute Description of their Manners and Customs, and Translations from their principal Works, in two volumes. By the Rev. William Ward, one of the Baptist Missionaries at Serampore, Bengal. The Third Edition, carefully abridged and greatly improved. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 740. price 18s. — London. Black, Parbury, and Allen, 1816.

THE vast and wonderful empire of India was but little known to the ancients, in the extent of its territory and population, though its rich productions were sought after and purchased with avidity by every civilized nation of the earth. Herodotus, the most ancient of the Greek historians, who flourished four centuries and a half before Christ, knew little of India beyond the limits of the Panjab, or country watered by the five branches of the Indus; all eastward of that river is represented by him as a barren and sandy desert. He had never heard of the Ganges. The irruption of Alexander and the Greeks, about a century after, was confined to that province, and though the Grecian army, then, heard of the Ganges, and of the mighty nations that inhabited its shores, they shewed but little inclination to attack so formidable a race; and it was from the just apprehension of a mutiny evidently breaking forth among his troops, harassed by incessant marches and conflicts, that Alexander was principally induced to return. The ambassadorial intercourse and commercial connection subsequently maintained between his successors on the throne of Syria and Bactria, and the Indians, enlarged the field of observation, and proved the source of that more intimate knowledge of the country, and the manners of the inhabitants, which is evinced in the writings of Diodorus Siculus, Strabo, Arrian, and the other Greek and Roman

historians. Many of their relations are, indeed, replete with gross errors and absurdities; but still much is to be obtained from them of genuine information, and especially in regard to the religious rites and singular doctrines of the tribe of Brahmins.

The maritime commerce afterwards carried on between India, Egypt, and Arabia, as detailed in the *Periplus of Arrian*, led to a still more extended investigation of Indian habits and manners, by men of philosophical research, who, by that means, visited the coasts of the peninsula, where those habits are somewhat varied, and superstition appears in all her gorgeous and delusive splendour. Those travellers, in particular, who visited the great cities of Tagara and Pluthana in the Deccan, the Deoghur, and Patan of modern times, which at that period were the central marts for commerce in the peninsula,* must have returned equally astonished and delighted with the stupendous excavations at Ellora, in the immediate vicinity of Deoghur, the undoubted work of Hindoo architects, in the most ancient periods of their empire, and still remaining, in unimpaired glory, for the admiration of posterity.† It was unfortunate for this people, and the genius of Hindoo sculpture, that the Mahomedan invaders of these beautiful regions, at a succeeding period, beheld not their architectural labours with the same sort of admiration; for it was their incessant aim, in their earliest irruptions, to subvert their temples and exterminate the inhabitants. The distance and durability of these superb remains alone preserved them from the rage of the

* See the account of these cities as given by Mr. Wilford in *Asiatic Researches*, vol. I. p. 269, Calcutta edit.

† See engravings of these rocky temples and sculptured imagery, in the 5th vol. of *Asiatic Researches*.

destroyer in Upper India. In twelve different descents did the unfeeling Mahmud of Gazna scatter death and desolation over the ravaged plains of Hindostan; nor till the benevolent Akbar ascended her imperial throne, did the torrent of destruction cease to roll. That politic monarch set the first example to the princes of his dynasty, of a mild and paternal government, and substituted the soothing arts of conciliation for the irritating and avenging despotism of his sanguinary predecessors.

That atrocious bigot, Aurungzebe, revived the ancient Tartar barbarity; carried sword and fire into the peninsula; every where demolished or polluted the temples; and, in one instance, went so far as to cause their most revered animal, the Cow, to be slaughtered in the very sanctuary of one of their principal pagodas.* It was never afterwards entered by a Hindoo, and became a celebrated Mahomedan mosque. From the writers of that sect (except from Abul Fazil, in the *Ayeeen Akbery*), we have no unprejudiced accounts of the Hindus; and although the French travellers, Tavernier and others of the seventeenth century, faithfully narrated *facts* as they beheld them; yet their short stay in any particular region of India, forbade their entering so minutely into the Hindu character as the British, their more modern conquerors, from their long residence and domestication among them, have been enabled to do. The greatest part of these relations of our countrymen we have attentively perused, and various praise is due to their performances for their, in many respects, correct accounts of the customs and manners of the natives in the particular districts in which they have resided. But as a GENERAL SURVEY of whatever is connected with Hindustan—we mean in the most essential concern

of MORALS and RELIGION—the singular book which we are now about to review, will be found the most luminous and comprehensive of any ever published in this country, speaking to *facts*, and to *facts only*, upon the evidence of the senses; the scrutinizing eye and the attentive ear, whose accuracy could not be deceived. Those facts, indeed, are, in some instances, of an astonishing and an appalling nature; but still a solid reason can be given why a set of men, who profess to be solely guided by the stern dictates of *truth* and *conscience*, and who, braving every danger of a foreign clime, have subjected themselves to a voluntary exile for ever from their native country, in order to propagate the doctrines of Christianity among a race more blind and bigotted to their nefarious superstitions, than any nation on the face of the globe:—we repeat, that till a solid and satisfactory reason be assigned, why these men should have the audacity to palm a deliberate falsehood upon the British public, in a gross misrepresentation of the Hindu character and practices, we shall not refuse our belief to their frank and artless statements.

A residence of many years at Serampore, near a great temple of Jagahmat, and in the very centre of the bloody superstitions of the Hindus, gives the author a claim to respect and belief, far beyond all who have gone before him in this line of enquiry; and the disinterestedness of himself and his brethren, evinced in a gratuitous devotion of their whole time and labour to the promotion of the great object they have in view, deserves the warm admiration and gratitude of both Asiatics and Europeans. They are indefatigably industrious in pursuing the most efficient plan recommended by Sir W. Jones, for the conversion of the Hindus, by translating the sacred Scriptures into the Sanskrit and Persian tongues; which by the

* See Thevenot's *Indian Travels*, p. 10, folio 221. 1687.

aid of a printing-office set up on their own premises, where no less than ten presses are kept constantly at work, many thousand copies, in the different dialects of Asia, have been taken off, and widely and successfully distributed. A printing-press set up in the immediate vicinity of the vast slaughter-house of Jagahnat, to illumine, with the light of Christianity, the darkness and bigotry of the priest-deluded Hindus, who, for ages, have annually immolated their sons and their daughters on the blood-stained altars of that Indian Moloch! In what a glorious cause have these gentlemen embarked their time and their valuable talents! Who, that is a friend to civil and religious liberty, can deny them that high, that just applause their labours so imperiously demand? Who would be so ungenerous as, by base insinuations and unfounded calumnies, to obstruct their progress in so noble and so patriotic an undertaking?

The work under consideration consists of two parts; an Introductory Dissertation, or, as it is modestly termed, Remarks; containing a vast combined mass of information of the most interesting kind, and discussions, under distinct heads, respecting the various objects of worship of this infatuated people in this *terra Sculptitum*, this land of sculptured imagery, from Brahma to a *log of wood*. The universe, and every thing in it, seems to have occasionally shared their devotion. Besides a thousand idols, the fabrication of his fancy and his fears, *beasts, birds, reptiles, fishes, trees, and stones*, of various kinds and imagined properties, have alternately received the homage of the ductile Hindu. Through all this immense farraigo of divinities, it is impossible for us to wade; but the sensible dissertation, in which the substance of the book is condensed, has, in the first instance, a strong claim to our attention: and we shall, then, consider in detail some

of the more prominent features on the history of the idols and their worship, here submitted to the view of the astonished reader. The distinguishing, the *sterling* merit of this publication is, that direct translations from the original Sanskrit accompany all the assertions, however apparently incredible, made in the course of it. To the versions already published by Mr. Colebrooke, Mr. Paterson, and other members of the Asiatic Society, are added those made by the missionaries, assisted by learned Brahmins, from the Vedas and the Sastras, illustrative of each object discussed; so that the authenticity of the facts narrated can admit of no doubt, however revolting may be the enormities displayed to the mind of refined sentiment.

In these pages it will be seen and proved by the authentic documents just alluded to, that the Hindu theological doctrines are by no means of that pure and sublime nature which we were taught, even by the most respectable writers, to believe that they were; for the direct system, inculcated in those books, is PANTHEISM, or, according to the philosophy of the Greek schools, that the *Divine Spirit is the soul of the world*; a doctrine bordering upon Atheism, and attempted to be revived, with all its monstrous absurdities, by Spinoza, in the 17th century. The Vedanta philosophers teach, that God exists in a million of forms, from the ant to Brahma, the father of the Gods, as one moon is seen at once in twenty different vases of water. What then, is the object of worship among the Hindus? Mr. Ward answers thus—"It is not the ONE GOD, but this compound being, the soul of the world inclosed in matter, the primeval energy, the prolific and vivifying principle dwelling in all animated existences, or, in other words, the personification of whatever the disordered imaginations of the Hindus have attributed to this God,

encompassing himself with Maya, or delusion. This energy is said to have created the universe; and therefore *this*, as displayed in the grandest of the forms it assumes, is the object of worship. Hence the Gods, the heavens collectively, the sun and moon, as well as the stars, the sea, mighty rivers, and extraordinary appearances in nature, receive the adorations of the Hindoos.—*Introductory Remarks*, p. 18. This doctrine, we beg leave to add, is exactly in unison with the old Chaldaic superstition, practised by the fire-worshippers who erected the Tower of Babylon, who supposed the sun and stars to be animated beings, guided in their course by a celestial regent, the *soul of the orb*; and proves, among many other strong arguments, their immediate descent from that primeval and idolatrous race.

But to proceed with our inquiry respecting the notions entertained by the Vedantic philosophers of God and the soul, or that vivific innate principle which they consider as such. On this important subject we shall again quote Mr. Ward's own words,

Not only is God thus declared to be the soul of the world, but the writer of the above work affirms, that the world itself is God—God expanding himself in an infinite variety of forms: 'All things past, present, and to come; all that is in the earth, sky, &c. of every class and description; all this is Brumhu, who is the cause of all things, and the things themselves.' Yet this writer, in another part of this work, seems to affirm, that the universe is the *work* of God:—'The principle of life is Brumhu; that which is animated is the work of Brumhu, who directs every thing, as the charioteer directs the chariot. Brumhu is everlasting and unchangeable; the world, which is his work, is changeable.'

This work represents Brumhu, in his state of repose, as destitute of ideas or intelligence, and entirely separated from all intelligences. It describes this repose by comparing it to whatever may communicate the idea of undisturbed tranquillity; to the bosom of the unruffled ocean; or to the rest enjoyed in a deep sleep, in which there is an entire cessation even of the faculties of the mind,

What a degrading idea of the deity does this representation afford! Instead of the ever-watchful providence ascribed by Christianity to the supreme disposer of all events, he is here portrayed as totally estranged from the creatures he has made; as a sullen, lethargic, inaccessible being, existing through an immense revolution of ages in the abyss of barren and boundless solitude. After a succession, however, of these revolutions, Brumhu, waking from his repose, unites to himself his *own energy*, and creates the universe; for it is their maxim, that when Brumhu withdraws his energy, the destruction of the world succeeds; when he employs it, creation springs forth to new birth. Hence the prevalent doctrine in so many ancient systems of theology, and particularly in that of the Hindus, of the destruction and regeneration of unnumbered worlds, from whom in all probability the dogma was diffused through Asia and Greece. Their opinion of the soul, while imprisoned in the body, is given in the subsequent page.

The soul then, by these writers, is considered as separated from the source of happiness when it takes mortal birth, and as remaining a miserable wanderer in various births and states, till it regains its place in the divine essence. A devotee, sighing for absorption, is described as uttering his feelings in words to this purport: 'When shall I be delivered from this world, and obtain God!'

In consonance with these ideas, a system of devotion has been formed, to enable men to emancipate themselves from the influence of material objects, and thus to prepare them for absorption. In the first place, the devotee is to acquire the right knowledge of Brumhu, namely, that God and matter are the same; that Brumhu is the soul of the world. 'That error which excites earthly desires, and impels to worldly exertions, is destroyed,' says the writer of the work already quoted, 'by the knowledge of Brumhu.' The person possessed of these ideas of God, is called 'the wise man,' *Brumhu gnanee*; and he who is destitute of this knowledge, is considered in a state of pitiable ignorance, like an insect instructed with matter.

Further to enable him to subdue his

passions, and renounce all natural desires, he is directed to retire from the world: to counteract all his natural propensities; and to confine himself to intense meditation on Brahmā, till he has thoroughly established in his mind this principle, that, 'seeing every thing proceeds from Brahmā, and that, at the end of the four yugas, when the universe shall be dissolved, every thing will be absorbed into him again; therefore Brahmā is every thing.

We were once taught to believe that the *HITOPANISHA*, translated by Dr. Wilkins, contained a fine system of moral precepts, for the regulation of human conduct. Mr. Ward, however, represents the Hindus as very little improved by its salutary maxims, and as, in fact, the most depraved race in morals of any people in the world. Into this depravity they are for the most part seduced by the lascivious exhibitions and impure orgies customary at their festivals. It has been common, he remarks, to represent the idols as personifications of the virtues, and as teaching, by hieroglyphics, a theory of morals. As it respects the Hindus, however, the fact is, that they have still, for popular use, a system of morals to seek: some of their idols are actually personifications of vice; and the formularies used before the images, so far from conveying any moral sentiments, have the greatest possible tendency to corrupt the mind with the love of riches and pleasure.—*Introductory Remarks*, p. 15. In another place the author speaks out more fully on this important subject, and opens a scene of guilt and horror at which the mind of every civilized being must be shocked.

The manifest effect of idolatry in this country, as held up to thousands of Christian spectators, is an immersion into the grossest moral darkness, and a universal corruption of manners. The Hindoo is taught, that the image is really God, and the harshest judgments are denounced against him, if he dare to suspect that the image is nothing more than the elements of which it is composed. The Tuntin-saru declares, that such an un-

believer will sink into the regions of torment. In the apprehensions of the people in general, therefore, the idols are real deities; they occupy the place of God, and receive all the homage, all the fear, all the service, and all the honours which He so justly claims. The government of God is subverted, and all the moral effects arising from the knowledge of his perfections, and his claims upon his rational creatures, are completely lost.

It is a fact, too, that the festivals in honour of the gods have the most pernicious effects on the minds of the people. During the ceremonies of worship before the image, the spectators are very few, and these feel no interest whatever in the machinery going forward; and were it not for those who come to pay a visit of ceremony to the image, and to bring their offerings, the temple would be as little crowded on festival, as on common days: but as soon as the well-known sound of the drum is heard, calling the people to the midnight orgies, the dance, and the song, whole multitudes assemble, and almost tread one upon another; and their joy keeps pace with the number of loose women present, and the broad obscenity of the songs. Gopāli-Turkkaluukaru, a pundit employed in the Serampore printing-office, and a very respectable man among the Hindoos, avowed to a friend of mine, that the only attractions on these occasions were the women of ill-fame, and the filthy songs and dances; that these songs were so abominable, that a man of character, even amongst them, was ashamed of being present: that if ever he (Gopāli) remained, he concealed himself in a corner of the temple. He added, that a song was scarcely tolerated which did not contain the most marked allusions to unchastity; while those that were so abominable that no person could repeat them out of the temple, received the loudest plaudits. All this is done in the very face of the idol; nor does the thought, 'Thou, God, seest me,' ever produce the slightest pause in these midnight revels. In open day, and in the most public streets of a large town, I have seen men entirely naked, dancing with unblinking effrontery before the idol, as it was carried in triumphant procession, encouraged by the smiles and eager gaze of the bramins. Yet sights even worse than these, and such as never can be described by the pen of a Christian writer, are exhibited on the rivers and in the public roads, to thousands of spectators, at the Doorga festival, the most popular and most crowded of all the Hindoo festivals in Bengal, and which closes with libations to the gods so powerful, 'as to produce general intoxication. What must

be the state of morals in a country, when its religious institutions and public shows at which the whole population is present, thus sanctify vice, and carry the multitude into the very gulph of depravity and ruin!

Mr. Orme, the elegant historian of the early military conquests of the British in India, in his preface to that valuable work, depicts the gentle Hindoo, as *shuddering at the sight of blood*, and as of a pusillanimity easy to be accounted for by the great delicacy of his configuration. His manners he affirms to be mild, his habits domestic, and his amusements innocent. The whole voice of antiquity, too, bears testimony to this gentleness of deportment, except in the war-tribe alone, to their high attainments in virtue, particularly their justice and temperance, which they represent as of the most rigid kind; and the only exception to this character seems to be the dreadful suicidal rite to which they sometimes devoted themselves, and an example of which occurred in the camp of Alexander, when Calanus voluntarily ascended the funeral pile. According to the statements of the present author, the Hindoo character seems to have suffered, since that remote era, a dreadful change. The accounts here given of their more than savage barbarity, is of so terrific a nature as to make one's very blood run cold.

The Rev. Mr. Maurice* seems astonished that a people so mild, so benevolent, so benignant as the Hindoos, * who (quoting Mr. Orme) *shudder at the very sight of blood*, should have adopted so many bloody rites. But are these Hindoos indeed so humane?—these men and

women too, who drag their dying relations to the banks of the river at all seasons, day and night, and expose them to the heat and cold in the last agonies of death, without remorse:—who assist men to commit self-murder, encouraging them to swing with hammers in their backs, to pierce their tongues and sides, to cut themselves on naked knives, to bury themselves alive, throw themselves into rivers, from precipices, and under the cars of their idols; who murder their own children by burying them alive, throwing them to the alligators, or hanging them up alive in trees for the ants and crows before their own doors, or by sacrificing them to the Ganges:—who burn alive, amidst savage shouts, the heart-broken widow, by the hands of her own son, and with the corpse of a diseased father; who every year butcher thousands of animals at the call of superstition, covering themselves with their blood, consigning their carcasses to the dogs, and carrying their heads in triumph through the streets? Are these the benignant Hindoos?—a people who have never erected a charity school, an almshouse, nor a hospital; who suffer their fellow creatures to perish for want before their very doors, refusing to ministers to their wants while living, or to inter their bodies, to prevent their being devoured by vultures and jackals, when dead; who, when the power of the sword was in their hands, impaled alive, cut off the noses, the legs, and arms of captives; and inflicted punishments exceeded only by those of the followers of the mild, amiable, and benignant Buddha in the Burman empire! and who very often, in their acts of pillage, murder the plundered, cutting off their limbs with the most cold-blooded apathy, turning the house of the murdered into a disgusting shambles! Some of these cruelties, no doubt arise out of the religion of the Hindoos, and are the poisoned fruits of superstition, rather than the effects of natural disposition; but this is equally true respecting the virtues which have been so lavishly bestowed on this people. At the call of the shastra, the Hindoo gives water to the weary traveller during the month Vaisakhu; but he may perish at his door without pity or relief from the first of the following month, no reward being attached to such an act after these thirty days have expired. He will make roads, pools of water, and build lodging-houses for pilgrims and travellers; but he considers himself as making a good bargain with the gods in all these transactions. It is a fact, that there is not a road in the country made by Hindoos, except a few which lead to holy places: and had there been

* In vindication of Mr. Maurice it may be here remarked, that his Indian Antiquities, at least the early volumes of that work, in which this passage occurs, were composed nearly thirty years ago, when our knowledge of Indian customs and manners was very much limited to what it is at present, owing to the publications of the Asiatic Society, and of enlightened travellers. Mr. Orme was always, till lately, thought very high authority, upon any subject connected with India.

no future rewards held out for such acts of merit, even these would not have existed. Before the kalce-yongu it was lawful to sacrifice cows; but the man who does it now, is guilty of a crime as heinous as that of killing a brahmin: he may kill a buffalo, however, and Doorga will reward him with heaven for it. A Hindoo, by any direct act, should not destroy an insect, for he is taught that God inhabits even a fly: but it is no great crime if he should perish even his cow to perish with hunger: and he brags it without mercy, though it be an incarnation of Bhagaratee—it is enough that he does not really deprive it of life; for the indwelling Brahmā feels no stroke but that of death. The Hindoos will utter falsehoods that would knock down an ox, and will commit perjuries so atrocious and disgusting, as to fill with horror those who visit the courts of justice; but he will not violate his shaster: by swearing on the waters of the Ganges.

The author now enters into an enumeration and history of the idol-gods of India, their character and attributes. In the first class he ranks the primary elements, FIRE, AIR, WATER, EARTH, and SPACE, of which, and the heavenly bodies, the greater gods of India are, for the most part, personifications. The greater, or celestial gods, including the three great paramount divinities, Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva, are in number twenty-one. The inferior, or terrestrial gods, as Krishna, Rama, Jagahnat, and others, he is of opinion are deified mortals, and both the celestial and terrestrial deities have wives, so that it is a very crowded pantheon. It is remarkable, that to BRAHME, the GREAT ONE, of whom Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva are emanations, not a temple exists throughout all Hindostan. No act of worship is addressed to the supreme God: they think of him very darkly, and speak of him very confusedly. They have no idea of his performing any act of creation or providence, except through the agency of the gods above mentioned, who, as our author observes, "bear no more resemblance to the one true God than darkness to light, than vice to virtue."

A history of the *ten incarnations* of VISHNU follows in considerable detail, and an account of SIVA, and the abominable Lingam worship, is given in as chaste language as possible. BRAHMA, and his sacrificial rites and festivals, are noticed last in order of the great triad; the reason may be, that he is not much regarded in the reigning superstition: nor does any one adopt him as his guardian deity. ISHRA, the god of the firmament, with his ornaments and attributes, is next described; then SURYA or the sun; GANESA, identified so accurately with the Janus of the Romans; KARTIKYA, the Indian Mars; AGNI, or elementary fire; PAVANI, god of the winds; VARUNA, god of the waters; YAMA, the Hindu Pluto, with many others, whose characters are so learnedly described by Sir W. Jones, in the first volume of Asiatic Researches, to whose classical account of the above superior deities, if Mr. Ward's be added, the student in Hindu mythology will want no other aid in the investigation, as in the latter will be found many interesting particulars, respecting these deities, omitted by the former, together with some very curious incidents to which the author himself was witness, at the celebration of some of their festivals. As a specimen of the entertainment he may expect in this way, from a perusal of the volume itself, the following passage is inserted, extracted from the very interesting and extended account of the worship paid to the goddess DURGA, the wife of Siva, the destroying power.

In the year 1206, I was present at the worship of this goddess, as performed at the house of Raja Raj-Krishna at Calcutta. The buildings where the festival was held were on four sides, leaving an area in the middle. The room to the east contained wine, English sweetmeats, &c. for the entertainment of English guests, with a native Portuguese or two to wait on the visitors. In the opposite room was placed the image, with vast heaps of all kinds of offerings before it.

In the two side rooms were the native guests, and in the area groups of Hindoo dancing women, finely dressed, singing and dancing with sleepy steps, surrounded with Europeans who were sitting on chairs and couches. One or two groups of Mahomedan men-singers entertained the company at intervals with Hindoostani songs and ludicrous tricks. Before two o'clock the place was cleared of the dancing girls, and of all the Europeans except ourselves; and almost all the lights were extinguished, except in front of the goddess;—when the doors of the area were thrown open, and a vast crowd of natives rushed in, almost treading one upon another; among whom were the vocal singers, having on long caps like sugar loaves. The area might be about fifty cubits long and thirty wide. When the crowd had sat down, they were so wedged together as to present the appearance of a solid pavement of heads; a small space only being left immediately before the image for the motions of the singers, who all stood up. Four sets of singers were present on this occasion; the first consisting of brahmins, the next of bankers, the next of vaishnavas, and the last of weavers; who entertained their guests with filthy songs, and danced in indecent attitudes before the goddess, holding up their hands, turning round, putting forward their heads towards the image, every now and then bending their bodies, and almost tearing their throats with their vociferations. The whole scene produced on my mind sensations of the greatest horror. The dress of the singers—their indecent gestures—the abominable nature of the songs—the horrid din of their miserable drum—the lateness of the hour—the darkness of the place—with the reflection that I was standing in an idol temple, and that this immense multitude of rational and immortal creatures, capable of superior joys, were in the very act of worship, perpetrating a crime of high treason against the God of heaven, while they themselves believed they were performing an act of merit—excited ideas and feelings in my mind which time can never obliterate.

Having taken this ample review of the contents of the Dissertation, and the portion of the work contained in the *first* volume, we shall leave the consideration of the curious subjects discussed in the *second* for a future article. The interest and importance of the publication, added to the novelty of the greatest part of the information which it conveys, entitle it to this

extended notice. In writing the Hindoo names of places and deities, so often occurring in these pages, it is rather to be lamented, that the author did not conform to the mode of orthography usually adopted by Sir William Jones and Dr. Wilkins, now in such general use. *Brahma*, for instance, is always written by him *Bramhu*; *Agni*, *Ugne*; *Yama*, *Yamu*; Sanscrit, *Sungskritu*; and although the Indian pronunciation may thus be more correctly expressed, the eye of an European reader, accustomed to another mode of orthography, is somewhat offended by the alteration. This and other peculiarities, however, are of trivial weight when compared with the vast mass of instruction to be obtained from its perusal. Deeply acquainted as the missionaries appear to be with enormities practised in India, under the abused name of religion, let them undauntedly but *discreetly* persevere in the glorious task of reforming them. It will not be the work of a day; but patient perseverance will finally conquer every difficulty. The clouds are dispersing: the dawn has broke. Another century, perhaps, may see the spell of idolatry dissolved, and the knowledge of the true God spread over that now polluted land, "*as the waters cover the sea.*"

[To be continued.]

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A Narrative of a Journey in Egypt, and the Country beyond the Cataracts, by Thomas Leish, Esq. M.P.
 4to. pp. 157. Price 1*l.* 1*s.* — London. Murray, 1816.

Is perusing these pages, we have been led to admire the cool and steady perseverance manifested by the author throughout the whole of his hazardous and difficult enterprise; and are no less pleased with the air of vivacity and unaffected style in which the work is composed. We are informed in the preface, that having made

the tour of Greece and Albania, Mr. Legh was induced, from the unhealthy state of the countries of the Levant, to direct his steps to the shores of Egypt, and that he was very unexpectedly permitted to pursue his researches beyond the cataracts, an advantage never before acquired by any European.

Whenever a traveller, let his literary acquirements be ever so moderate, has succeeded in penetrating into an unknown country, it, undoubtedly, becomes his duty not only to remark every circumstance relative to climate, manners, and natural productions, but, if possible, to note those remarks on the spot, and at a convenient opportunity communicate them to the public. Knowledge, in however plain a garb, is always acceptable; but when instruction is conveyed in scientific language it becomes doubly agreeable, and we can venture to assert that the work before us is possessed of this advantage.

The narrative commences in the month of July 1812, when the author having visited the northern islands of the Egean sea landed on the coast of Asia, to examine the Troad. Here, receiving intelligence of the mortality which prevailed at Smyrna, he determined to leave the Levant as speedily as possible. Having arrived at Malta in company with his fellow traveller, the Rev. Charles Smelt, they were obliged to perform a quarantine of twenty days, and the reports of the increasing mortality of the plague determined them on their release to return to England.

But (says Mr. L.) Egypt was still open to us: and though the communication between Constantinople and Alexandria had been uninterrupted, that country had hitherto continued in a state of perfect exemption from the contagion. There is something inexplicable, and that one might be disposed to call capricious, in the way in which this dreadful disease spreads from one country to another, and we had been particularly struck with the observation of the Greek who acted as English consul at Scio. Though within

a few hours sail of Smyrna, where numbers were dying daily of the plague, he had no fear of its approaching the island; and, during our stay of some days, we saw many Turks who had come directly from that place, leap on shore without any interruption. "But," added the Consul, "should the plague declare itself at Alexandria, distant some hundred miles, we shall certainly have it at Scio." He spoke confidently, and quoted many instances within his own memory of the like coincidence.

This is certainly a very curious fact, and in our opinion well worthy the serious consideration of the medical world.

On the 21st November they embarked on board a vessel bound to Alexandria, and Mr. L. gives the following reasons for not entering more particularly into the history of this city.

To repeat what has been so often written of the present and former condition of this celebrated city, would be both tedious and superfluous, as the expedition to Egypt has rendered this part of the world familiar to many of my countrymen; and by those who have not had an opportunity of visiting the country, the full descriptions to be found in the various books of travels will be deemed sufficient to satisfy the curiosity of the most inquisitive. If in the course of the following narrative I may be accused by some of passing too hastily over places famous in antiquity, and still offering objects of the most lively interest, while others, on the contrary, should think I have run into the opposite error, and indulged in useless repetition, I have only to answer, that the recollection of the sensations excited by the sight of those wonderful monuments of former times will never be obliterated from my memory; but I shall mention them rather with an intention to complete the narrative, than with any design of increasing the number of detailed descriptions already in the hands of the public. The traveller who sees for the first time the pyramids of Ghizah, or the ruined temples of the Thebaid, feels as if he had never heard or read of them before; but an author must have very considerable confidence in his own powers of writing, who would venture to add to the descriptions of Denon, Hamilton, and, above all, of the costly and elaborate work lately published by the French government.

Having quitted Alexandria they took the road to Rosetta, at which place Mr. L. takes the opportunity of giving us the following short

but comprehensive account of the unfortunate disasters suffered by our army in 1805.

When our troops had gained possession of the town of Rosetta, and were dispersed in various parts of it regaling themselves at their different quarters, after the exertions they had made, a single Turk, armed with no other weapon than a pistol, began an attack on the straggling soldiers, of whom he killed more than a dozen, before the house where he was concealed and from which he directed his fire could be broken open and the assailant dislodged.

The Turkish governor, encouraged by this unexpected success, as well as by the arrival of 800 troops from Cairo, and the certain information that the Pacha was descending the Nile with an additional force of 8000 men, resolved to make a desperate effort, and second the spirited attack of an individual. Before the English troops had time to form, they were driven from the town, and being obliged to retreat through the desert without cavalry to support them, their losses in killed and prisoners were very considerable. The conduct of the Governor, after this unfortunate affair, offers an example of refinement of cruelty in a conqueror, seldom seen in these modern times—for each of the prisoners was compelled to carry the head of one of his comrades who had perished in battle, as a present to the Pacha of Cairo.

Notwithstanding the abundance and cheapness of provisions in Upper Egypt, Mr. L. describes the inhabitants as a dirty miserable set of wretches. It will scarcely be believed by an English reader, but we are by no means inclined to question the veracity of our author, when he describes the cheapness and plenty of provisions in the following manner:—

Provisions are so extremely abundant and cheap in this part of the country, and in Upper Egypt they are still more so, that we frequently bought 1000 eggs for a dollar, and for the same sum could purchase 14 fowls and innumerable pigeons; but the fertility of the soil, which produces three crops in the year, clover, corn, and rice, offers a striking contrast to the miserable appearance of the inhabitants, who are excessively dirty, and in a state of almost perfect nudity. They are, however, at the same time remarkable for their great patience, the power of bearing fatigue, and the faculty they possess of living almost upon nothing.

Speaking of Cairo, our author observes the height of the houses and the extreme narrowness of the streets, which will scarcely allow two loaded camels to pass; he then proceeds to speak of the bazaars and the slave market.

Among the chief curiosities which attracted our attention, may be ranked the bazaars, of an appearance far superior in splendour to any we had witnessed in our travels in Turkey. Each trade has its allotted quarter, and the display of superb Turkish dresses, costly Damascus swords, ataghans, and every species of eastern luxury and magnificence, formed a most brilliant and interesting spectacle.

We visited also the slave-market, where, to say nothing of the moral reflections suggested by this traffic in human beings, the senses were offended in the most disagreeable manner, by the excessive state of filthiness in which these miserable wretches were compelled to exist. They were crowded together in inclosures like the sheep-pens of Smithfield market, and the abominable stench and uncleanness which were the consequence of such confinement, may be more readily imagined than described.

After a very short account of the principal pyramid, Mr. L. proceeds to say, that the government of Egypt had enjoyed a greater degree of tranquillity under the administration of the present Pacha than for many years previous, and this change he considers is entirely owing to the vigorous measures adopted by that officer, who from the humble station of captain of a pirate boat has raised himself to his present rank; he then quotes the following passage from the travels of the pretended Ali Bey, descriptive of the state of the country at the time Mohamed Ali was elevated to the pashalik.

D'un autre côté, Mahomed Ali, qui doit son élévation au courage de ses troupes, tolère leurs excès, et ne saut pas s'en rendre indépendant; les Grands Sheiks d'ailleurs, jouissant, sous cette espèce de gouvernement, de plus d'influence et de liberté appuient de tout leur pouvoir le système existant. Le soldat tyrannise; le bas peuple souffre; mais les grands ne s'en ressentent nullement, et la machine marche comme elle peut.

Le gouvernement de Constantinople, sans énergie pour tenir le pays dans une complète soumission, n'y a qu'une sorte de suzeraineté, qui lui rapporte de légers subsides, qu'il cherche tous les ans à augmenter, par de nouvelles rués. Le très-petit nombre de Mambouks qui restent sont relégués dans la Haute Egypte, ou Mohamed Ali ne peut étendre sa domination, &c." *Vol. II. p. 237, Voyages d' Ali Bey.**

We are now favoured with a concise but clear account of those singular people the Wahabees, and the vigorous measures adopted by the Pacha for their suppression, the expences of which warfare, Mr. L. affirms, were supported by the enormous profits derived from the commerce in corn, which the Pacha carried on with the English government; the particulars of which transaction he thus details—

An agent of the British government whom we met at Alexandria on our first landing, and who was then on the point of returning to Gibraltar, had made a contract with the Pacha of Egypt for forty thousand ardebs,† equal to about seventy thousand quarters of corn, to supply our troops in Spain.

The terms of the agreement were, that eighty piastres should be paid per ardab, and that the corn should be delivered in the month of April at Alexandria. As soon as the Pacha had concluded this favourable bargain, he laid an embargo on all the boats upon the Nile and sent them into Upper Egypt for the corn, part of which was collected in lieu of contributions, and the rest was bought of the fellah, or labouring Arabs, at the rate of ten piastres per ardab: so strict indeed was the embargo, that it was with great difficulty we could hire a boat to take us up to Cairo, and the moment we arrived at Boulac it was seized by the government. The Pacha used such exertion in fulfilling the conditions of his advantageous contract that the corn was delivered at Alexandria by the appointed time;—but it was not until the month of May that any transports arrived, and they carried away only a fourth of the whole quantity.

In July following, a convoy took away ten thousand ardebs more, and it was by that opportunity that we left the country.

* The pretended Ali Bey is a Spaniard of the name of Badia, who was employed by Buonaparte as a spy, first in Morocco, and afterwards in Egypt and the east.

† 1 An ardab is equal to fourteen bushels English.

At what period the rest was removed, it is impossible to say; but certainly no contract could have been made more disadvantageous to the British government.

Instead of fixing April for the delivery of the corn, had the following month of May been appointed, which, as it appeared, would have been quite early enough, the harvest would have been got in, and the wheat would not only have been much cheaper, but greatly better in quality.

At the time we left Egypt, the corn was sprouting in the impurities with which it was mixed, and we saw it actually smoking on board the transports which carried it away.

Having obtained permission from the Pacha to hire a cangia, our author sailed on the 13th January for Upper Egypt, and on the 21st landing at the village of Bennisbassan, he visited the grottoes of that place; from thence he proceeded to Sheikh Ababdé, the site of ancient Antinoë, the ruins of which place he shortly describes and then hastens to the splendid portico of Hermopolis which he notices in a concise but satisfactory manner. On the 26th January our travellers arrived at Siout, which city has succeeded to Girgeh, as the capital of Upper Egypt, but although they did not witness the arrival of a caravan of slaves from the interior of Africa, he has favoured us with some particulars of this horrid traffic, in which we find the following account, but are not informed in a satisfactory manner why so wanton and unprofitable cruelties are perpetrated.

In the course of this long and tedious journey, they suffer occasionally great hardships, and we were informed that the Jelabs seized upon these periods of distress, arising from a scarcity of water or provisions, to perform the operation of emmentation, which, according to our informant, was done completely by the entire removal of the genital. The wretches were afterwards buried in the sand to a certain depth, and in this rude manner the hemorrhage was stopped. The calculation was, that one out of three only survived the operation, which was performed at a moment of distress, that the risk of mortality might be lessened, at a time when the merchants could best spare their slaves. Their method of travelling

was to sling a dozen of the negroes across the back of a camel.

In passing Diospolis Parva (the modern How) our travellers for the first time observed the crocodiles, the largest of which he says were about twenty-five feet in length, and at this place they also felt the kamsin, which is thus described:—

While opposite Diospolis Parva, we experienced a gale of the *Kamsin*, which, though we were on the water and consequently in a great measure protected from its violence, was still so formidable in its effects, as to dispose us to give full credit to the accounts of travellers, and, indeed, of entire caravans being overtaken and buried in the sand by this destructive wind of the desert. The air became thick and cloudy, as if a storm of snow or sleet were coming on; and we felt our eyes, ears and mouths filled with the fine particles of sand, which were raised, and suspended in the atmosphere. We suffered also in our food, for the *plau*, which formed the great article of our sustenance, was rendered so gritty as to be scarcely eatable; and on opening our trunks, which had been closed and locked, we found considerable quantities of sand deposited between the folds of our linen.

Proceeding on their journey, our travellers just notice landing at Thebes, but refer us to the *Travels of Denon* and Mr. Hamilton's work for the details of this wonderful spot. On the eleventh of February they reached Essouan and paid a visit to the Arab governor of the town, for the purpose of inquiring into the possibility of proceeding beyond the Cataracts into the country of the Barabras, and the information they obtained gave them great encouragement; he then quotes the following accounts of the failures and discouragements, which former travellers have experienced who have attempted to penetrate into this country.

"At Essouan, (says Browne, in his *Travels into Africa*.) I remained three days, contriving, if possible, to pursue my route up the Nile; but a war having arisen between the Mamelukes of Upper Egypt and the Cachaef of Nubia, no one was suffered to pass from Egypt to Nubia: the caravans had all been stopped for

many months, and not even a camel could be procured. With deep regret for the disappointment in my earnest wish of proceeding to Abyssinia by this route, I was constrained to abandon all hope for that season and to think of returning."

—p. 142.

Mr. Hamilton relates, that on his arrival at the Cataracts he was deterred from proceeding, by the accounts he there received of the difficulty of the roads, and the inhospitable disposition of the inhabitants; he was told that they had not for a long time submitted to the Turks, and had never acknowledged the sovereignty of the Mamelukes; neither had they been visited by the French, and were resolutely determined to prevent the arrival of any foreigners. He adds, that the Cachaefs of the Beberel were formerly nominally dependent on the Porte, and remitted annually a tribute to Cairo, but that they threw off the yoke at the time the Beys became masters of Egypt.

Soleyman Cachaef, who died a few years ago, suited the lesser chieftains under himself; the country was quiet, and Mr. Hamilton thought that a cautious traveller might then have penetrated into Nubia; but at the time of his visit to the Cataracts, Elh Bey was encamped in the neighbourhood, and dissuaded him from going farther. Mr. Hamilton justly observes, that the Beys had an interest in increasing the difficulties of penetrating farther south than the Cataracts, as they look to a retreat in that country as their last resource in the event of a temporary expulsion from Egypt.

The boundary of the French expedition in Egypt was marked on a granite rock a little above the Cataracts; and the obstinate resistance shown by the inhabitants to the entry of their troops into the Isle of Philæ, and the jealous fear of strangers exhibited on that occasion, strengthened the idea of the difficulty of passing the Cataracts. No terms of accommodation would be listened to; but when the natives were no longer able to prevent the approach of the enemy, they quitted the island in despair, and men, women and children were seen to plunge themselves into the Nile, and swim to the opposite shore. Mothers drowned their infants whom they could not carry away with them, and mutilated their daughters, to preserve them from the violation of the conquerors.

"Lorsque j'entrai (says Denon) le lendemain dans l'île, je trouvai une petite fille de 7 à 8 ans, à laquelle une contuse faite avec autant de brutalité que de cruauté avoit ôté tous les moyens de satisfaction au plus pressant besoin, et lui causoit des convulsions horribles: ce ne fut qu'avec une contre opération et un bain que je saurai à cette malheureuse

petite créature qui étoit tout à fait jolie."

—Vol. ii. p. 89.

Norden, the only European who had surmounted these difficulties, gives the following account of the conversation he held with the Aga of Essouan, who endeavoured, but in vain, to dissuade him from his attempt. "You'll be all destroyed," says he; "you are going not amongst men, but amongst savage beasts; they would murder a man for a para. In what manner will they deal with you, who carry such treasures?" But when the traveller was determined to proceed,—"Im-Schallah!" cried out the Aga, as he delivered passports to the dragomans of the party; "here, take the letters they have asked of me for the grandees; let them go in God's name; but I am sorry those scoundrels should get so many fine things as you have with you."

But our travellers were fortunately more successful than their predecessors, and Mr. L. thus accounts for their success—

On the other hand, the Shekh of Essouan, with whom we had frequent conversations on the subject, rather encouraged than dissuaded us from the expedition. He promised that his son should accompany us, and engaged to procure for us a smaller boat at Philæ, as the one we had brought from Calcutta could not, at this time of the year, pass the Cataracts. We were probably indebted, in some measure, to the cupidity of the Shekh for the eagerness with which he promoted our voyage, as he undertook to dispose of a quantity of salt which we brought with us from Calcutta, both as ballast to our boat, and as merchandise. The prospect of the gain he should derive from this transaction, induced him to hasten our departure as soon as possible.

During the few days they stayed at Essouan, they were employed in visiting the islands of Elephantina, Philæ, and the Cataracts, which latter are thus noticed—

So much has been written on the Cataracts of the Nile, that it may almost appear superfluous to attempt any further description, if it were not that the vague and contradictory accounts of authors seem to call for some explanation. Eight Cataracts have been enumerated in the course of the Nile, from its source in the Mountains of the Moon, to the last fall a little above Essouan, where the river is about half a mile broad; Norden estimates the fall at only four feet, and Pococke even so low as three feet. The latter, indeed, on his visit to the Cataracts, asks where they are? and is surprised to find he is looking on them.

On the right bank of the river there are more obstacles from rocky islands than on the left, on which side during the period of the inundation, (in September, for instance,) boats may sail up with a tolerable breeze from the N.W., or be hauled up by a rope without much difficulty. But there are modern travellers who seem to have listened rather to the stories of the ancients, than to the evidence of their own senses; and Cicero is still quoted to prove that the inhabitants in the neighbourhood of the Cataract are deafened by its noise. In confirmation of the fact, it has been lately asserted that the natives of that part are remarkably dull of hearing.

In order to understand the descriptions which are given in ancient authors of the Cataracts, one must admit an almost incredible change in the bed of the river, or suppose that their accounts relate rather to the second Cataract at Genabli, which is said to be much more considerable than the one at Syene. We were at the Cataracts at the time of year when the fall is the greatest, and certainly witnessed nothing which warrants the glowing colours in which they have been so often described; but such is the confusion in the different accounts, that it is more reasonable to suppose them greatly exaggerated. Perhaps a tolerably correct idea will be formed of the real appearance of these falls, by the mention of the fact, that the boys of the neighbouring huts would at any time, for the reward of a para, dive into the most rapid cascade, when, after disappearing for a few seconds, their heads were again seen above the water, at the distance of forty or fifty yards below. They were in the constant habit of diving also for the purpose of catching fish.

At the same time it must be allowed that the view of the barrier which nature has placed between Nubia and Egypt is in the highest degree magnificent.

The party now bid adieu to Essouan, and continue their journey into the country of the Nubians, troubled with a few anxious feelings, at the prospect of the undertaking, as by venturing beyond the Cataracts they were placing themselves beyond the authority of the Pacha of Egypt. Proceeding up the Nile, they anchored at Siala, a small village about eighteen miles above Philæ; and the following morning were informed that it was necessary they should pay a visit to Douab Cacheff, who was encamped in the neighbourhood with a considerable party, forming a kind of advanced guard

of the Nubians. The Sheikh of Essouan had given them a letter to the first tribe of Barâbras they might meet, and they now set out to claim the protection of the Cacheff. We shall venture to transcribe a description of their reception.

On our arrival we found the men encamped in the woods, and the women and children stationed apart in tents; the whole body might be about 400; their horses and camels were feeding around them.

We were to hear without the camp before the Cacheff made his appearance, and in the mean time were surrounded by many of the Nubians, who expressed great surprise and curiosity at our appearance. From the time we were kept in suspense and the apparent delay, we were much afraid we should not be allowed to proceed; but the Cacheff at length appeared, and after having asked us many questions, such as whence we came and the object of our voyage, he offered us coffee. As this was a token of peace, we began by giving him the letter we had brought from Essouan; and finding afterwards that he was unable to read Turkish, we shewed him our Firman written in that language, which we persuaded him contained a permission from the Pacha of Egypt to penetrate as far as we pleased into the country above the Cataracts. Though the Nubians consider themselves independent of the Government of Egypt, yet they were desirous of remaining on friendly terms with the Pacha, and his supposed recommendation had, doubtless, its weight with the Cacheff, who appeared to make no objection to our proceeding, and said he would send off an express to Dehr to inform Hassan Cacheff of our intended visit to his capital. He offered us milk, flour and butter, invited us to eat out of the same bowl with him, and on taking our leave we desired him to send down to our boat and we would make him a present of coffee and tobacco; in return for which he afterwards sent us a sheep. We retraced our steps to the river, astonished and delighted at the friendly reception we had met with, so different from what we had been led to expect, and even from what we had generally experienced in Upper Egypt. In our journey from Cairo to Essouan, wherever we landed, which we frequently did to buy provisions, the people of the villages ran away, and drove their cattle into the desert and the mountains beyond; in these cases our only resource was to attempt, if possible, to lay hold of one of the children, who generally endeavoured to hide themselves among the sugar cane, and, if we were successful, to give him some paras and then let him

go. As this conduct confirmed the rest of the natives of our peaceable disposition, they came afterwards and sold us whatever we wanted. At first they asked us two or three paras for an egg, but afterwards we generally bought six for a para.

This dread of strangers arises from the ill-treatment and oppression to which they are exposed from the Turks, and the freedom from such tyrannical extortion sufficiently explains the unsuspecting and friendly manners which we afterwards uniformly found among the Barâbras.

Thus succeeding by a falsity, without which it appears they could not have continued their route, they left Siala and again set sail; but were we to notice the numerous ruins they examined as they passed up the river, it would far exceed our proper limits; we must, therefore, refer the reader to the work itself, and feel confident that the antiquarian and the architect will receive ample gratification in its perusal. Speaking of the antiquity of these several remnants of former grandeur, Mr. L. compares them with the ruins below the Cataracts in the following terms.

The period of the construction of these several edifices is a matter of pure conjecture, but it may be observed, that the most striking difference between the temples above and below the Cataracts, is the high state of preservation of the stone and outward walls of the latter, which have scarcely suffered from the ravages of time. — From this circumstance it might at first sight be supposed, that these remains of antiquity were posterior to the temples in Egypt, but that opinion is not warranted by any other evidence. It would be difficult indeed, with any reasonable allowance of difference of date, to explain the superior preservation in which we found the temples of Nubia, compared with those below the Cataracts, and we must seek for the cause in the mild, unalterable climate between the tropics. The corroding hand of time has no effect upon them, but they are abandoned to the desert, and many of them will in a few years entirely disappear.

On their arrival at Dehr, which, he observes, is rather a district than a town, they were under the necessity of paying their respects to Hassan Cacheff, the most powerful chieftain of the Barâbras, and endeavour to obtain from him permission to proceed, which after

some difficulty they gained: The interview is thus described.

Our appearance soon drew together a number of the natives, who viewed us, the first Europeans they had yet seen, with every mark of astonishment. Though in consequence of the festival, many of them were drunk, they offered us no levity, but we sat down under a rude sort of arcade made of bricks, and waited patiently till we should be admitted to an interview with the Cacheff. In about an hour's time, a large mess was brought us consisting of layers of bad paste, upon which was a piece of boiled goat's flesh swimming in hot butter. We invited the people about to partake of it, with which they seemed much pleased, and shewed us every mark of good will and hospitality. By this time the news of our arrival had spread to all parts of the town, and numbers had collected to see the strangers. After waiting about four hours, the Cacheff came down to us, attended by five or six of his chief officers, and a number of negro guards to keep off the mob. He appeared to be about twenty-five years old, six feet high, and of a handsome person, but evidently half drunk with *arak*, a spirit they distil from dates. He began by boisterously asking us what we wanted, and why we had come to *Delir*? We replied we were come to pay our respects to him, and to see the remains of antiquity with which his country abounded.—He answered there was nothing curious to see, but "I suppose you are come to visit the tombs of your ancestors?"—We then asked his permission to go to *Ibrim*, which he flatly refused, alleging first, that there was nothing to be seen there, and next, that he had no horses to convey us;—in short, he appeared in an humour to gratify our wishes, and we began even to repent of our rashness in having placed ourselves in the power of a man whom we found surrounded by more than 300 armed negro slaves, ready to execute any order of capricious cruelty which he might give in his present state of intoxication.

But although they failed at the first visit, a second interview was more successful.

Early in the morning we received a visit from the secretary, who plainly told us that his master the Cacheff expected a present, and hinted that one of our swords would be acceptable. We said we intended to have offered him a watch, but that we were unwilling to part with our arms, as they were absolutely necessary to our defence. He left us, observing that we might see the Cacheff at eleven o'clock, when he would expect us at his house. At the appointed time we waited on the chief, and found him smoking at the end of a long chamber. He was dressed in

linen trousers, wore a turban, and had a bearious thrown over his shoulders: the only mark of authority he carried about him was a rude iron bracelet, which he held in his hand. After the first salutation, we sat down, and they brought us coffee and pipes. Through the means of our dragoman, we began to open our business with the Cacheff, by first making him an offer of a watch, several of which we had brought from *Mulka*, for the purpose of making presents. The Cacheff thanked us for our offer; but, as we were unable to make him comprehend its use, declined its acceptance. The way in which it was refused, and the great admiration of our arms the night before, convinced us that we should obtain no facilities in the prosecution of our journey, without the sacrifice of one of our swords. I accordingly took off my own, which was a fine Damascus blade, of about 500 piasters value, and approaching the Cacheff, requested permission to throw it over his shoulders. The effect of this present was instantaneous; he was highly pleased, and assumed the most friendly manner. He asked me if I had left any treasure at the Cataracts? meaning, as I understood, to give me a female slave as a present to my wife. When he was answered in the negative, he spoke to his secretary, who retired, and soon returned with a negro boy of about ten years old. On his entrance, the Cacheff called the slave to him, spoke some words, and gave him his hand to *klas*. With evident marks of agitation, the boy approached me, kissed my hand, and put it to his forehead. The simple ceremony I had witnessed was the transfer of the property of the negro to myself.*

We seized the opportunity of the favourable disposition of the Cacheff to repeat our request of going to *Ibrim*, which was granted without any hesitation, and an offer was made us of horses and dronedaries, or any thing else in his power. Our journey was fixed for the next morning, and we passed the remainder of the day in visiting the town. In the evening the Cacheff paid us another visit, when we regaled him with some English brandy, and he again amused himself with examining our arms, and seemed to pique himself much upon possessing an English musket, which we had observed in his house in the morning. We shewed him our thermometers, and as it was quite impossible to give him any idea of their real use, we informed him they were intended to shew the state of our health. It was equally difficult to explain to him the eugenhas with which we acquired

* I learned afterwards, that he had been the favorite slave of the mother of *Mehemmet*, and that he had been carried off from *Dangia* when only six years old: he has therefore but little recollection of his native country. When I left Egypt I brought him with me to England, and he is now living in the family of my friend, Mr. Smith.

after temples and ruins; and he seemed quite persuaded we were in search of hidden treasures. He left us at night, promising to supply us with every thing requisite for our journey in the morning. The prospect of being permitted to go to Ibrim, and possibly to the second Cataract, gave us great satisfaction, and we could not but congratulate ourselves on the friendly disposition of the Cadi.

Having penetrated as far as Ibrim, known to the ancients by the name of Premis, and distinguished by the adjunct Parva, from another town of the same name much more remote, and now unknown, our author determined to return for the following reasons.

We remained at Ibrim a few hours; and giving up the idea of proceeding to the second or great Cataract, which we were told was situated three days to the South, finally resolved to retrace our steps. We received no encouragement to penetrate into a country where money began to be of little use, and provisions very scarce. At Debr, the natives were unwilling to take money for fowls, eggs, &c. always asking us to give them corn in exchange; but we had brought with us from Egypt a quantity of flour only sufficient for our own subsistence, not enough for the purposes of barter. The prospect of further discoveries was doubtful; and it was difficult to ascertain how far we might with safety proceed without falling into the hands of the Mamelukes.

Arriving at Dakki they examined the Propylon and Temple, which they report as being quite perfect; two Greek inscriptions, recording the devotion of those who have visited these sacred buildings, Mr. L. has copied.

At Guerfah Hassan, about Dakki, is an excavated temple, of which we are favoured with a very circumstantial description; several other places which they visited on their journey back to Essoum, are likewise noticed, and we have also the following description of the Barabras.

With respect to the persons of the Barabras, the features of the men are lively, their skin is sleek and fine, and their teeth are beautifully white. Their colour, though dark, is full of life and blood. They are remarkably thin, which is perhaps to be attributed to their

scanty means of subsistence, and the heat of their climate.

In general they seem healthy, are quick in comprehension, and are greedily fond of money. The hair of the men is sometimes frizzed at the sides, and stiffened with grease, so as perfectly to resemble the extraordinary projection on the head of the Sphinx. As to the women, they are in general very ugly, and never have the appearance of youth, but seem to pass immediately from childhood into a state of decrepitude. The children go quite naked, the boys wearing round their waists a small cord only, and the girls a sort of fringe, made of thin strips of leather, which is matted together with grease; it is called *rahdi* in the language of the country, and is very similar in appearance to the ornament hanging in front of the bridle, or before the breast, of an English charger.

The men and women, in general, wear the same kind of dress as their Egyptian neighbours, with the exception of the turban, which is seldom to be seen amongst the Barabras.

Returning through Thebes, they visited the mummy pits, of which we have this description.

From the Gates of the Kings we returned by the valley, through which the road formerly lead from Thebes to the tomb, and where still stands the Temple of Karnak.

The whole of this mountain has been excavated; at each step no opening presents itself; and there is every appearance that here has been the general cemetery of Thebes. Many of these caverns are now converted into habitations by the present cultivators of the plain, from whence they have been driven by the encroachments of the Nile, whose waters during the inundation (in consequence of there being no canals to carry them off) cover the whole of the flat country around.

Our curiosity induced us, during our stay here, to descend into one of the mummy pits that abound in this neighbourhood, but it would be difficult to convey an adequate idea of the disgusting scene of horror we had to encounter. The entrance was through a very narrow hole, nearly filled up with rubbish, by which we made our way into a small room about fifteen feet long and six wide: beyond we

* There are several fragments of Egyptian female statuary in the British Museum, in which the thighs of the figures are articulated in a manner that may not unaptly be compared to the appearance of the rabbit as it hangs from the waist of a Arabian girl. If such an opinion be not thought too fanciful, this may be considered another instance to be added to the peculiar method of wearing the hair frizzed, and projecting at the sides, which tends to prove the uniformity of the customs practised by the ancient and modern inhabitants of these countries.

reached a chamber somewhat larger, and containing two rows of columns. The walls were covered with paintings, and at the farther end stood two full length statues, male and female, dressed in very gay apparel, and having on the one side the figures of two boys, and on the other those of two girls.

The whole of this chamber was strewed with pieces of cloth, legs, arms, and heads of mummies, left in this condition by the Arabs who visit these places for the purpose of rifling the bodies and carrying off the bituminous substances with which they have been embalmed. From the chamber above described, two passages lead into the interior and lower part of the mountain, and we penetrated about the distance of a hundred paces into that which appeared the longest. Slipping and crawling amongst the various fragments of these mutilated bodies, we were only able to save ourselves from falling by catching hold of the leg, arm, or skull of a mummy, some of which were lying on the ground, but many still standing in the niches where they had been originally placed.

But at Mansalout they ventured into another excavation, which had nearly proved fatal to the whole party; indeed so very interesting is the account of this expedition, that we cannot forbear transcribing it, notwithstanding its length.

We were bent on going, and the Arabs at last undertook to be our guides for a reward of twenty-five piastres. After an hour's march in the desert, we arrived at the spot, which we found to be a pit or circular hole of ten feet in diameter, and about eighteen feet deep. We descended without difficulty, and the Arabs began to strip, and proposed to us to do the same: we partly followed their example, but kept on our trousers and shirts. I had by me a brace of pocket pistols, which I concealed in my trousers, to be prepared against any treacherous attempt of our guides. It was now decided that three of the four Arabs should go with us, while the other remained on the outside of the cavern. The Abyssinian merchant declined going any farther. The sailors remained also on the outside to take care of our clothes. We formed therefore a party of six; each was to be preceded by a guide—our torches were lighted—one of the Arabs led the way, and I followed him.

We crept for seven or eight yards through an opening at the bottom of the pit, which was partly choked up with the drifted sand of the desert, and found ourselves in a large chamber about fifteen feet high.

This was probably the place into which the Greek, Demetrius, had penetrated, and here we observed what he had described, the fragments of the mummies of crocodiles. We saw also great numbers of bats flying about, and hanging from the roof of the chamber. Whilst holding up my torch to examine the vault, I accidentally scorched one of them. I mention this trivial circumstance, because afterwards it gave occasion to a most ridiculous, though to us very important discussion. So far the story of the Greek was true, and it remained only to explore the galleries where the Arabs had formerly taken refuge, and where, without doubt, were deposited the mummies we were searching for. We had all of us torches, and our guides insisted upon our placing ourselves in such a way, that an Arab was before each of us. Though there appeared something mysterious in this order of march, we did not dispute with them, but proceeded. We now entered a low gallery, in which we continued for more than an hour, stooping or creeping as was necessary, and following its windings, till at last it opened into a large chamber, which, after some time, we recognized as the one we had first entered, and from which we had set out. Our conductors, however, denied that it was the same, but on our persisting in the assertion, agreed at last that it was, and confessed they had taken their way the first time, but if we would make another attempt they would undertake to conduct us to the mummies. Our curiosity was still unsatisfied; we had been wandering for more than an hour in low subterranean passages, and felt considerably fatigued by the irksomeness of the posture in which we had been obliged to move, and the heat of our torches in those narrow and low galleries, but the Arabs spoke so confidently of succeeding in this second trial, that we were induced once more to attend them. We found the opening of the chamber which we now approached guarded by a trench of unknown depth, and wide enough to require a good leap. The first Arab jumped the ditch, and we all followed him. The passage we entered was extremely small, and so low in some places as to oblige us to crawl flat on the ground, and almost always on our hands and knees. The intricacies of its windings resembled a labyrinth, and it terminated at length in a chamber much smaller than that which we had left, but, like it, containing nothing to satisfy our curiosity. Our search hitherto had been fruitless, but the mummies might not be far distant; another effort, and we might still be successful.

The Arab whom I followed, and who led the way, now entered another gallery, and we all continued to move in the same

manner as before, each preceded by a guide. We had not gone far before the heat became excessive;—for my own part I found my breathing extremely difficult, my head began to ache most violently, and I had a most distressing sensation of fulness about the heart.

We felt we had gone too far, and yet were almost deprived of the power of retreating. At this moment the torch of the first Arab went out: I was close to him, and saw him fall on his side; he uttered a groan—his legs were strongly convulsed, and I heard a rattling noise in his throat—he was dead. The Arab behind me, seeing the torch of his companion extinguished, and conceiving he had stumbled, past me, advanced to his assistance, and stooped. I observed him appear faint, totter, and fall in a moment—he also was dead. The third Arab came forward, and made an effort to approach the bodies, but stopped short. We looked at each other in silent horror. The danger increased every instant; our torches burnt faintly; our breathing became more difficult; our knees trembled under us, and we felt our strength nearly gone.

There was no time to be lost—the American, Barthow, cried to us to “take courage,” and we began to move back as fast as we could. We heard the remaining Arab shouting after us, calling us *Cuiffes*, imploring our assistance, and upbraiding us with deserting him. But we were obliged to leave him to his fate, expecting every moment to share it with him. The windiness of the passages through which we had come increased the difficulty of our escape; we might take a wrong turn, and never reach the great chamber we had first entered. Even supposing we took the shortest road, it was but too probable our strength would fail us before we arrived. We had each of us separately and unknown to one another observed attentively the different shapes of the stones which projected into the galleries we had passed, so that each had an imperfect clue to the labyrinth we had now to retrace. We compared notes, and only on one occasion had a dispute, the American differing from my friend and myself; in this dilemma we were determined by the majority, and fortunately were right. Exhausted with fatigue and terror, we reached the edge of the deep trench which remained to be crossed before we got into the great chamber. Mustering all my strength, I leaped, and was followed by the American. Scarcely stood on the brink, ready to drop with fatigue. He called to us “for God’s sake to help him over the fosse, or at least to stop, if only for five minutes, to allow him time to recover his strength.” It was impossible—to stay was death, and we could not resist the desire to push

on and reach the open air. We encouraged him to summon all his force, and he cleared the trench. When we reached the open air it was one o’clock, and the heat in the sun about 140°. Our sailors, who were waiting for us, had luckily a *hardak** full of water, which they sprinkled upon us, but though a little refreshed, it was not possible to climb the sides of the pit; they unfished their turbans, and slinging them round our bodies, drew us to the top.

Our appearance alone without our guides naturally astonished the Arab who had remained at the entrance of the cavern; and he anxiously inquired for his *ahabebas*, or friends. To have confessed they were dead would have excited suspicion, he would have supposed we had murdered them, and have alarmed the inhabitants of Amaldi, to pursue us and revenge the death of their friends. We replied therefore they were coming, and were employed in bringing out the mummies we had found, which was the cause of their delay.

During their residence at Miniat, at which place they were detained, in consequence of suspicions of the plague being at Cairo; they had an opportunity to see the method practised by the natives, when attacked with the ophthalmia, which is simply as follows.

When an Arab feels the first approach of the symptoms of inflammation, he binds a handkerchief round his eyes as tightly as possible, and endeavours to exclude the light and air with the greatest caution. At the end of three days and nights, the bandage is removed, and frequent bathing with cold water is afterwards employed to complete the cure.

My servant suffered considerably from an attack of the ophthalmia, and found great relief from a small quantity of excessively fine powdered sugar being introduced every night between the eye-lids, a practice recommended to him by a Greek doctor, whom he had consulted at Shout.

In his case the inflammation was excessive, and he complained the great pain he suffered to the pungent sensation occasioned by the eyes being filled with the smoke of burning wood. As I have mentioned one of the diseases of Egypt, I may add that the symptoms of syphilis are in this country extremely mild, and are generally cured by the simple use of the warm bath, and an attention to cleanliness, which is not at other times so strictly observed by the natives.

* The name of the jar, made at Kenna, of porous earth, and used to cool water.

This is certainly a very simple, but we cannot imagine it to be a very successful mode of practice, and sufficiently proves the low state of medical and surgical knowledge in those countries; with respect to syphilis being cured simply by the warm bath and attention to cleanliness, we are confident Mr. L. labours under a mistake, and has been led into this error, not from any disregard to truth, or desire of deceiving others, but merely from not being well acquainted with the disease of which he is speaking; had he written *gonorrhœa* instead of *syphilis*, his statement would most likely have been correct. Instances are very frequent in this, and we believe in all other countries, of *gonorrhœa* being cured by frequent washing and a strict attention to cleanliness; but we have never yet heard of a well authenticated case of syphilis being subdued without mercury. We have not been thus particular with any idea of undervaluing Mr. L.'s observations, which we believe, in most instances, are strictly correct, but merely to elucidate an error into which he had fallen. However, we are perfectly aware that "*non omnes possumus omnia.*"

We will now accompany our author to Boulac, near Old Cairo, from which place he very shortly removed to Rosetta, where the party were obliged to shut themselves up, on account of the plague; and as the precautions taken on this occasion are particularly detailed, and may not be unacceptable to the reader, we shall transcribe them.

The house we occupied had double doors, and in the space between them we placed two very large jars filled with water, which was changed once in the 24 hours; and having provided ourselves also with a fumigating box, to receive all our letters, we hired an Arab for a plastre a day, to station himself every morning under our windows, receive our orders, and purchase our provisions.

With respect to our bread, we took the

precaution of never touching it till it was cool, as it is ascertained that in that state it does not communicate the plague. Even letters which have been fumigated must be allowed to cool before they are touched.

Our meat, whether beef or fowls, the latter being previously plucked, was all thrown into the water jars, from which, after a certain interval, it was cautiously taken out by one of our servants, who opened the inner door for the purpose. In this manner we lived for several weeks, witnessing the most distressing sights of death and disease under our windows, from which we had frequent opportunities of observing attacks of the plague, as it first seized upon its unfortunate victims. As far as we could judge from their gestures, they appeared to suffer most violent pains in the head, and were at the same time seized with violent retchings, and black vomiting.

Having given this account of the measures taken in the countries of the Mediterranean, for arresting the progress of this horrid malady, Mr. L. gives us the following detail of the system pursued by the Board of Health in England, and for this we are certainly much indebted to him, and hope it will be a means of stimulating that body to adopt a more consistent plan; the account Mr. L. gives is as follows.

Such was the plan of life we adopted; and the success of our measures of precaution abundantly proves the utility and sufficiency of the usual quarantine regulations established in the countries of the Mediterranean, which are frequently visited by the calamities of the plague. But on our return to England, it was impossible not to smile at the insufficiency, not to say absurdity, of the system adopted in this country. As we passed up the Channel, we were visited by the officers of the Board of Health, and one of them coming alongside our vessel, presented the captain with a Bible, requesting him to swear to the truth of the answers he should make to his several questions. It was in vain we represented to him, that his taking the book again from our hands would be the surest means of communicating to him whatever infection we might ourselves be labouring under; he persisted in demanding our compliance with a form which could not be dispensed with, and added, with an air of triumph, that in the discharge of his duty, he had himself been on board several plague ships, with impunity. On the same occasion,

another officer produced a number of queries, to which the captain of our vessel was required to give written answers, and when told nothing was so infectious as paper, he contented himself with replying, that the orders of the Privy Council were peremptory, and must be obeyed.

We shall now proceed to the Appendix, which is an itinerary through Syria by Shekh Ibrahim. This is merely a list of the different places visited by the shekh, and a few directions which may be

found serviceable to any future traveller; but the most curious and interesting part is an account of some fragments of Thebaic manuscripts on leather, which consist entirely of legal instruments, deeds, and conveyances of different kinds of property; a fac-simile of part of these manuscripts is given at the commencement of the work, which will no doubt be particularly gratifying to the antiquarian.

DEBATE AT THE EAST INDIA HOUSE.

East India House, Dec. 11, 1816.

A General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock, was this day held at the Company's House, in Leadenhall Street, for the special purpose of laying, before the Proprietors, papers received from India, respecting the progress and termination of the war with Nepal, and resolutions of thanks adopted, in consequence, by the Court of Directors.

The minutes of the last court having, as usual, been read by the clerk—

The *Chairman* (Thos. Reid, Esq.) said, he had to inform the court, that it was assembled for a special purpose—namely, to have papers laid before it, relative to the commencement, progress, and termination, of the late war with the Nepalese government, and a series of resolutions founded thereon; which papers and resolutions had been for some time open to the inspection of the proprietors at the East India House. The dispatches were very numerous—still, however, if the proprietors had not perused the whole of them, it would be quite agreeable to the directors to have them read at length; but, as they had, for a very considerable period, been open to the examination of all those gentlemen who chose to look into them, perhaps the court would think that it was only necessary to have the concluding dispatches read, which were, undoubtedly, the most material. If gentlemen coincided in this opinion, the three letters, Nos. 11, 12, and 13, should be read. They contained an account of the progress of the war, from February last, and detailed the circumstances which led to its conclusion.

This suggestion being approved of, the clerk proceeded to read the documents. The first, which was dated Fort William the 21st February, 1816, was addressed by the Governor General in coun-

cil to the honourable the secret committee. It adverted to a former dispatch, in which the necessity of resuming hostilities against the state of Nepal, in consequence of that government having refused to ratify the treaty which had been entered into with Colonel Brahdshaw, was stated. It then went on to detail the successes of the force employed by Major-general Sir David Ochterlony, up to the date of the dispatch, in this second campaign against the Goorkhas—and marshalled on the conduct of one of the officers engaged in the expedition—and related certain political negotiations which the prosperous state of the war had produced.

Mr. Dixon inquired, whether, in this dispatch, a strong observation was not thrown out against an officer in the Company's service?

The *Chairman* answered, that certainly something was said against a particular individual.

The second dispatch was dated, Fort William, the 11th of March, 1816. It detailed the successful progress of the war up to the second of that month, and stated the effects which the superiority of the British arms had at that time produced on the Nepalese government.

The third dispatch was dated Fort William, March 30, 1816. It set forth, that, in consequence of the signal successes obtained by the Company's forces over those of the enemy, it was deemed expedient to transmit an account of them by the ship Malabar, without delay. It then went into a minute history of those successes, which the courage and perseverance of the British and native troops, directed by the genius of Sir David Ochterlony, had achieved. The victories over the enemy on the 23th of February and the 1st of March, had a powerful effect

on the conduct of the Nepalese government. They found it vain to contend against British skill and valour—and they sued for an accommodation. After some negotiation, Sir David Ochterlony agreed to grant them peace on the terms contained in the treaty that had been previously concluded with Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw, and ratified by the Vakeels. This treaty, without any relaxation of his pretensions, was now ratified by the rajah of Nepal. The dispatch then took a succinct view of the circumstances that led to this event. In the last battle, it stated, the enemy brought three thousand men into the field, of whom eight hundred were known to be killed and wounded; amongst whom were many officers. This campaign, though short, was completely decisive; and, on no occasion had the perseverance, fortitude, and bravery of the British soldier, appeared to greater advantage. It had been deemed advisable to treat the Nepal government leniently, for two reasons—first, because if they were too much humiliated, their feelings might be roused to a pitch of desperation, that might be productive of disastrous consequences—and next, because if the war had been continued, an enormous expense would have been incurred, without any commensurate benefit. The council, therefore, expressed their perfect concurrence in the decision, coming to by Sir David Ochterlony, in preferring peace to the farther continuance of the war. The dispatch then referred to a general order, which promulgated to the army at large, the high sense entertained by the Commander-in-chief, of the merits by which the career of Sir David Ochterlony was distinguished, and of the discipline and courage manifested by the European and native troops throughout the contest;—and suggested the propriety of rewarding their exertions, by giving silver medals to the officers, and such of the privates as were recommended for their particular gallantry. The humiliation and discomfiture (observed the council) of a proud and high-minded people, like the Goorkhas, would doubtless, for a time, fill them with angry feelings, and render them desirous of recovering what they had lost; yet they saw no reason to believe, but that a firm and conciliatory line of conduct, on the part of the British, would effectually prevent the existing amicable relations between the Company and the Nepal government, from being disturbed. Before they closed this dispatch, they were anxious to call the attention of the Company to the system of economy which had been adhered to during the war. This would be evident, by contrasting the two campaigns against the Nepalese, with those carried on in

the Mysore territory in 1803-4 and 1804-5. A very superior degree of economy was manifested in the proceedings during the Nepal war; although, from the mountainous nature of the country, every article was obliged to be carried at a great expense, and the coldness of the climate rendered it necessary to supply the sepoy with warm clothing. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, it would appear from the documents accompanying this dispatch, that the Nepalese campaigns cost less, by five and a half lack of rupees, than that of 1803-4, and, by twenty-six and a half lack of rupees, than that of 1804-5."

The dispatches having been gone through—

The *Chairman* rose and said, that his powers were not adequate to express the sentiments he entertained of the glorious work which had been achieved, and the high opinion he cherished of the Governor-general, and of the various individuals engaged under him on this most important occasion. He should therefore, refrain from a task, which, he was convinced, he could not execute successfully—and he should merely refer to the motions of thanks which he should have the honour of proposing, to the Governor-general and all those who had contributed to the glorious termination of an arduous contest. He trusted, however, he might be permitted to say, that, in his opinion, the abilities displayed by those who had been employed on this occasion, from the Governor-general, downwards, were of so transcendental a nature, that no terms of praise could reach them.—(*Hear ! Hear !*)

The clerk then read the following resolution:—

"At a Court of Directors, held on Wednesday, the 20th November, 1816, it was, on several motions,

"Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this court be given to the Earl of Moira, K. G., Governor-General and Commander-in-chief, for the prudence, energy, and ability, combined with a judicious application of the resources of the Company, displayed by his lordship in planning and directing the operations of the late war against the Nepalese, undertaken in consequence of a persevering system of encroachment and insult on their part; and also for his wisdom and moderation, in availing himself of the successes obtained by the army, for concluding a peace with the Ghorka power, on terms both honorable and advantageous.

"Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this court be given to Major General Sir David Ochterlony, Bart. and K. C. B., for the vigor, judgment, and effect, with which he personally conducted

ed the operations of the force under his command on all occasions, and particularly, in the last campaign, the management of which, and of the subsequent negotiation, was with great propriety entrusted to him, in testimony of the confidence due to his experienced merits and well acquired distinction.

“Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this court be given to all the officers, both European and native, belonging to the army which served in the Nepal war, for their gallant and meritorious service during the last war.—Also that the court doth highly approve and acknowledge the services of the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, both European and native, who were employed in the late war; and that the thanks of the court be signified to them by the officers of their respective corps, as well for their patience under unusual fatigues, and their cheerful endurance of privations, as for their valor and intrepidity in presence of the enemy.”

The *Chairman*—“Gentlemen what has been read, just now, is the resolution of the court of directors; but it becomes necessary that this court should express its opinion of the merits of the Governor-general—I beg leave, therefore, to move, “that the resolution be approved of by this court.”

Mr. *Hume* observed, that the Governor-general had recently been created a *Marquis*; and he suggested, whether, in point of form, it would not be proper to stile him *Marquis of Hastings* instead of *Earl of Moira*?

The *Chairman*—“I am much obliged to the hon. proprietor for his suggestion. The alteration shall be made.”

The motion, which was seconded by the *Deputy-Chairman*, having been put in due form—

Mr. *Hume* rose and said, he hoped the court would allow him a few minutes to state his sentiments shortly on this question. He had not intended to have offered himself so early to the notice of the proprietors, if any other gentleman had shown a disposition to address the court. He certainly had expected and wished that a business of this nature should not pass the court, as a mere matter of course, without any observation whatever from either the mover or seconder of the resolution, on its merits; and yet he felt a difficulty, in rising on this occasion, to determine what observations he should offer—what topics he should select—in speaking on a subject that appeared to him to comprehend a variety of points extremely interesting. His ideas were more extended—they embraced a greater variety of matter than the resolution which the *Chairman* had just moved, would, with propriety, permit him to state. One thing,

however, he must particularly observe,—that, according to all former proceedings of this nature, as far as ever he recollected, or his research had gone, the proprietors never before had been called on at the conclusion of a war to agree to so dry, naked, and circumscribed a resolution, as that now submitted by the Directors to the court. It had been customary to state the general line of policy and conduct of the individual praised, instead of selecting a single insulated act of his government, as calling for their thanks and approbation. In the case of Warren Hastings, the Marquis Wellesley, Lord Cornwallis, and various other Governors-general, a decided sentiment appeared to have prevailed in this court, that an enlarged view of the policy and conduct of the individual should be brought before the court, in order to influence them in coming to a particular vote on his merits. The vote proposed thanks for “planning and conducting the war, without advertising to its justice or policy. He, for one, candidly avowed, whatever his opinions otherwise of the Marquis of Hastings had been, and now were, that, in his view of the subject this resolution did not go to the extent, which, if the court agreed to any resolution, he should be disposed to proceed. It was a matter of great consequence to every servant in India, and particularly when placed in the high situation which he filled, and acting reasonably and to the best of his abilities, that the whole of his conduct should be fairly viewed. The noble Marquis in his dispatches, fully justified the policy and necessity of the war, and he had anxiously created the Court of Directors’ opinion and approbation of his conduct. It appeared, in every line of the noble Marquis’s dispatches, that he felt the strongest desire to carry into effect every thing that he thought could be conducive to the interest of the Company; and, when this disposition was manifest, they ought, in justice, to take a general view of what his conduct had been; not only in conducting, but in beginning the war; and afterwards judge favourably, or otherwise, of his proceeding in general, as well as, in this particular instance. He, along with many other members of the court, always felt a high degree of pleasure in being able to stand forward to praise the officers of the Company for their exertions abroad, and to confer on them such appreciation, as they might fairly deserve; but, with that favourable disposition, he could not help feeling, that on this occasion, the achievements in Nepal seemed to be rated too highly by the noble Marquis. There was, in his opinion, throughout the whole of the correspondence, an evident attempt to magnify the proceedings against Nepal,

to a degree far exceeding what they deserved. The last paragraph in the dispatch of the 30th of March, appeared to put the Nepal war on a level with the memorable contest of Marquis Wellesley's against the whole Mahratta empire. He considered it most preposterous to put the two contests on a level. The proceedings against Nepal were trivial and unfortunate, when compared with the brilliant and successful campaigns of 1803-4 against the whole power of India. Supposing, to take Earl Moira's own statement, the entire body of forces opposed to us in the late contest to amount to from twelve to sixteen thousand men, (and it never during the war exceeded the latter number) to attempt to compare such a contest in all its circumstances, even admitting all the difficulties of the country, with one in which two hundred thousand men were in arms. Marquis Wellesley brought 54,312 men, in admirable co-operation, into the field in August 1803, to meet the whole Mahratta force, to the extent I have mentioned, well appointed, with upwards of seven hundred pieces of cannon, stores, &c. and conquered an honourable and very advantageous peace with Berar and Scindia, in a most brilliant and unparalleled campaign of four months; and in the course of which five hundred and twenty-seven pieces of artillery were absolutely taken in the field from the powers against whom we fought;—whilst Earl Moira, by his own account, brought into the field 44,975 men, and eighty-eight guns, against 12 or 16,000 men, with scarcely a gun or regularly armed man. To attempt a comparison between these campaigns, was going much farther than the occasion warranted. Besides, the noble marquis was, in the resolution now proposed, thanked for the promptitude and energy with which he called the resources the Company into effect. But could this exertion of the Company's resources against a body of twelve or fourteen thousand men, be compared with the efforts that it was found necessary to make, when the whole power of India was combined against us, and our resources were not in men or money near so great as they are at present? He observed, by the dispatches, that the noble marquis thanked a small party, (he believed a sergeant and fourteen men) for their success in an enterprise. One of his first acts was to thank this individual in the most glowing terms, but it must be remembered, that it was, perhaps, the only success of the first campaign, amidst a series of reverses. Indeed, he (Mr. Huske) thought, that at all times the noble marquis seemed to lavish his praise without sufficient discrimination. He knew Sir David Ochterlony, by character, and many other officers personally,

who were engaged in the Nepal war, and he was well convinced they were incapable of acting otherwise than bravely; but, in reading over the papers, he had been unable to discover or discriminate which was the ablest and most efficient officer. Whether Sir David Ochterlony, or Colonel Kelly, O'Halloran, or Nicholls, or Captain Latter, were the most effective commander, could not be collected from the dispatches—for all were praised alike. There was, in fact, a superabundance of bombast and panegyric. He stated this that the public might not be led away by false impressions. He thought they ought to be aware of what had really been done, and not suffered to suppose that there was so much credit due for wielding the whole power of the British empire in India against a petty state. He would most willingly give thanks where they were due—but he would not permit himself or the public to be blinded by the exaggerated statements which had already been disseminated. And now, undoubtedly, had been the duty of the governor-general; but when—(and here he took the noble marquis's own details on the subject)—he had forty-five thousand* men in arms arrayed against fourteen or sixteen thousand, he was disposed, after taking into consideration all the circumstances of the country, to lessen the greatness of the enterprise which had been carried on in the Nepalese territory. Though these observations might seem, to some persons, to detract from the works of the noble marquis, yet it was only when compared to the war of 1803, the motion had his cordial assent. Indeed he would willingly have gone farther. He should have been glad, had the court of directors so framed the resolutions, to have thanked the noble marquis for the policy of his proceedings. Settling aside his bombast and indiscriminate panegyrics, he conceived that the line of policy which he adopted, deserved more praise than his conduct of the war. He was aware that some individuals differed from him on this point; but he was well assured that, if a temporising policy had been longer pursued by his predecessors, there were many chiefs on the extensive Indian frontiers who would have taken immediate advantage of it. It was his opinion that no out-

* Extract from Earl Moira's dispatch of the 2d August, 1813:—

	Regulars.	Irreg.
Gen. Ochterlony's Detachment.	7,319 and	4,005
Gen. Keith's	do.	10,402
Gen. Wood's	do.	4,504
Gen. Mordaunt's	do.	7,000
Capt. Latter's	do.	6,713
	35,944	12,621

Total men 48,565

with 26 guns, and their establishments of Lascars, Golemdays, &c.

rage against the Company should ever be suffered to pass unnoticed. The British government in India ought not to sit down quietly, and calculate what degree of insult should be received before hostile measures were resorted to;—they should take especial care that no insult, however trifling, should be suffered to pass with impunity. When Marquis Wellesley was at the head of the Indian government, he caused it to be so highly respected, that a single messenger might travel from one end of India to the other, as a servant of the Company, and acting under the orders of the great marquis, without the slightest molestation. That time was one of energy and glory worthy of the British name. The honourable proprietor hoped that the vote of thanks would be carried unanimously. He fully concurred in the resolution of the court of directors, and would go with them to the full extent of that resolution. He was disposed to agree to it on this account:—that he (Lord Molra) had resented insults offered to the English government, and had nobly punished them; whilst the government before had allowed them to tarnish the British character. Whatever opinions might be formed, whatever sentiments might prevail, relative to their policy in originally possessing India, the true principle on which they ought now to act, he took to be this, and he was ready to declare it—that, having India under their control, they must endeavour to retain it. Therefore, he contended, that, possessing India—being masters of a territory great beyond all expectation, and which might become still greater by proper and judicious management, they ought not to suffer a want of energy to threaten the safety of those dominions. He was of opinion, that if they (speaking with all due submission of the Company) permitted the natives of India, in any way, to lose the respect they ought to pay, to lose their confidence in, or to throw aside their good opinion of, the Company;—say, he would say, if the surrounding chiefs ceased to look with fear and dread on the British government—the moment that principle was departed from, circumstances would soon prove that their power was gone, and that they were hastening to ruin and decay. He, therefore, contended that the noble marquis who supported this principle with energy and promptness, deserved much more credit and honour for taking up, with spirit, the insults which the Nepalese government had perpetrated, than for any of the subsequent proceedings. Here he found it necessary to observe, that it was not possible for the proprietors, in the short space of seven or eight days, allowed them by the notice, to read over all the dispatches; they contained six or seven

hundred inclosures, being about one hundred inclosures for every working day, during which the papers had been open to inspection. It was, consequently, quite impossible to get through them in a satisfactory manner; and, therefore, in coming to this vote, he, for one, would give his suffrage in support of the resolution, in the full confidence that the court of directors had read and considered the papers. Under existing circumstances, he could not act from his own immediate conviction, because the time had not allowed him to read the whole of the papers: he could not form an opinion; and, he believed, that no gentleman before the bar had perused them. That court, however, always placed a certain degree of confidence in their executive; and the present was one of those instances in which that confidence was particularly called for. Not having the opportunity of coming to a decision by a perusal of the papers, as the court of directors had done, he was ready to vote for the resolution, believing that they had considered the subject seriously before they submitted it to the proprietors. On a former occasion, not less than a year ago, an honourable and learned friend of his (Mr. R. Jackson) moved, that certain papers connected with the first campaign of the Nepal war, it having then terminated, should be printed, and laid before the court of proprietors, in order that they might be carefully perused preparatory to their being taken into consideration. On that occasion a learned gentleman (Mr. H. Twiss) stepped forward, with what prudence or propriety he could now best explain, and opposed the motion. That gentleman would not hear of the production of papers by *instalments*, as he expressed himself. He, forsooth, did not see the propriety of having the papers in time to peruse and understand them, but would have them altogether. They had at length been presented, in a mass, to the inspection of the proprietors, and he called on the learned gentleman to state, whether he had perused them? He was sure he had scarcely had time to peruse more than one half of them—it was even a doubt with him (Mr. H.) if that learned gentleman had ever gone to look at them, now that they were at his service. The then chairman, (Charles Grant, Esq.) whatever opposition he might have given to the production of other documents, stated, that he for one had no objection to the printing of the papers in question, provided the dispatches from the court of directors to Lord Molra were also printed. But the learned gentleman (Mr. Twiss), who was so well versed in the affairs of the court, came forward to prevent the production of papers by *instalments*. He opposed

himself to the great experience of his learned friend Mr. Jackson who moved for the papers, whose absence on the present occasion he greatly regretted, and his motion was by an unexpected vote of this court then negatived. He was extremely sorry that his learned friend was at present engaged on very important business, in the sessions where he presided:—he was employed on a most useful regulation relating to county affairs, and therefore could not attend the court. Had he been present, he would have pointed out, with his usual eloquence, the mischievous consequences which had been produced by the refusal to accede to his very reasonable and proper motion. He could not, however, avoid saying, with respect to his learned friend, that his proposition had been treated in an extremely illiberal way—in a manner that tended to check the proprietors in their endeavours to procure necessary information. The amendment of the learned gentleman (Mr. Twiss), after the original motion of Mr. Jackson had been acceded to and corrected by the Chairman, had in a strange manner defeated the motion of his learned friend. But if they had then been furnished with the documents called for; if the learned gentleman had not interfered, and occasioned a vote against them—the proprietors would now have been in perfect possession of this subject. Had they received the documents by *instalments*, against which mode the learned gentleman had expressed himself so strongly, they would have had an opportunity of reading them; and they would now have come forward prepared to give a vote founded on the conviction of their own minds, instead of being obliged to act in the confidence they placed in their executive body. They were brought into this dilemma by the interference of the learned gentleman; and he now might get out of it in the best manner he could. The vote in that case would have been the vote of the general court, and consequently honorable to the noble marquis; but, at present, the resolution proposed could only *in fact* be considered as that of the court of directors. He meant not to say, that the intention of the learned gentleman was otherwise than good; but he hoped it would induce him (Mr. T.) to pause before he again opposed the motions of his learned friend (Mr. Jackson), and he would now be able to judge of the propriety and expediency of bringing forward, all at once, a mass of information, through which human industry could not proceed regularly and deliberately, unless a very extended period were allowed for that purpose. Now, though he had expressly stated his determination to vote for the resolution of thanks; yet he thought that,

in justice to the governor-general, the policy of the war ought to have been noticed. In justice to the character of the Company, the public should have been impressed with the feeling, that, in carrying on the war, the Indian government had acted on the purest and best principle, that of securing the safety of our territories, and of keeping up the glory, the honour, and the greatness of the British name. The British public were too ready to believe statements of injury done by the East India Company, and it was but justice to ourselves and to the government in India, to prevent any such improper impression. As the court of directors had not, however, gone into the subject, it would not be decorous for him to dwell on it much longer, although it afforded an ample field for observation. He hoped, however, the time was not far distant, when they would take into their serious consideration, in justice to the noble marquis, the policy which had marked his proceedings. He was most anxious that the causes which led to the war should be clearly understood; and he was quite ready to go into the discussion of that subject, a fair examination of which would redound greatly to the honour of the noble marquis, and perhaps dispel a cloud which hung over his character. He knew what an effect was produced in England when Indistinctness spoke, in strong language, about the desire of *sacrificement* on the part of governors in India. But when the civil proceedings which took place in England were confounded with the military proceedings in India; when the different relative situation of the two countries was lost sight of—it was impossible that correct deductions could be made. Those who argued in this way, an erroneous duty, doubtless believed that they were right. They saw the subject in a civil point of view, whilst it was surveyed, as he contended it only could be, in a military point of view by himself and others. The one party looked to the civil rights of the subject in England; the other fixed their attention on the military rights of the Company in India. The basis of the government in England is *civil*, and the military is an innovation;—the basis of the government in India is *military*, and the civil is innovation. Having stated thus much, which was not, perhaps, altogether pertinent to the motion before the court, but which, he thought, might be excused, as, in his opinion, it ought to be distinctly known within doors and without doors, that the Company were not acting on the principle adopted by a great European chief, who attacked his neighbours without reason or necessity—he should not occupy the time of the court much longer; but he must say, that had the noble mar-

quis pursued a course different from that which he had adopted; had he, like some of his predecessors, Sir G. Barlow and Lord Minto, declined resisting the unjust conduct of the enemy, whereby they compromised the dignity and honour of the Company—he would have been ready to pass a vote of censure on him. But this circumstance ought not to be suffered to pass without notice. They ought to know the situation in which Lord Maitra found affairs between Nepal, on his arrival in India in 1813. The public ought to know the necessity which justified the proceedings of the noble marquis. It ought to be kept in view that the Nepalese possessed a territory about twenty-five years ago, extending only about two hundred miles from east to west, and that by gradual encroachment they had extended to the banks of the river Indus, and in 1811 had an extent of country eight hundred miles under their rule. Their conduct had been so atrocious that in 1804, on 24th January, Lord Wellesley had declared the treaty then existing with Nepal to be at an end, and there is no doubt from his character that he would have had recourse to arms at that time, if he had not been so fully employed with the Maharatta war. From the time of Captain Kinloch's mission to Nepal in 1765 up to the time Lord Maitra arrived in India, there had been differences between the governments owing to the encroachments of the Nepalese, and they had been borne by the governor-generals with a forbearance and consideration that the honour and dignity of the British name scarcely admitted of. There were regular reports made to the court of directors of these encroachments annually, as the dispatches shew; and the insults had reached that extent when Lord Maitra arrived in India, that the only alternative for him to adopt, was active hostile measures to repel and punish the Nepalese, or to suffer the character of the government to be compromised by enduring the encroachments which might sooner or later end in ruin to the Company's establishments in India. These circumstances which ought to be generally known as well by the public as by this court. It ought to be known, that the addresses from the Bengal government, since the year 1802; that even the court of directors themselves had stated, in a letter of the 18th February, 1814, their conviction that recourse must be had to arms, in order to repel the attempts of that government, whose power had been at length put down. In making these observations, he should be glad if they impressed the country with this feeling, that the Nepal war, trifling as it was in comparison with former contests, was carried on in defence of those principles, by which alone they could uphold

their territories in India. The moment any British governor in India allowed the character of England to be tarnished; the moment any thing like weakness appeared—the surrounding chiefs would take advantage of the circumstance—each would, in his turn, insult the Company—attacks would multiply—and fearful dangers would threaten their Indian territories. He now had one or two observations to offer, on a point, in which, he conceived, the court had not done its duty with liberality and fairness. He would advert to what it had done, and to what it had left undone. On the 20th of December last, the court thought proper to grant a pension to Sir David Ochterlony. On that occasion he protested, and he would still protest, against the course of proceeding that was adopted, because it was contrary to all precedent. No instance of a similar kind had, he believed, ever occurred before; for, since the period at which the vote was passed, he had, with his best industry, gone over as many propositions of thanks, both of that court and of the British government; and, on no occasion could he trace the existence of such a principle as that which was adopted on the 20th of December. The court, in that instance, eulogized and rewarded the conduct of an officer, not merely acting under the *Governor-General* of India, but under the *Commander-in-chief* of the Company's forces. To that officer a handsome pension of £1000 a year was voted—but no notice whatever was taken of the *Commander-in-chief*, under whose directions Sir D. Ochterlony had acted, and the war been carried on. He made this observation, because the court were now called upon to thank the noble Marquis for his merits in *planning and directing* the war. If it were the fact that his plans were ably conceived, that the measures which he recommended were founded in wisdom—the court ought in justice and agreeable to an undeviating precedent to have noticed them, when Sir David Ochterlony received the medal to which his services entitled him. He regretted that the noble marquis was not thanked at that time. Whatever the feeling of the court of directors might have then been on account of temporary reverses, they ought to have acted towards the noble marquis, on that occasion in the way they were now about to do. The enemy having been defeated, and peace restored, they now proceeded to thank the noble marquis. This brought forward a principle before the public and the court, for their consideration, which, though forgotten in the instance he had alluded to, he hoped would never be neglected again:—the principle to which he adverted was, that every officer and servant of the Company, who

had acted for their benefit, to the best of their genius and ability, deserved their support. The court ought to step forward and thank them, not merely when success had attended their efforts, but for the zeal and talent they might have displayed in their plans, although, from unforeseen circumstances, some degree of failure might have been experienced. He made this remark, because the thanks of the court had been withheld from the Governor-General, on account of the expedition against Nepal having been, in a certain measure, unsuccessful. What would persons now say, when, the contest being finished, the court tardily came forward with its vote of approbation? They would naturally observe—"Though it is by the resolution admitted that the war was originally well planned—though the arrangements were wisely conceived—yet you withheld the praise which was justly due to him whose genius directed the whole proceeding, because the success, which his plans deserved, had not ensued; but now that the plans have succeeded, you agree to a vote of thanks, your praises are called forth by the success of the measures that have been adopted, and not by the wisdom or excellency which marked the original arrangements." He protested in behalf of all public servants against such an unfair and unjust principle. He conceived it was highly becoming the dignity of the court to return thanks to their servants, for the zeal displayed, and the ability manifested by them, in any undertaking they attempted—instead of being guided in their proceedings, according to the termination of the efforts—as it might, in the end, prove successful or disastrous. In the principle adopted by the court, in December last, they deviated from all precedent and departed from all rule; and he hoped that, from henceforth, no individual standing in the high situation of Governor-General, would have his feelings wounded in the same manner. It was evident, that a proceeding of so extraordinary a nature was calculated to wound the feelings—because, though no name was mentioned, a Governor-General must perceive, when a departure from all rule was sanctioned in a particular instance, that it was directed against him. He felt that the time of the court was extremely valuable—and he found, on considering the resolution, and seeing it confined merely to military affairs, he should scarcely be allowed to submit much of what he intended to offer, to the proprietors, and would now content himself with making a few observations, with respect to the *wisdom and moderation* exercised by Sir D. Ochterlony and the noble marquês. These words were very lavishly used in the course of his dispatches—he knew that there were

some persons who thought, that he (Earl Marquis) shewed neither the one quality nor the other in the whole of these affairs; but before such an expression of opinion fell from any individual, he hoped, if they had not read over the documents connected with the subject, that they would take the time necessary for perusing the dispatches relative to the conduct of the noble marquês's government, and the letters respecting the origin, progress and termination of the war. They would then see, that Sir David Ochterlony, in conjunction with the Governor-General, had shewn a very great degree of moderation; and that, in the situation in which the Goorkah power was placed, in consequence of the obstinate and unprincipled conduct of their government, more severe terms might consistent with justice and moderation, have been insisted on. He said, the unprincipled conduct of the government—because, if a man promised to ratify a solemn treaty, and broke that promise, he must be looked upon as unprincipled. Now, in as much as the enemy had agreed to a particular treaty, but afterwards held off from ratifying it, in the hope of profiting by the season, and coming forward with the design of reaping a benefit from this mean act of duplicity. It appeared to him, that he had been treated with very great moderation. This was most decidedly shewn by one of the dispatches of Sir D. Ochterlony—where, having stated his opinion to the Governor-General, he concluded in words that almost deserved to be inscribed in letters of gold. The dispatch was dated the 26th of February 1816; in which, after reasoning on the possible advantages that might be gained over the enemy, by continuing the war and exacting terms more severe than the treaty concluded in 1815, he writes,—"Protracted war can only produce enormous expenses, for which the most successful results cannot afford an indemnity; but may, as we have seen it in the western provinces, burden us with territories without revenue, and with troops without resources to maintain them." In answer to Sir D. Ochterlony, the Governor-General says, "Although I differ from you in many particulars, yet, whatever you may determine on shall have my concurrence. You may depend upon my supporting every resolution and engagement you may enter into." This shewed, that while he had troops in the field, healthy and able to proceed on any enterprise—when he might have marched to the capital of the enemy's provinces, he exercised a praise-worthy spirit of moderation and forbearance. He declined exacting new terms from an humbled enemy, but expressed his willingness to agree to the provisions of the treaty which had been proposed by the

preceding year. Here he shewed great wisdom and moderation, in coming to a decision most prudent and conciliatory. Earl Moira had also declared in his subsequent dispatches that he would not exact the full extent of the unpleasant articles of the treaty. Therefore, prior to any attack being made on the noble Marquis, these dispatches ought to be minutely referred to. Without this being done, they could not possibly arrive at a fair decision on the conduct of the Governor-General. In conclusion, the hon. proprietor observed, that he would most cordially support the resolution—and expressed a hope that the court would, on a future occasion, see the necessity of going farther than they were at present called on to do.

The *Chairman* observed, that, with respect to the papers not having been produced by instalments, and their being brought in a mass under the consideration of the court, he had only to say, that it was the act of the proprietors, with which the executive body had nothing to do. The hon. gentleman had touched on the circumstance, of no notice having been taken of the Governor-General in the proceedings of the 20th of December last. He conceived the court was perfectly correct in abstaining from an expression of their opinion on that occasion. As the war was not then concluded, it was not the fit time to make any observations on the conduct of the Governor-General. It was not the custom of that court, to consider the proceedings of any Governor-General, during a period of war. They had always waited till the particular contest was at an end, before they signified their opinion. The case was quite different, with respect to Sir David Ochterlony. He was entrusted with the execution of a specific service. He performed that service; and, having done so, the court unanimously voted, that he ought to be rewarded. This was perfectly distinct from the case of the Governor-General; because, no matter whether the war had terminated or not, the service had been achieved which General Ochterlony was called on to perform. With respect to the comparative statement of expenses between the Nepal war and that carried on in the Mysore, the court of directors, in their resolution, did not say any thing about it. They did not call on the court of proprietors to give any opinion on the subject. The comparison was to be found only in the dispatches—it was not a matter for the consideration of the court.

Mr. *Hornet Twiss* said, he was sorry to be under the necessity of troubling the court; but the hon. proprietor, who had recently addressed them, having made a personal attack on his conduct, in consequence of what passed in

that place on a former day, he felt that he should be wanting in duty to himself, if he did not offer a few observations on what had fallen from him. He concurred with him in regretting the absence of the hon. and learned gentleman whose motion he had opposed. He was sure, if that learned gentleman were present, he would not have taken the same line of conduct the hon. gentleman had done—he would have abstained from a personal attack, especially with reference to a circumstance that took place so long ago. Fortunately, however, he had it in his power to repel any attack made on him here or elsewhere, either by the hon. gentleman, or by any other individual whatsoever. The hon. gentleman imputed presumption to him, in setting up his opinion against the experience of the hon. gentleman himself, and the knowledge of his learned friend. Now, if it had been a question relative to India, the decision of which called local details and minute observation, there might have been some sense in the attack—some shew of reason in the charge. But, as it was a question that required no local knowledge—as it was a question on which any man of common sense could decide—he thought proper to take the sense of the court on it, as he should always do, when he saw gentlemen anxious to call on the court of directors to produce documents which were not necessary at the time. The question merely was, whether the documents, under the particular circumstances of the case, ought to be produced. He thought they ought not, and therefore he opposed their production. The hon. gentleman was angry with him, not because this was his opinion, but because it was the opinion of the whole court. He was irritated, not because he (Mr. Twiss) had made the motion, but because it was successful. The hon. gentleman said, he knew not on what authority, that, now the papers were produced, he (Mr. Twiss) had not read them—or, if he had read any one of them, he certainly had not perused the whole. This was a gratuitous observation—it was totally uncalled for—it was perfectly unnecessary. He knew not what information the hon. gentleman might have received about the manner in which he passed his time—what watch and spy he might have on his conduct, he knew not.—He was, however, ready to admit that he had not read the papers; and he asked him, in the same spirit of candour, whether he had himself perused them? If he had not, then the hon. gentleman's aspersions of him (Mr. Twiss) was at an end—and, on the other side, if he had made himself master of the contents of the papers, he congratulated the court on having his support to the resolution. His support was always most desirable, but particularly so, when he

came prepared with extensive information on the subject submitted to them. The hon. gentleman had given the court a definition of the word *unprincipled*. It was properly applied, he observed, to an individual who neglected to perform his promise. Now the hon. gentleman himself frequently broke his promise, and yet he was convinced, no one could charge him with being unprincipled. He never rose in that court, without gravely stating that he would occupy the attention of the proprietors for a very short time—but this promise he never performed.—*(Laughter.)*

The hon. gent. had stated that the resolution should receive his cordial support. But, of all the cordial supports he ever witnessed, in this or any other place, that of the hon. gent. seemed, on the present occasion, to be the most extraordinary. It appeared to him, so far from his support being cordial, that the hon. gent. wished to throw some discord into the proceedings of the court. He had contrived to introduce every topic which could lower, in the estimation of the proprietors, the financial arrangements and military plans of the Marquis of Hastings. He observed, that the noble marquis had bestowed his praises on all alike. He (Mr. Twiss) however, contended, that, if the fact were so, it ought to be a matter of congratulation, not of dissatisfaction, to the court, that there was not an officer employed on this laborious service, who was not considered as deserving the high meed of applause;—and, having earned it, was it not most satisfactory to find the publican placed at the head of the Indian government, ready to liquidate the debt?—*(Hear.)* It was a matter of congratulation to have such officers—it was a matter of congratulation to possess a Governor-general who was prompt to appreciate and eager to reward their merits.—*(Hear.)* The hon. gent. had said, that the praise bestowed by the Marquis of Hastings was not only indiscriminate, but bombastic. He was surprised that the hon. gent. could blame the noble marquis for following his own example—for he himself, when once he began, knew not when to leave off.—*(Laughter.)* If the hon. gent. were to be excused, when, in the execution of an arduous and disagreeable duty, (and his duty in that court he must often find arduous and disagreeable,) he proceeded beyond the bounds which he originally intended not to pass. How much stronger was the claim of the noble marquis to forgiveness, if, in performing a duty, neither arduous nor disagreeable, he had suffered his generous feelings to carry him beyond a particular line?—*(Hear.)* In the last place, (and he really meant it should be the last) he would offer a few

observations on what fell from the hon. gent. with respect to the nature of the Nepal war. He asserted that the war, which was an unimportant one, was compared, in this resolution, with the contest in the Mysore. Now he was at a loss to see any allusion of the kind in the resolution. He could find nothing there that called on them to compare the Nepal war with any other contest whatsoever—or that required them to do more than express their opinion on the war which had recently been concluded. But the Nepal war, he contended, was not a trivial or unimportant one. It was one in which the language of the Marquis of Hastings—a language neither inflated nor bombastic—very fairly applied. The contest assumed an air of importance, when they considered the people with whom the Indian government had to deal. The war was very different from those carried on in Europe, where the whole force of the respective powers was on the surface—where the amount of the forces commanded by conflicting states, was pretty accurately known. In this instance, the Company had to combat with an enemy most artful and deceitful—an enemy, whose bravery was unquestionable,—and the extent of whose resources was not properly determined—an enemy who brought weapons into the field, unknown in European wars—and which the laws of war forbid to be used in any country. The hon. gent. said, that the Nepalese had only brought from fourteen to sixteen thousand men into the field. But, if there was one method more futile than another, it was the attempt to estimate the dangers of a war, by a reference to the numerical force employed. A statement had been made by an hon. member of the House of Commons, rather, he believed, with a ludicrous feeling, that all matters in which figures were employed, might be so managed, that, by taking a little from one side and adding it to the other,—by shifting and changing with some portion of art—the balance, on each side, might be rendered alike. The mere recurrence to numbers, when speaking of the dangers that attended a war, was delusive—an sound inference could be derived from it. But why should the hon. gent. talk so lightly of a numerical force, equal to that with which this Kingdom, in 1746, was thrown into a state of commotion? He must know, that the Pretender had but twelve thousand men under his command. Between two armies, of about that amount, those actions took place, which ended in the capture of the capital of that country, which gave birth to the hon. gent. Did he not recollect, that it was with twelve thousand men the Pretender took Edinburgh—that with twelve thousand men he fought the battle of

Preston-Pans—marched into Derbyshire, and struck terror into the heart of London? It was not by the number of men brought into the field that a judgment should be formed of the importance of a contest—a true estimate of the dangers and difficulties of a war could only be supplied by attending to circumstances of a more covert description. The learned gent. concluded by stating, that the motion had his most hearty assent.

Mr. Lowndes said, he viewed the granting of praise to individuals, in the same light as he did the complimenting them with honorary medals—same, of course, would deserve a more elegant tribute than others. In the present instance, they were about to give a gold medal to the Marquis of Hastings—but it was not surrounded with those brilliancy which ornamented the medal presented to another noble lord, for his great achievements in 1804-5. The war of that time was very different from that which had been recently concluded. Battles were then fought with an enemy who employed a force of two hundred thousand men against the Company. It was the magnitude of such preparations that dazzled the imagination, and bewildered the mind. It was the employment of an overwhelming army that led the minds of many persons astray, with respect to the abilities of the *et-ternel* Emperor, in his warfare on the continent. It was the numerous forces he brought into the field that enabled him to win his battles, and caused him to be looked on as a great commander. Yet, when they examined those victories, and considered the manner in which they were gained, perhaps the achievements in Nepal put forth a greater claim for that praise which skill and bravery ought always to command, than those which had been obtained by him—affected as they were by pouring a force into the field, three times as numerous as that which he had to encounter. His hon. friend (Mr. Hume) was an expert and able calculator—but, in estimating the difficulties of a contest, it was not so well, perhaps, to calculate by the rule of three. He had read the papers with the same feelings as those described by his hon. friend. It struck him that the language was in the *eastern* style—very figurative—very flowing—and abounding in well-rounded periods. Many of the sentences reminded him of the *eggs*, which boys played on a string, and which exhibited a great variety of colours. No man, however, could entertain a higher opinion of the noble marquis than he did; and he said this, because he observed in those dispatches the most excellent and elevated principles of honour and justice—particularly in what he said relative to the rights of hereditary families in India.

His observations did him infinite credit—for, by adhering to the principles, and pursuing the dictates of honour and justice, could they alone hope to maintain their ascendancy in India. If they pursued a different course, they would lay themselves open to those reproaches and accusations which had been justly heaped upon Napoleon Bonaparte. If they did not place the hereditary families in India in the high situations which they had been accustomed to fill, the same execration, and the same evils might descend upon them, as had visited Napoleon:—*Fas est ab hoste doceri*. With one part of the conduct of the noble marquis he was dissatisfied. He alluded to his making use of a part of the forces that had previously belonged to the enemy. Now, they ought to recollect that this very circumstance contributed to the downfall of the French ruler. The noble marquis acknowledged that he employed two companies of pioneers, which had previously belonged to the enemy. He knew another noble lord who fell into the same error. But, as long as they could make use of forces of their own, or of troops supplied by their allies, they had better employ them, and even drain them to the last man, rather than trust to the treacherous enemy. When they employed the forces of a hostile state—armed them—and taught them the military art—the first desire would be to regain their own country; and they would speedily knock down the persons who had foolishly confided in them, with the muskets which had been given to them for their defect. This was another fault, and a very great one, of Bonaparte. He taught the troops of his enemies, whom he engaged in his service, all he knew himself of the art of war, and they ultimately fought against him. This was one of the chief causes of his downfall. Would, therefore, a wise man trust a treacherous enemy with arms in his hands, after witnessing so fatal an example of the bad consequences that flow from such a misplaced confidence? It struck him that the employment of these two companies of pioneers was a very imprudent thing—though a similar act had been done by another noble lord. The liberality which was so prevalent in the conduct of the noble marquis, appeared in a very conspicuous light in those dispatches. In that house, he (Mr. Lowndes) had always given his humble meed of praise to the military forces of the Company. Both there, and every where else, he had expressed his opinion, that neither soldiers nor sailors were paid as they deserved. There was a profession of honour; and they were remunerated by *honour* and not by *money*. He perceived, that a very liberal provision was made for two or three officers, and

he was far from offering any objection to it. He was not, however, surprised that the noble marquis should be liberal on such an occasion, for he was well known to be so on all others—and, if his information were correct, he lived in a style the most costly and expensive. He believed the court would agree, that his hon. friend (Mr. Hume) was perfectly right when he stated, that while the proprietors were willing to give praise where it was due, they could not, in justice, place the Nepal war on a footing with the brilliant exploits of 1803-4, which were said to have saved our empire in India. If this were a true description of the campaign of that day, it clearly shewed that our possessions were then threatened with much greater danger than any that could be supposed to arise from the efforts of the Nepalese government. Still it was highly necessary that the insults offered to the Company by that state, should be promptly repelled. Some people, and they appeared to be of the number, would take an ell when you only gave them an inch;—and, if the Nepalese had not been opposed in the first instance, their insolence and their confidence would have increased—other states would have imitated their example—and attacks would have multiplied on all sides. The learned gentleman who last spoke, had very properly stated, that, in considering the importance of a war, they were not merely to look to the number of forces brought into the field, but they were to take into the account all the circumstances connected with the contest. This was a very just statement. It was not the numbers which the enemy led to battle that constituted the greatness and magnitude of a war—no, it was the various ramifications into which it might extend—it was the unforeseen circumstances that might develop themselves in its progress which formed the most serious points of danger. He thought the Lord Mayor of the city deserved very great praise—and yet, some persons would ask, “What has he done? He has only dispersed a few ruffians who had got arms in their hands.” But he would point out what an important service the Lord Mayor had really performed. He had preserved, to a great extent, the peace of an immense metropolis. Though an individual, who was expert at calculation, might, in ordinary cases, arrive at a just conclusion; yet it would by no means do in considering the nature and complexion of a war. In that case, an infinite variety of circumstances were to be looked to. The nature of the country—the habits of the people—their military skill—and many other points, which when a mere calculation of numbers was resorted to, were left out of the question. He had

not been in India, but he understood the Nepal territory was mountainous; full of strong holds and almost inaccessible fastnesses. Now, it was a well-ascertained fact, that mountainous districts were always peopled by a strong, powerful, and hardy race of men. It was amidst mountain-fastnesses that liberty delighted to dwell. It was there that the power of the Company would one day be assailed in India. Let the court look to Italy, to Switzerland, to Spain—and they would perceive the truth of his position. What had given us so many glorious victories in Spain? the judicious use that was made of the strong holds in that country. The natural difficulties that presented themselves in Nepal, required the utmost courage and perseverance to overcome; and the officers who were employed on that service, exhibited, perhaps, as much ability, and deserved as well of their country, as those who met and defeated a numerous army on the plain. Although the dispatches were written in too florid a style, he thought the noble marquis, and those who acted under him, richly deserved the thanks of the court.

Mr. Hume begged leave to say a few words in explanation. The learned gentleman (Mr. Twiss) did not, he was sure, mean to misrepresent what he had said; but, undoubtedly, he had been misunderstood by him. He stated, that the learned gentleman had placed his experience in competition with that of his learned friend (Mr. R. Jackson) who made the motion on the 20th of December; but of his own experience he had not said a word. He was not such an *egotist* as to speak of himself. In mentioning the comparison attempted to be drawn between the war in Nepal, and that in the Mysore, the learned gentleman had forgotten that he used the word “*not*.” He decidedly said, that the comparison was not to be found in the *resolution*, but in the *dispatches*. He said this, because he wished the court and the public not to be led away by the idea, that the contest was of that mighty importance which the purport of the dispatches would induce people to believe. He should be extremely happy, if he could place his arguments in so contracted a space, and deliver them with so much force and effect, as the learned gentleman was in the habit of doing. But it was useless to complain, since individuals must submit to the facilities bestowed on them by heaven; and, if they could not express their sentiments in a few words, they must use many. (*Hear! hear!*) This he must say, before he sat down, that the comparison between a civil war in Scotland and a contest in India, was the most far-fetched and excessive stretch of comparison he ever heard of. He could assure the learn-

ed gentleman, that he had stated his opinion of the counter-motion which he had made on the 20th of December, merely because his learned friend was not present, and he thought it ought not to pass unnoticed.

The motion was then carried *unanimously*.

The *Chairman*—"The next motion which I have to submit to you, and in which I hope the court of proprietors will concur with us, respects Major-General Sir David Ochterlony—an officer whose name stands most prominent in the proceedings connected with the Nepal war."

The following resolution was then read by the clerk—

"That the thanks of this court be given to Major General Sir David Ochterlony, Bart. and G. C. B., for the vigor, judgment, and effect, with which he personally conducted the operations of the force under his command on all occasions, and particularly in the last campaign, the management of which, and of the subsequent negotiation, was with great propriety entrusted to him, in testimony of the confidence due to his experienced merits and well acquired distinction."

On the motion "That the court do approve of this resolution," being put from the chair—

Mr. *Hume* said, he thought no question was ever proposed to that court, to which he could more conscientiously give his support, not only as far as he knew of the individual, but as far as the dispatches went. In this instance, the court had done, what, he conceived, ought to have been done in the preceding case—they noticed the policy pursued by General Ochterlony. He thought, however, that, in order to do complete justice to the merits of Sir David Ochterlony, the motion ought not to have been proposed at so short a notice. An opportunity ought to have been given to the proprietors to read every line of the dispatches that related to the gallant officer. Had this been done, they would have found, in every page, such instances of his zeal, ability, and perseverance, as would have convinced them, that they never entertained a more just and honourable motion, than that which went to confer their thanks on Sir David Ochterlony.

The resolution was *unanimously* agreed to.

The next resolution proposed was—

"That the thanks of the court be given to all the officers, both European and native, belonging to the army which served in the Nepal war, for their gallant and meritorious service during the late war."

Carried *unanimously*.

The next resolution was—

"That this court doth highly approve

and acknowledge the services of the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, both European and native, who were employed in the late war; and that the thanks of this court be signified to them by the officers of their respective corps, as well for their patience under unusual fatigues, and their cheerful endurance of privations, as for their valor and intrepidity in presence of the enemy."

Mr. *Laurens*—"Is any provision made for the private soldiers in India? While we are giving praise to the officers, we ought to bestow solid pudding on the privates."

The *Chairman*—"Lord Clive's fund is now, and has been for many years applicable to the relief of the private soldiers in India."

The resolution was *unanimously* agreed to.

The *Chairman* then stated, that the court of directors, being anxious to shew every mark of regard to their army in India, had determined to grant medals and badges, for distinguished merits, to the officers engaged in the Company's service, under certain regulations, which would be submitted to the court, for the information of the proprietors.

Mr. *Hume* said, before the resolutions were read to the court, he wished to submit to the hon. Chairman, whether their thanks should not be voted to the supreme council at Bengal, who, during the absence of the noble marquis, up the country, had a most arduous duty to perform. In justice to the exertions of those individuals, he thought they ought to receive the thanks of the court. Gentlemen would observe, that the noble marquis, during the greater part of the time the war was going on, was employed up the country, at a very great distance from the seat of government; the labours which, in consequence, devolved on the supreme council, were most arduous and important—and they were performed with great ability. For this proceeding, the conduct of the court, at the end of the Carnatic war, when thanks were voted to the supreme council, was a sufficient precedent. He should, therefore, move—"That the thanks of this court be given to the supreme council of Bengal, for their laborious exertions during the absence of the governor-general."

Mr. *Laurens* was unwilling that the two services, the *civil* and *military*, should be blended together. He, therefore, requested the hon. proprietor to put off his motion, which might be brought forward on another day. The thanks to the military should be distinguished from those given to the civil department. The individuals composing the latter did not undergo any danger—they sat very quietly with their pens and ink before them,

while the others were braving the terrors of the field.

Mr. *Hanworth* said, that unwilling to disturb the unanimity with which the vote of thanks to the Marquis of Hastings had just passed, he had abstained from intruding himself upon the attention of the court; for although there were some expressions in the vote, that he could not pledge himself to, yet the principle, approving the skill with which the military operations in Nepal were planned, and the valour with which they were executed, had his cordial concurrence: but surely the hon. proprietors were not aware that resolutions which passed the House of Commons in 1782, afterwards embodied in the Act of 1784, re-enacted in 1793, and still unrepealed, forbid any further acquisition of territory in India. The government, therefore, which makes war for the acquisition of territory, offends against the law. The prevailing disease in the British governments in India was a rage for making war, the intolerance in which passion had nearly overwhelmed the chartered rights of the Company, and brought them under political control, and the perseverance in it would eventually destroy them.

Mr. *Howe*.—"I would not, on any account, introduce a division into this court. If, therefore, Mr. Chairman, you think proper to adopt my motion, you may do so. If you think it had better be deferred, I have no objection to postpone it."

The *Chairman*.—"I think, under all the circumstances, you had better withdraw the proposition."

Motion withdrawn.

The clerk then read the following resolution of the court of directors:—

"At a Court of Directors, held on Friday, the 6th of December, 1816.

"Resolved unanimously, That the East-India Company being desirous of conferring every mark of distinction upon the army serving in India, and of commemorating the services of those officers who signalized themselves by exemplary zeal, valour, and conduct in the field, the Court of Directors has determined to grant medals and badges for military services of distinguished merit; and that in the grant and distribution of such marks of distinction, the following regulations shall be strictly observed, and that they shall be extended to the officers of His Majesty's service, provided it shall meet with the sanction of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and that the Right Honourable the Commissioners for the Affairs of India be requested to obtain His Royal Highness's sanction.

"1st. That one medal only shall be borne by each officer for such distinction.

"2d. That for the second and third

events which may be subsequently commemorated in like manner, each individual recommended to bear the distinction shall carry a gold clasp attached to the ribbon to which the medal is suspended, and inscribed with the name of the battle or siege to which it relates.

"3d. That upon a claim being admitted to a sacred mark of distinction, a cross shall be borne by each officer, with the names of the four battles or sieges respectively inscribed thereupon, and to be worn in substitution of the distinction previously granted to such individuals.

"4th. Upon each occasion of a similar nature that may occur, the clasp again be issued to those who have a claim to the additional distinction, to be borne on the ribbon to which the cross is suspended, in the same manner as described in No. 2, of these regulations.

"The Court of Directors resolve, that the distribution of medals or badges for military service of distinguished merit shall be regulated as follows, viz.

"1st. That no general officer, or other officer, shall be considered entitled to receive them, unless he has been personally and particularly engaged upon those occasions of great importance, in commemoration of which such marks of distinction shall be bestowed.

"2d. That no officer shall be considered a candidate for the medal or badge, except under the special selection and report of the commander of the forces on the spot, as having merited the distinction by conspicuous services.

"3d. That the commander of the forces shall transmit to the commander-in-chief returns stated by himself, specifying the names and ranks of those officers whom he shall have selected as particularly deserving.

"The court of directors resolve, that in commemoration of the successful termination of the war against Nepal, and of the services of those officers who, present in action, have been specially mentioned by name in dispatches published in the *Gazettes* as having distinguished themselves, or in general orders published by the commander-in-chief or the government in India, shall enjoy the privilege of bearing badges of distinction, which shall be worn by the general officers suspended by a ribbon of the colour of the sash, with a blue edge, round the neck; and by such other officers as may have been specially recommended, attached by a ribbon of the same description to the button-hole of their uniform.

"The court of directors resolve, that those badges which would have been conferred upon the officers who fell, or have died since of their wounds, shall, as a token of respect for their memories, be transmitted to their respective families."

The *Chairman* said, these resolutions had been read to the court, in order to shew that the executive body were most desirous to confer every possible honour on their meritorious officers.

UNCLAIMED DIVIDENDS.

Mr. *Lowndes*—"Before the court withdrawn, I beg leave to ask a question respecting the *unclaimed dividends*. I am a sufferer by their not being paid regularly. I received a dividend, lately, which had not been paid for twelve years and a half before. Who, I should be glad to know, had the benefit of it during that time? I should like to be informed, what gentlemen have the candle-ends and cheese-parings of the poor proprietors, who receive only four and a half per cent. for their money? The Company owe me 40*l.* interest on this very money. I say it is due to the widows and orphans of those who have property embarked in India stock, that they should be informed what regulation is made respecting the

payment of unclaimed dividends. Whenever I came to the house, I asked for this dividend, which was so long due to me, but I could not get it. Why was not my dividend forthcoming? It is not a matter of slight importance, that individuals should have their dividends paid twelve years after they became due."

The *Chairman* could not answer the question of the hon. proprietor.

Mr. *Lowndes*—"I never misce matters. I ask again, what gentlemen in this company have the benefit of the interest accruing on unclaimed dividends?"

A *Proprietor* answered—"Nobody."

Mr. *Lowndes*—"That Mr. *Nobody* is a person who does a great deal of mischief, and receives a great deal of good. As I have not received any answer to my question, I shall, on a future day, move for an account of the sum due on unclaimed dividends."

The court then adjourned.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

EARLY on Monday morning, May 1, a very smart shock of an earthquake took place at Penang, about twenty minutes before three o'clock. It appears to have been chiefly confined to the northern and central parts of the island, proceeding in a north-western direction. Its continuance was about fifteen or twenty seconds; the motion excited universal alarm, most persons being suddenly awakened out of their sleep, and impressed with the idea of their houses being attempted by thieves, from the violent agitation of the veneitians in the doors and windows; in some houses the furniture also was a good deal moved. The shock was distinctly felt in the residence of the Hon. the Governor, on the Great Hill, and by the families occupying the bangalows in its vicinity. Excepting the general alarm and cracking and fall of the plaster work in a few dwellings, we have not heard that any mischief occurred.

It deserves to be mentioned, that several persons on board the brig *Helen*, at sea, about one hundred miles distant from the island, experienced the sensation of a shock on the night of the 31st ult. and two following nights; nor will this, upon reflection excite much surprise, since it is evident that the motion communicated to a vessel by the simultaneous agitation of the water when affected by an earthquake, will be very different from that which is produced by an undulation by ordinary causes.—*Penang Gazette*.

His Majesty the Emperor of Delhi is preparing to construct a magnificent monument to the memory of the late queen mother, Nuwab Koodseen Begum.

The north westers have lately been very heavy in Bengal, the stream of the Ganges is reported to have been strewn with dead bodies and wrecks of the river craft; the Company's stables at Ghazepoor were blown down in one hurricane, and some lives were lost.

The *Alpheus* has brought to England a box containing a part of the basso relievo of the Palace of Persepolis, for Sir G. Ouseley; and a box for Mr. Morier, containing bricks from the walls of Babylon. They were conveyed to Bombay by Mr. Sharpe, who was surgeon to Sir Gore Ouseley's embassy. A beautiful Arabian horse, from Bombay, for Lord Harrington, and a tortoise of an immense size, are also on board. The *Alpheus* also brings a portrait of the Duke of Wellington, an admirable likeness, painted in Bengal when the gallant leader bore the rank of Lieutenant-colonel. Mr. Farquhar, Governor of the Mauritius, sends it home.

It is asserted on authority of high credibility, that the *Minden*, of 74 guns, had fewer splinters than any other ship engaged in the glorious conflict at Algiers. She was built of teak at Bombay, and we believe is the first armed vessel constructed for our navy beyond the limits of the British Islands.

Letters from the Levant state, that the famous Hanoverian traveller, Smetzen, who was bringing from Asia Minor treasures in botany and natural history, has been assassinated in the environs of Morn. Eight camels laden with the products of his indefatigable researches, tempted the cupidity of an Arab chief, who cut his throat, although the unfortunate traveller had a passport from Imam Fina, who governs these countries.

We insert the two following articles for the information of our readers in India:—A Dublin practitioner states, that he has seen the symptoms of hydrophobia checked by the tourniquet, in the case of a girl bitten in the foot; Dr. Stokes applied a tourniquet to her thigh, and the symptoms instantly subsided. The effect seems to favour the plan of bleeding and delirium, which idea originated with a medical gentleman in India.

M. Dobereiner has published on the continent a new process for extracting boron from borax. After melting the borax and reducing it to a fine powder, one tenth of its weight of lampblack is added; this mixture is put into a gun-barrel, one end of which is closed, and to the other is affixed a tube for receiving the gas: the gun-barrel is then kept at a white heat during two hours. Much gaseous oxide of carbon is disengaged. When the process is finished there remains a compact mass of a blackish grey colour, which is reduced to powder, and after being washed several times with boiling water, and once with hydrochloric acid, yields a pulverulent greenish black substance, similar to boron.

Mr. Stark, a canon of Augsburg, conceives that he has discovered a vast cavity in the sun, 4 minutes 36 seconds from its eastern edge, and 15 m. 7 s. from its southern. He computes the diameter of this abyss to be three times more than the diameter of the earth. Two black spaces are discovered in it, which he supposes to be hollows: they are separated by a luminous space; the largest at one extremity appears to terminate in a point, and is very wide and creased at the other. Several asperities are discovered between this abyss and the eastern edge of the sun, with six black spots above and four below.

The Magazine for the Sciences, &c. published at Amsterdam, in a late number, endeavours to prove, from new documents that are very authentic, that we have been mistaken in attributing either to Vespasian or Columbus the discovery of America, which the Dutchman will insist upon we owe to Martin Behem, a native of Nuremberg, in Franconia. He was a most learned geographer, astronomer, and navigator. He sailed in 1459 with a vessel equipped by the orders of

Isabella, daughter of John II. king of Portugal, who was at that time governess of Burgundy and Flanders. He first discovered Fayal, with the adjacent islands called the Azores, which bore for a long time the name of the *Isles of the Flemings*. He inhabited for twenty years that city, where he established a colony of Flemings. Eight years before the expedition of Columbus, in 1484, he secretly applied to John II. who equipped a flotilla to give him all kinds of succours. Behem first discovered the Brazils, penetrated as far as the Straits of Magellan, and visited the country inhabited by the Patagonians. He made a map of his discoveries, delivered it to the king, and sent a copy of it to Nuremberg, his native city, where it is still preserved in the archives of the city. It was after the inspection of this map that Columbus undertook his expedition.

—*Journal de la Belgique, Dec. 5.*

Dr. Remusat, member of the French Institute, and professor of Chinese and Manchow Tartar in the Royal French College, lately published, "*Le Livre des Récompenses et des Peines*," translated from the Chinese, with extremely interesting notes; and M. Muller, one of his pupils, intends publishing the Chinese text, with a literal translation and grammatical remarks.

Dr. Remusat is also printing an edition of the Tcheou Young of Confucius in Chinese, Manchow Tartar, Latin, and French; a *Supplement to the Dictionnaire Chinois Français et Latin*, publié par M. de Guignes, and *Recherches sur les Langues Tartares*, and intends translating the Tao te king Lao tien's System of morals.

Dr. John Taylor, of the Hon. Company's medical establishment at Bombay, has lately published at that presidency a translation from the original Sanskrit of the *Lilabati*, a treatise on Arithmetic and Geometry, by the celebrated Bhaskara Acharya.

Proposals are issued at Bombay, for publishing by subscription, the *Desaster*, with the ancient Persian translations and commentary; and a glossary of the ancient Persian words, by Mullna Firuz bin Mullna Kau's. To which will be added an English translation. The *Desaster* is one of the most singular books that has appeared in the East. It professes to be a collection of the writings of the different Persian prophets, being fifteen in number, from the time of Mobbed to the time of the fifth Sassan, of whom Zoroaster, whom, following the Greeks, we call Zoroaster, was the thirteenth, and the fifth Sassan the last. This Sassan lived in the time of Khosrow Parvez, who was contemporary with the Emperor Heraclius, and died only nine years before the destruction of the ancient Persian monarchy.

The writings of these fifteen prophets are in a tongue of which no other vestige appears to remain, and which would have been unintelligible without the assistance of the ancient Persian translation. It is quite a different language from the Zend, the Pehlvi and the Divi, the most celebrated of the dialects of ancient Persia. The old Persian translation professes to have been made by the fifth Sassan, who has added a commentary in which some difficulties of the original text are expounded.

This work, though known to have existed as late as the time of Shah Jehan, had eluded the search of the curious in Oriental history and antiquities in latter times. The copy from which the present edition will be published, was discovered by the editor at Ispahan about forty-four years ago, when travelling in Persia for the purpose of making some investigations regarding the history of the early Persians, and particularly in search of materials for settling the disputes which prevailed among the Parsis of India regarding the ancient Persian months, the differences of opinion regarding which had produced a schism at Surat. The editor is not aware of the existence of any other copy of this work. It is however cited by Behram Ferhâk, the author of the *Shirâstûy-char-chemân*, who lived in the age of the Emperor Akbar and of his son Jehânghîr. Indeed Behram Ferhâk, who was a Parsi, followed the doctrines of the Desâter. It is often cited by Hadia Bushaw Tebrîze, the author of the *Barbaweh-nâmâ*, the most perfect and best Dictionary extant of the Persian language, who lived in the age of Shah Jehan, and who often quotes the Desâter as his authority for words in the old Persian. Mir Zulfikar Âli, who seems to have been the author of the celebrated work, entitled the *Dabistân*, which contains the history of the different religions of Asia, takes the Desâter as his guide in the account which he gives of the ancient Persian religion; and it is remarkable that Sir William Jones, who had never met with the Desâter, appears to have been singularly struck with the details borrowed from it, and in his sixth Discourse speaks of them as wonderfully curious, and as throwing a new light on the history of ancient times.

The editor has been encouraged to publish the present work, at the reiterated desire of many English gentlemen of the first eminence in rank in India. He may in particular mention the names of the Hon. Jonathan Duncan, the governor of Bombay, who employed many of his hours with the editor, in making a translation of the work which he intended to have published, and in which he had made considerable progress when his death in-

terrupted the undertaking; and of General Sir John Malcolm, who in a letter lately received by the editor, encouraged him to proceed with the proposed publication, and who, in his *History of Persia*, mentions the Desâter, as a work of singular curiosity. The work will be comprised in two volumes 8vo. and the price is expected not to exceed 3*l*. 5*s*.

We are enabled to announce the intended publication of an "Historical and Statistical Account of Java," by Mr. T. Stamford Raffles.—This work is already in the press, and may be expected to appear in the course of the ensuing month. It will be comprised in one volume quarto, and will contain numerous engravings illustrative of the present state of society, and of the ancient history of the country.

Until the conquest of this island by the British forces in 1811, the European world was accustomed to consider its native inhabitants as a savage blood-thirsty race, its climate as pestilential, and its resources as insignificant. Our temporary sovereignty if it has been of no other avail, has enabled us to place the character of this interesting people in its true light, to assert, that with some partial exceptions, the climate is equal to that of any other tropical country we know, and that, in point of resources it ranks far above any island or islands in the East or West Indies which have fallen under European control.

Whether it may have been an object of Dutch policy to keep back from the public such information as would have enabled it to form a just estimate of the value of the colony, or that other causes have operated to the same effect, it is certain that notwithstanding the island of Java has been under European control for upwards of two centuries, a general ignorance prevails with regard to the true character of the country, and of its inhabitants. If we except the ponderous work of Valentyn, published in the Dutch language, nearly a century ago, and some notices by Starobinski and other travellers, we are yet without any work to which we can refer for information regarding this possession.

Of the work which we have now announced, it will be more within our province to speak after its publication; but in the mean time it may be satisfactory to the public to know that no pains nor expense have been spared to give it every advantage in the execution of that part which depends upon the artists of this country. This branch of the work will be principally executed by Mr. William Daniell, and will comprise, besides plates of the implements of husbandry, warlike instruments, &c. the costume of the country, with the sketches of the extensive ruins of temples, &c. recently dis-

entered, drawings of numerous idols sacred to the ancient worship, fac-similes of various inscriptions, &c.

The work itself will contain a general description of the country, the details of its agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, statistic tables of its population, &c. the domestic economy of the native inhabitants, their character, institutions, government, manners, customs, &c. with an account of their languages and literature, and the early history of the country principally from native authorities.

It is not intended in this work to include any part of the European history of the colony—but we understand that a work, to be entitled "The History of the British Government on Java" is already in progress, from the pen of a gentleman who held a high and responsible office at Batavia.

We also learn that materials have been collected for accounts of the islands of Borneo, Banca, Bali, and Celebes, and that these are only delayed till the publication of the present work on Java. Of Borneo we are if possible still more ignorant than of Java; and although from the wretched state of many parts of the country we are not to expect those statistical details which have been collected on the more civilized island of Java, there must be much which it is interesting for us to know. The work on Banca is contained in a *Memoir*, by Dr. Thomas Horsfield, addressed to the Honourable Thomas S. Raffles, late Governor of Java; and contains besides the natural history of the country, the details of the manner in which the tin of that island is procured, and the process to which the ore is subjected previous to the exportation of the metal. On Bali the Hindu religion is still the established faith, and on this account every information regarding its present state, must be highly interesting. This little island is estimated to contain a population of not less than a million of souls.

The *Malayan Annals*, partly translated by the late Dr. Leyden, are, we understand also preparing for the press.

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MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

To the Editor of the Penang Gazette.

Sir,—The last year on my return from Rangoon in the month of March, I saw in the Calcutta Mirror, some speeches concerning me and the book I published.—As there were some mistakes I wrote an answer, but as that answer has not been published, I shall now state the true circumstances concerning myself.

I am a Bedouin Arab indeed, but of good family, and educated in the college of Kasey Mahomed Gorrah at Bagdad. After I had obtained by reading the scriptures a knowledge of Christianity, I was converted, being fully convinced of the divinity of Christ, and baptized by the Rev. Dr. Carr at Madras; that I might comprehend the good and evil—not to gain money, as the Editor asserts, but losing very much by becoming a Christian; and was not employed by Mr. Martin or Mr. Thompson, before my baptism nor afterwards. But after staying nearly one year at Madras, I went back to Vizagapatnam, and was expounder of the Mahomedan law in the court about two years; after which time I was employed by the Bible Society as a translator, and appointed to revise the Persian and Arabic translations of the bible with Mr. Martin, and after his death with Mr. Thompson.

By reason of a quarrel between Mr. Thompson and myself when we were together in the Upper Provinces, I returned to Calcutta—the translation was stopped, and my employment under the Bible Society was taken from me. Instigated by extreme violence of anger, and thinking the persons against whom I was angry, would be most troubled by my speaking against Christianity, I immediately wrote and published my book—neither speaking against any man nor abusing them—but saying only, that there are many people both Mussulmans and Christians, who

act very contrary to their religion—one of whom I am.

It is not now the place to say long particulars, but I have mentioned enough to show that what I did was from the warmth of my passions—and my present heart, God, the searcher of hearts, knows;—and should the Lord, the creator of all things, add to the days of my life, I hope to prove the truth of what the Rev. Dr. Buchanan has mentioned in his book, that I was a true believer in Christianity;—and if I fall short in my life, I trust in him who judges every man, to receive my soul as a new creature.—I have thought it right to declare these matters, that people may know the truth under my own hand.

S. J. SABAT.

Penang, March, 7, 1816.

Interesting and Important Letter from L'Abbi Dubois, who, for twenty-five years, has exerted himself with unre-mitted zeal, in the duties of a Missionary.—It is addressed to Mr. Archdeacon Barnes.

My dear Sir,—Since I had the pleasure of meeting you at the Residency of Mysore, having almost without intermission journeyed from one place to another, on my visits to the several congregations of the Native Christians living in this part of the country, I found till now no leisure to give you the abridged account which you wished to have of the state of Christianity in these provinces. In addition to what I wrote before on the subject in a letter to a friend, of which you had a perusal when at Mysore, I now take the first instant of leisure that I can spare, to gratify your curiosity; and give you, to the best of my poor abilities, the further de-

thills which you wish to have on this important subject.

I have nothing, or very little, to add to what I said in my former letter to a friend, concerning the few congregations of the Native Christians of the Lutheran persuasion. The management of these congregations was always entrusted to the care of independent Lutheran missionaries, sent from Denmark and Germany, chiefly the latter country; whose chief establishment has been to this day at Tranquebar, from which place missionaries are sent to attend the four principal congregations of this sect, settled at Madras, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, and Orissa.

The management of the by far more numerous congregations of the Christians of the Catholic persuasion, dispersed over several parts of the country, from the banks of the Krishna to Cape Comorin, is entrusted to the care of two titular archbishops, two titular bishops, and three bishops, *in partibus*, with the title of Vicars Apostolic.

The two archbishops are that of Goa, the metropolitan of all India, taking also the title of Primate of the East, and that of Cranganore, on the Malabar coast. This last has been vacant these twenty years; and the archbishopric has been, during this period, administered by a General Vicar appointed by the Metropolitan Archbishop of Goa.

The two bishoprics are, that of St. Thomé near Madras, and that of Cochin, both vacant also for a period of fifteen or sixteen years; the distracted state of Europe not having yet allowed the court of Portugal to fill these three vacant sees. During the interval, the two latter are administered, as well as the former, by general vicars appointed by the Metropolitan of Goa, who is now the alone surviving among the four titular bishops in India.

These four titular bishops were at all times appointed by the court of Portugal; which always claimed the right of exclusive patronage on the religious affairs in India, and, at all times, endeavoured to prevent the Catholic princes of other nations from sending missionaries to this country. However, these pretended rights were overlooked by the holy see, which, from the beginning, used its paramount authority in spiritual affairs, and appointed bishops, *in partibus*, with the title of Vicars Apostolic, under the immediate authority of the congregation De Propaganda Fide, and quite independent of the titular bishops appointed in India by the court of Portugal.

These Vicars Apostolic holding their spiritual authority immediately from the congregation De Propaganda Fide, are three in number in the Peninsula. One lives at Bombay; another at Virapoly,

near Cochin; and the last at Pondicherry. Every one among them has a small body of missionaries, both Europeans and natives, to visit and attend the congregations under his charge. The number of European missionaries is, at present, very much reduced. The distracted state of Europe having prevented a new supply of persons of this description, during these past twenty-five years, all those surviving are old or infirm; and the Catholic missions in this country are threatened with a total extinction, by the want of European missionaries; the black clergy now extant, being by all means unqualified to have the management of them, if left to their own resources.

You see, therefore, that there are, in all, seven Catholic bishops in the Peninsula, to manage the business of the Catholic religion.

To commence with the Metropolitan Archbishop of Goa. He has under his immediate jurisdiction the largest number of Christians of every description. I was credibly informed that they amounted to about 500,000 souls: and, when it is considered that four-fifths, at least, of the whole population in the Portuguese establishments are Christians, and that out of about 200,000 native Christians to be found in the island of Ceylon (which country is under his spiritual jurisdiction), 140,000 are of the Catholic persuasion,* I am led to believe that this number is not exaggerated. This archbishop has a numerous black clergy, educated in the seminaries at Goa, and composed of between two and three thousand Indian priests, monks, or friars.

Next to the Archbishop of Goa, comes the Archbishop of Cranganore (vacant). His mission was also flourishing seventy years back. He then reckoned under his jurisdiction, which extended to Madras, and other countries to the banks of the Krishna, about 200,000 Neophytes. At the present time, by the reasons stated in my former letter to a friend, this number is reduced to 35 or 40,000.

The Bishopric of Cochin (now vacant) contains, as I understood, about 30,000 Christian Natives.

The Bishopric of St. Thomé, near Madras, has under its jurisdiction about 60,000 Christians, natives, half-castes, &c.

Among the three Vicars Apostolic, who are independent of the titular bishops, and hold immediately their religious powers from the congregation De Propaganda Fide at Rome, that living at Bombay has the most scanty mission; the number of Christians of every description, under his jurisdiction, not exceeding 10,000. This

* The remaining 60,000 are of the Calvinist persuasion, under the direction of the Dutch Calvinist Missionaries.

mission is attended by Italian Carmelite friars.

The Vicar Apostolic at Pondicherry, from whom I derive my spiritual powers, exercises his religious jurisdiction over the Carnatic, Mysore, and Northern Circars; and we reckon between 34 and 36,000 native Christians under our control.

The mission under the control of the Vicar Apostolic of Virampoly, near Cochin, is also managed by Italian Carmelite Friars. It is the most flourishing of the three, and extends chiefly to the Travancore country. This mission reckons 80,000 native Christians, attended by about 100 native priests, educated by the Italian Carmelites, at present three or four in number, in their seminary at Virampoly. This mission has under its jurisdiction both Syrian and Latin priests, to officiate with the congregations of both rites settled in the Travancore country. This is the only mission in India in which converts are still made among the heathen inhabitants. I have it from good authority, that between four and five hundred adult heathens are yearly christened in this mission: and that this number could be considerably increased, should the missionaries possess adequate means for the purpose. The cause of such extraordinary successes, which are, at the present time, to be met with nowhere else in India, is the following:

The Travancore country is chiefly inhabited by the tribe of Nairs, which is, of all the castes of Indians, the most nice and severe about the observation of its usages and regulations; and which, for the most trifling transgressions of the same, drives out of the caste the transgressors, without any hope of reconciliation. These outcasts being, therefore, left without help or connexions in society, after their expulsion, and shunned by all, have no other resource left than to become converts, either to Christianity or Mahomedanism, and they ordinarily embrace this course: yet the greater number of these outcasts prefer Mahomedanism to Christianity; Mahomedanism holding out to them greater temporal advantages, and not imposing upon them so many restraints as Christianity.

Since I am speaking about the Christians living in Travancore, this will be the place to give you such information in my power, as you wish to have, on the Nestorian Congregations settled in that country, in addition to what I related on the subject in my former letter to a friend.

This sect, which has congregations of its own persuasion, to the number of about 15,000 souls, in the Travancore country, still obstinately adheres to the religious tenets held by the heresarch

Nestorius; whose errors, condemned, at first, in the General Council of Ephesus, and, afterwards, in that of Chalcedon, when renewed by Eutychés and Dioscorus, were the occasion of so many religious controversies and animosities, and excited so many troubles in the church, from the fifth to the eighth century.

Their leading error is, as you know, about the mystery of the incarnation. They reject the authority of the first four General Councils, which are, as you know, the first of Nice, the first of Constantinople, that of Ephesus, and that of Chalcedon, in which councils the Christian faith upon the incarnation was clearly defined, and vindicated against the new-fangled doctrines of Arius, Nestorius, Eutychés, and other sectaries. They, of course, reject the three Creeds; viz. that of Nice, the Apostles' Creed, and the Athanasian Creed; all admitted by both Catholics and Protestants.

Their chief error, which tends to no less than to destroy all the economy of the mystery of the incarnation, is to acknowledge two distinct and separate persons in Christ. Both the Catholic and Protestant faith, on this subject, is to admit, in Christ, two distinct natures, inseparably united in a single person.

The same errors are, to this day, obstinately upheld by the native Nestorians living in Travancore.

This sect has preserved the ecclesiastical hierarchy, consisting of a patriarch, bishops, priests, and an inferior clergy. The patriarch, to whom they owe obedience in spiritual concerns, styles himself Patriarch of Babylon, and lives in Persia, in a place the name of which I have forgotten.* Their bishops are delegated by him; and have a paramount authority over the inferior clergy obtained by them, by the imposition of hands, &c.

I cannot say how many sacraments they admit. Some of my informers said five; some four; and some only three; but they all agreed that holy orders were considered by them as a true sacrament.

Both the Catholic and Nestorian clergy use the ancient Syriac language (now a dead tongue), in their liturgy and religious ceremonies.

The Nestorians had a native bishop of their own tribe, who, labouring under a mental infirmity, could not, on that account, consecrate his successor before his death, which happened about five years ago; so that, to the past year, they were yet without a bishop; as it was necessary for the person designated to fill this dignity, to perform a journey to Persia, in order to receive the episcopal consecration from their patriarch.

(To be concluded in our next.)

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE, CIVIL AND MILITARY.

EMBASSY TO CHINA.

*Extract of a Letter from St. Helena, dated on board the *Francis*, 23d Oct. 1816.*

"I have just time to say we arrived here this morning, after a very good passage, considering the eastern route we came, having sailed from Macao the 16th July, and were detained a few days for Lord Amherst's dispatches, who then proceeded on towards 'Tu-chu-lee' where he was to be met by some mandarins of high rank to conduct him to Peking; the Emperor had written a very favourable letter, which was received by his Lordship while I was with him. The captain of the ship *Birma* is waiting for this."

Extract of a Letter from Macao, dated 15th July, 1816.

"You may be anxious to hear something about the embassy. The Emperor has given it a favourable reception; but people's expectations are raised too high in England not to be disappointed. If it accomplish no more than Lord Macartney's we shall be quite satisfied. Lord Amherst did not come into Macao roads, but joined Sir George Staunton off the *Leips*, where he had been for some days waiting his Lordship's arrival. They proceeded to Tien Sing in the province of Pe-chy-ly about two days since. The detachment from the factory consists of Sir George Staunton, Mr. Toome, and Mr. Davis, surgeons; Mr. Pearson, surgeon, Mr. Morrison, interpreter, and a Mr. Manning."

FORT WILLIAM PRESIDENCY.

Insurrection at Bareilly.—We have extracted from the Calcutta Gazette an account of a serious disturbance at Bareilly; it is contained in a letter from an officer on the spot.

"Bareilly, 22d April.

"You will no doubt be astonished to hear that a most sanguinary conflict took place here yesterday. The inhabitants of the city had for some time refused to pay the contributions for defraying the expense of the Chokhidhari establishment; and made the introduction of the arrangement a pretext for a general rising against the established authorities. On the 16th, as Mr. Dumbleton was riding in the city, the mob attacked and killed two of his horsemen; when he sent for a small party of the Provincial Battalion, who killed and wounded ten or twelve of the assailants. Some of the Mussulman Nawabs, and all the idle vagabonds in the place, immediately quitted their houses, and assembled at the *Musjid* in the old town. Two companies, with two six-pounders, under Captain Boscawen, were order-

ed down to disperse them, but had instructions not to fire unless the insurgents did so first. Captain Boscawen moved late in the night, and took his station close to the mob. In the morning the rioters had become so very numerous, that Captain B. although he found his position disadvantageous in several respects, did not venture to change it least the movement might bring on a general attack. During the 17th, the rebel party increased hourly, and became very insolent to our officers and men. Several messages passed from them to the civil power, in which they held out such threats, that it was deemed necessary to send an express for the part of Captain Cunningham's horse stationed at Mooradabad. On the 18th, the insurgents were joined by several thousands of mullahs and swordsmen from Rampoor, Pilibet, and the Nawab's provinces. Captain Boscawen's party consisted only of two hundred and seventy men of his own battalion, and about one hundred and twenty of the provincial battalion. An express was therefore sent for the 1st battalion 12th; and another for more troops from Farrukh. On the 20th the rebels were joined by about fifteen hundred Pathans armed with swords, from Pilibet. They talked of attacking our detachment; made the dispute appear a religious one; planted four green standards, and posted strong pickets within ten yards of our men; and told them that it was ridiculous to attempt to make any resistance. It was true, they said, we had two guns; but these they would take with the loss of fifty or sixty men. Captain Cunningham had arrived here, with about four hundred and fifty men of his corps, on the morning of the 19th, after marching sixty-four miles in fifteen hours; and had been obliged to take up a position about half a mile in front of Captain Boscawen's right flank.—Between them lay a wide plain interspersed with tombs; the whole of which was occupied by the rebels. It seems that they intended to attack our troops on the night of the 20th; but found them too much on the alert. Early on the morning of the 21st, they got intelligence of the approach of Major Richards' battalion, and knowing that it would be up by mid-day, they at six o'clock commenced the business by killing young Mr. Leyrester, who was walking unarmed between one of their outposts and Captain Cunningham's station.—Previously to this, they had never objected to our officers passing from one detachment to the other.—They now began the general attack, and soon surrounded Captain Bos-

cawen's small party, which consisted only of two hundred and seventy regulars, sixty provincials, and two guns. The attacking force amounted at least to five thousand matchlocks, seven thousand swordsmen, and a large body armed with spears and clubs. The detachment had scarcely been formed into a square, when the Puthans made a desperate charge, sword in hand, and had nearly succeeded in taking one of the guns, having actually cut into the square, when Captain Boscawen cheered our brave fellows, who soon drove them out with immense loss. Captain Cunningham, who had with him four hundred and fifty of his own corps, and sixty of the provincial battalion under its adjutant Lieutenant Lucas, at the same time made a charge at a large body opposed to him; but at first without success, the enemy being posted in a garden with a deep ditch around it. Lieutenant Lucas at length succeeded with the Provincials, who behaved in the most gallant style. Indeed it was remarked by every officer, that no troops were seen to surpass them in the use of the bayonet. Captain Boscawen now ordered a company of the 27th to storm a grove surrounded by a brick wall, in which the insurgents were in great force. Our noble lads succeeded, and kept possession of it in spite of three desperate attempts of the enemy to retake it. Here sad havoc was made amongst them. After an hour and a quarter's hard work, our fellows set fire to the huts of the old town, on which the rebels gave ground in every direction, and at length retreated to the new city. Our loss of course has been very severe: but I am happy to say, we have not an officer killed or wounded. The enemy must have had at least five hundred and fifty killed, and eight or nine hundred wounded. Had the rascals succeeded, every European in the city would have been murdered. The arrival of Major Richards' battalion, which marched sixty-four miles with its guns in thirty-seven hours, prevented them from rallying—and quiet, if not peace, was restored to the city."

Letters from Bareilly of the 14th May, intimate that the tranquillity of the city remained undisturbed, and that a commission had been appointed to try the prisoners secured during the insurrection of the 21st April. The gentlemen of the civil service resident at that station have, with a most becoming feeling of liberality, raised a subscription to provide for the families of all who fell in the action, and have resolved on presenting a sabre to each of the officers engaged, as a faint mark of their gratitude for their distinguished services on that trying occasion.

The following are the general orders of the Commander in Chief, dated Fort William, 27th May, 1816.

The Commander in Chief has at length been put in possession of the several particulars relative to the conduct of the different detachments of troops engaged with the insurgents at Bareilly, on the 21st of April, and his Lordship has peculiar satisfaction in pronouncing, that the intrepidity and discipline shown on the occasion reflect the highest honour on both officers and men.

Captain Boscawen, commanding the field on the day, displayed eminent judgement, as well as exemplary valour. The zealous courage manifested by Lieutenants Vetch, Hayes, and Hugin, worthily emulated by the native officers, non-commissioned officers, and sepoy of the detachment of the 2d battalion, 27th Native Infantry, has added fresh laurels to the trophies which before distinguished that respectable corps. Major Hensley and Lieut. Smith, formerly of Skinner's Cavalry, who volunteered their services with this detachment, have, by their exertions, entitled themselves to participate in his triumph.

Though the animation and the firmness of attachment with which Captain Cunningham inspired the portion of Rohilla cavalry under his command, in the best panegyric of his own behaviour, the Commander in Chief cannot forbear indulging himself in applauding the vigour and decision exhibited by Captain Cunningham. Lieutenant Turner of the 28th Native Infantry, and Lieutenant E. C. Sneyd of the 3d Native Infantry, who had offered their voluntary assistance, rendered it in a manner which accords with due estimation from the Commander in Chief. The native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and men, in addition to the burst of brilliant spirit shown by them on this occasion, have to prize themselves on the generous disdain with which they spurned all the artful but impudent seductions employed to debauch them from their duty.

This honourable devotion was equally shown by part of the Bareilly Provincial Battalion, which, notwithstanding its habitual ties with those who were arrayed in opposition to the British colours, loyally discharged its engagements to the state.

Lieutenant Lucas, whose ability conducted them, and whose bravery was their example, must have been doubly gratified by seeing that it was as impracticable to shake their fidelity as their courage. Conduct as truly noble, as this inflexible adherence of the two last-mentioned corps to their standards, will not fail to meet a flattering reward. The unconquerable steadiness with which the Golundams stood to the cannon, gave them their full share in the honour of the day.

Jyepoor Raja.—Akbaras from Holkar's camp relate a number of trifling skirmishes of the outposts of the contending parties, at Jyepoor Maharanja, Jugut Singh,

and Amir Khan; but from other sources we are favoured with important intelligence from that quarter.

During the early part of that month, Meer Khan put his threat of beleaguering the city of Jypoor into execution; and on the morning of the 12th, the day in which our private advices commence, we find him pushing the siege with as much activity as the unwieldiness of his means, and the unskillfulness of his engineers, would admit. He was, in co-operation with Raja Bahadoor and Colonel Mahabut Khan, engaged during nearly the whole of this day in superintending the construction of his batteries. In the evening these chiefs advanced close to the walls of the city, and much firing from the artillery on both sides took place. A second battery was opened near a place named Deenab Rani's Garden. The troops of Jypoor, being much in arrears, were clamorous for pay, and obstinately refused to go to battle without a previous compliance with their demands. Manjee Dass assured them that measures would be immediately taken to satisfy them. Information was this day received that Jysing Ranggharwalla, had captured the city of Sheo-poor, and placed John Baptiste, its late possessor, in close confinement. Sheo-poor was formerly occupied by Jysing Rangoo.—On the 14th, Raja Bahadoor and Jumsheer Khan advanced to attack Rao Chand Singh, the Jypoor commander in chief; while Mahabut Khan engaged Manjee Dass, the Bulukhee. Umeer Khan remained at Dongree observing the action. A heavy fire of artillery was maintained some time. The position of Rao Chand Singh was three times furiously assailed by the united divisions of Raja Bahadoor, Jumsheer Khan, and Mahabut Khan, who were successively repulsed with great loss. Mahabut Khan's horse suffered very severely. Meanwhile Jumsheer Khan's cavalry gained possession of Manjee Dass' garden, from which they were shortly driven with great slaughter by the Nagahs or naked fakers, in the service of Singh. Jumsheer Khan having however come up with a reinforcement of 3000 men and three pieces of cannon, succeeded in retaking and keeping this long-disputed post. The engagement lasted six hours, and the firing from the batteries was kept up during the night. Next morning Umeer Khan renewed the attack in two divisions. One of these composed of Jumsheer Khan and Raja Bahadoor's forces, he headed in person, and assaulted the post of Rao Chand Singh with great impetuosity. There was much close fighting with swords, muskets, and daggers; but owing to the great bravery of the Rao of the Nagahs, the Meer's troops could make no impression, and after four times repeating the attack, were forced to with-

draw to their own encampment, leaving four hundred men on the field. The other division was led by Mahabut Khan, and was beaten with equal gallantry by Manjee Dass. The loss on the side of Jypoor amounted only to two hundred men. It is said, that the Maharaja having ascended the Rang Mahal, viewed the battle from afar.—Our accounts close in the following manner, and we cannot help regretting that they should abruptly break off at a moment of such critical importance: "Umeer Khan has encamped in the garden of Bavejee Sahib, and intends to storm. Rao Chand Singh having reported to Manjee Dass, that he required a reinforcement, the latter went to his battery and sent him two guns and some Nagahs. Munt Khan, a companion of Rao Chand Singh, is killed in action."

Akhbars subsequently leave the Raja's tent, surrounded by groups of disaffected officers, who have again had recourse to the process of setting Bharna to extort a scanty supply of money from their impoverished master. Accustomed to observe the extreme irregularity of the native courts, in paying the salaries of their retainers, we had no idea that this system could have been carried to such an extent, as in the case before us. The Hindu confesses that the whole of the army, officers, and soldiers, are creditors for thirty-seven months' pay, during which period they have only received a few casual sums, unwillingly doled out for the purpose of quelling seditious movements. The Maharatta horse, indeed, having grants of land, may not be in so great want; but the Hindoostani troopers and Pindaree hordes, being soldiers of fortune, mainly depend upon their daily gulas. Starvation is found a most effectual dispenser of such ill organized forces. Umeer Khan is in the mean time endeavouring to subsidize his followers by a precarious subsistence ravaged from the wasted province of Jypoor. The district of Ujardul was plundered by his personal troops, whilst he was negotiating a treaty of offence and defence with Lukman Singh of Leekar.

Another division of the Akbar forces, commanded by Mahab Khan, was stationed more to the southward in the vicinity of Hindous; and had defeated the troops of the Raja of Kurroote, and obtained a ransom of seven thousand rupees from that chief. Jumsheer Khan again, after plundering Dhadra, part of the Jypoor Ranees' patrimony, had established his head quarters at Saunhine, to the east of the capital. The Raja remains cooped up in his palace, wasting his time in needless exclamations against the unmerited cruelty of his fortune, and in devising vain expedients for the expulsion of his numerous enemies. The few troops which he has left are in a starving condition, and

desertion is become frequent amongst them.—The negotiations between Runjeet Sing and the Nabob of Mooltan were still on foot, when our letters were closed at Larnier on the 10th May.—The Mooltan envoy, on the part of his principal, had agreed to the payment of a further sum of 60,000 rupees; and had gone with Runjeet's Deewan, Bhownance Dass, to the capital in order to press the matter. Meanwhile Runjeet pushed the negotiations by warlike movements, and bold threats of every description. He had even proposed the siege of Mooltan to a military council; but was deterred by the advice of his officers, who dreaded the effect of the extreme heat on the army. A skirmish had taken place, but without Runjeet's approbation, in which about sixty men were killed and wounded. This ambitious Prince appears determined that he shall have neither rival nor equal in his neighbourhood. No sooner had he brought the disputes with Mooltan to a favourable bearing, than he dispatched an officer to claim tribute from Mohammed Khan, Nabob of Blukur. This spirited chief replied, that he had never acknowledged any superior, and would not do so now, but that he was very willing to interchange presents for the purpose of establishing friendship. Runjeet immediately ordered Dhukul Singh, and a division of the army, to cross the Nunoon and lay siege to his fort. Meanwhile, however, the Nabob died, and was replaced by his grandson Sher Khan. Runjeet then sent a messenger to condole with his successor, and present to him a caparisoned horse, and several honorary robes; at the same time that he ordered him to deliver up a lac of rupees without delay—a refined species of barbarous policy, which the young man will not fail to repay, if he has any portion of his grandfather's spirit, and his character correspond with his name.—It was rumoured at Lahore, that the two brothers, Fuzil Khan, Vizier of Cabool, and Mohammed Useem Khan, Governor of Cashmeer, had after a long feud been reconciled; and that the latter was collecting the revenue of that delightful province, of which fifteen lacs would go to the Vizier, and ten lacs to Runjeet. The latter part of the story is not entitled to credit.

BOMBAY.

On the 7th July last, the church at Bombay, which was constructed above a century ago, was solemnly consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and dedicated to St. Thomas.

CEYLON.

The Dutch inhabitants of Colombo have declared their intention of liberating the children of their slaves born on, or subsequent to, the last anniversary of the Prince Regent's birth-day—a most noble eulogium and homage to the principles of

benevolence and justice, which at present characterise the British nation.

LONDON.

Seringapatam Medals.—Those medals, which were voted by the Company to the troops employed at the capture of Seringapatam, and which remain undistributed in India, are to be sent home for the purpose of being delivered to those officers of his Majesty's and the Company's army engaged in that important service, who have since returned to England.

We have much satisfaction in calling the attention of our readers belonging to the Company's military service, to the resolution of the Court of Directors, in which they determined to grant medals and badges for military services of distinguished merit.—We refer to the Debate at page 63 of this number, for particulars.

The Directors of the East India Company, with a liberality according with their general practice, with a laudable desire to alleviate the pressure of the present moment, have determined to retain in their employ, during the winter, upwards of five hundred extra labourers, who, but for such humane consideration, would have been discharged. These men are in addition to above two thousand five hundred labourers on the Company's regular establishment.

In addition to this, we esteem it a justice to add, that Messrs. Fox and Co. of Wellington, have contracted to supply the East India Company with a quantity of woollens, at a price producing but little profit to themselves, but providing employment to the labouring poor of that town till about the end of March.

Capt. F. Buchanan, late Commander of the R. C.'s ship *Perseverance*, has been appointed by the Court of Directors, Marine Storekeeper at Bombay, on the death of Mr. Luky.

LONDON GAZETTE.

The Prince Regent has granted to Earl Morda the dignities of Viscount Earl and Marquis of the United Kingdom, by the titles of Viscount London, Earl of Rawdon, and Marquis of Hastings.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to appoint Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, Bart. and Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the said Most Honourable Military Order.

Lieut. Col. Burnett and Lieut. Col. O'Halloran of the Hon. Company's Bengal Military Establishment, are appointed Companions of the Order of the Bath.

REVEY.—Capt. J. Salmond, of the H. E. India Company's service, to be Major in the East Indies only. Major J. Salmond, of the H. E. India Comp's service, to be Lieut. Col. in the East Indies only.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.

Statement showing the quantities and value of Goods exported from Calcutta, by sea, in the month of March, 1816.

	Mds.	Srs.	C.
Indigo.....	20,493	18	8½
Silk.....	619	7	5
Cotton,			

To London.....	936	23	0
Ditto China ..	45,360	36	2
Ditto Isle of France	216	0	0
Ditto Padang....	204	20	9
	46,917	39	2

Piece Goods.	Pieces.
To London.....	6,254
Ditto Lisbon	55,962
New York	52,918
Boston	44,512
Providence.....	47,210
Salento.....	21,352
	2,24,238

	Mds.	Srs.	C.
Sugar	5,108	34	8
Saltpetre	2,015	25	0
Safflower.....	547	35	7
Lac Dye	25	19	14
Shell Lac	727	22	0
Seed Lac	484	30	0
Pepper.....	1270	6	7

Imported from the Interior of the country in March, 1816.

Indigo, 354 Chests, } Wg. Fv. Mds. }	1,585	19	5½
Lac Lake, 45 Chests } Wg. Bazaar Mds. }	67	20	0

Large quantities of Cotton, it is expected, will be exported this year, from Calcutta to Canton. The following are said to be the vessels freighted for China, partly with this article. —

Fane,	New Ships	with 5,000 bales.
Earl Kellie,		
Blucher,		
General Palmer,		
Pascoe,		
Bombay Castle,	New Ships	— 4,000
Success,		— 4,500
Ann,		— 3,000
Catherine,		— 5,500
General Brown,		— 5,000
Resource,		3,000
Hope,		3,000
Frances Charlotte,		2,200
Forbes,		3,000
		5,000
		4,000
		4,500

To this may be added, from Bombay, 30,000 bales in the Honourable Company's ships; and 25,000 in private ships; making the whole export this year, about 134,500 bales, which may be valued at nearly a crore of rupees.

COLLEGE AT FORT WILLIAM.

We are enabled to give a list, according to the latest report of the students at the College of Fort William, who were found qualified to enter upon public service. — Messrs. Macnaughton, Dick, Cavendish, Monckton, Dantze, B. Taylor, D. C. Smyth, N. Smith Maddock, Glass, Dale, Nisbet, Murray, Walker, R. J. Taylor, Lind, Boddam, Ward, Creighton.

"The following extracts from reports of the Committee at the College at Fort William, on the examination of Lieutenant Smith, in Persian, and of Lieutenants Young and Rankin, and Ensign Prescott, in the Hindustani language, have been published in the Government Gazette at Madras.

"Report dated 3d May, 1816:—Lieutenant Young speaks the (Hindustani) language with great fluency; and to many of the questions put to him by the Munshi, he replied at considerable length, displaying in his answers a ready command of words, and an accurate knowledge of the idiom. His acquire-

ments in translation were not inferior to those displayed in his conversation. The version into Hindustani was executed with extreme elegance, and with so much accuracy, that we were not able to discover a single orthographical error in the whole composition. The translation into English was equally credible to Mr. Young's abilities and exertions. We have, therefore, great satisfaction in delivering our opinion that this gentleman is eminently entitled to the usual honorary reward to which we beg leave to recommend him accordingly."

Report dated 22d May.—"In the more easy task of translating from the native into the English language, these three gentlemen were equally successful—they translated the several tasks assigned them with entire accuracy, and with a perfect knowledge of the tenor of the original. The translation of Lieutenant Smith, from English into Persian, calls for a higher tribute of praise than can be awarded to accuracy only. It was a most elegant

paraphrase of a very simple fable from Pilpay, and abounded in all those terms of expression to which the natives affix a value when expressing themselves in the Persian language. Had the colloquial powers of Lieutenant Smith been equal to his skill in translation we should have had no hesitation in placing him very high among the first of those who have come before us. Lieutenant Smith's style in conversation, however, is far from defective, and his pronunciation is not liable to any particular objection."

"The translations of Lieut. Rankin and Ensign Prescott into Hindustani were executed in a very respectable style, which, without holding forth any claims to distinguished elegance, possessed the substantial merit of being extremely clear and intelligible. Mr. Prescott's translation was without a fault, and Lieut. Rankin's exhibited very few, and those of a trifling description.

"In the colloquial part of the ex-

amination, Lieut. Rankin was insufficiently successful, and Ensign Prescott particularly so; and adverting to the very short period which has elapsed since the arrival of the latter in the country, and the still shorter term of his studies, (only nine months) we cannot forbear expressing our high sense of the talents and assiduities, which have led to such acquirements in a space of time so comparatively trifling. The result of our examination is, that we consider these three gentlemen particularly entitled to the usual honorary reward, to which we beg leave to recommend them accordingly."

The Governor in Council has conferred on Lieut. Smith of 24th regiment Native Infantry, the further reward established by the general order of 17th Nov. 1812, for his proficiency in the Persian language, and the usual donation for the acquirement of the Hindustani, on Lieutenants H. Young and A. Rankin, and Ensign F. A. Prescott.

CIVIL COLLEGE AT HAILEYBURY.

We have been favoured with the following account of the proceedings at Hertford College, on the 19th of December, when a deputation of the Court of Directors visited that institution, for the purpose of receiving the report of the College Council as to the result of the general examination of the students then recently concluded, and of presenting the prizes awarded to such of the students as had distinguished themselves.

The deputation on their arrival at the college proceeded to the council room, where the under-mentioned documents were laid before them.

A report on the state of the discipline and literature of the college.

The several examination lists.

A list of the students who had been awarded prizes, and had obtained other honourable distinctions at the late examination, and

A list of the twelve best Persian writers.

A list of the students then leaving the college for India, with the rank assigned to each by the college council, according to his industry, proficiency, and general good behaviour.

The report afforded the deputation very great satisfaction; it appearing thereby that the college exhibited a gratifying aspect of propriety and order, and that the term then on the point of conclusion had been remarkable for a praiseworthy spirit of industry and emulation, the evidence of which was found in the honourable and distinguished attainments of many

individuals, in the various departments of literature in which the students are instructed.

The Oriental visitor also bore testimony to the very great proficiency which some of the students had made that term, in the Oriental languages.

The deputation had thus the gratification of learning, that the institution was rewarding the enlightened liberality of its founders, by forming habits of application, and laying foundations of knowledge, which could not but highly conduce to the honour and prosperity of the Company's service.

The deputation afterwards proceeded to the hall, where the students had previously been assembled, and the following proceedings took place:—

The clerk to the committee of college read the list of the students, to whom prizes and other honourable distinctions had been awarded, as well as a list of the twelve best Persian writers, both of which lists are annexed to this account.

Mr. Charles James Barnett, a student in his second term, read an English Essay of his own composition, the subject of which was as follows:—"The causes of the superiority of Great Britain are no less moral than political;" in which that gentleman displayed a considerable share of talent.

Reading and translating in the Sanscrit, Bengalee, Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani languages took place, in which the several students, who, in consequence of their merits were selected for that pur-

pose, acquitted themselves to the great satisfaction of the deputation.

Specimens of Oriental writing were exhibited.

Prizes were presented agreeably to the list before-mentioned.

The clerk read the rank of the students leaving college this term, as settled by the council, &c.

The business of the day terminated with the Chairman (T. Reid, Esq.) addressing the students to the following effect:—

He said, this was the second time he had had the honour to address that respected and interesting assemblage—respected from the character, the talents, and superintendence of the principal and professors, and the Oriental visitor; and interesting from the occupations, the progress, and the prospects of the students.

He stated, that it was with regret that he had to remark upon some irregularities on the part of some of the students, in not attending at chapel and elsewhere; but with that exception, which he trusted would not be necessary to remark upon on any future occasion, it was a source of great satisfaction to the other members of the committee of directors and himself, to receive such favourable accounts of the good order and morality which prevailed, and to learn, and to observe, that such great progress had been made in the general literature of the college; but especially in the acquirement of the native languages, which must prove in the future situation of the students of the utmost use and importance. He was particularly desirous of marking his sense of the attainments of Mr. Boulderson and Mr. Morris in the Sanscrit, and lamented that the rules of the college did not permit prizes to be awarded to them on that point. They might be assured, however, of the essential use this additional acquirement might be to them, and he exhorted the other young gentlemen to follow their example.

To those who had yet some time to remain in the college, he anxiously and earnestly recommended to continue more and more in the pursuit of the advantages which they had in part acquired, and in that orderly and moral conduct on which he had previously remarked.

To those who were about to depart, many of whom had markedly distinguished themselves, he advised in terms of energy the use and remembrance of the excellent education they had received, and as they were now to embark on the wide ocean of life, he trusted they would deserve, and he earnestly hoped they would receive, the countenance and protection of a beneficent Providence.

Asiatic Journ.—No. 12.

Prizes and Honourable Distinctions awarded at the public Examination at the East India College, December 1816.

FOURTH TERM.

1. Mr. Andrew Robertson, medal in law, and with great credit in other departments.

2. Mr. Daniel Elliott, medal in political economy, and with great credit in other departments.

3. Mr. Charles Fraser, prize in Bengalese, and highly distinguished in other departments.

4. Mr. Thomas Randall Wheatley, highly distinguished, and a prize awarded by special vote of council for his general industry and proficiency.

5. Mr. Lestock Robert Reid, medal in classics, medal in mathematics, medal in Persian, prize of books in Hindustani, first prize in drawing.

6. Mr. George Stanley Hooper, prize for Persian writing, second prize in drawing, and highly distinguished in other departments.

7. Mr. John Collins Munro, medal in Sanscrit, and highly distinguished in other departments.

THIRD TERM.

Mr. Charles Crawford Parks, prize in classics, prize in French, and with great credit in other departments.

Mr. George James Morris, prize in political economy, in history, in mathematics, in Persian, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Mr. Henry Smith Boulderson, prize in Bengalese, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Mr. George Clerk, prize in law.

Mr. Alexander Fairlie Bruce, prize in Hindustani, and with great credit in other departments.

SECOND TERM.

Mr. John Seymour Kenrie Biscoe, prize in history, prize in classics.

Mr. Charles James Barnett, medal for an English essay.

Mr. Henry Fetherston, prize in mathematics.

Mr. Sydenham Clarke, prize in law, prize in French, and with great credit in other departments.

Mr. Colin Lindsay, prize in Persian, prize in Hindustani, and with great credit in other departments.

Mr. Brian Houghton Hodgson, prize in Bengalese, and highly distinguished in other departments.

FIRST TERM.

Mr. John Pollard Willoughby, prize in Persian, prize in Hindustani.

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Mr. George Robert Goeling, prize in classics.

Mr. William Harkes Clarke, prize in Bengalese, third prize in drawing.

Mr. John Trotter, prize in mathematics, and highly distinguished.

Mr. William Parry Okelob, prize in French.

The following students were highly distinguished:—

Mr. John Campbell,

Mr. William Page,

Mr. Lestock Davies,

Mr. William Gordon.

The following students passed the examination with great credit:—

Mr. Richard Woodward,

Mr. Cornelius Cardew,

Mr. Robert Barlow,

Mr. Frederick Currie.

Mr. Maclean was first of his class in Sanscrit, and with great progress; but forfeited the prize for want of good proficiency in other departments, according to the regulations of the College.

Mr. Dampier would have had great credit, but lost this distinction by giving up the departments of Hindustani and Bengalese.

List of the best Persian Writers.

Mr. Hooper,

Mr. Cardew.

The undermentioned students, being of equal merit, are alphabetically arranged:—

Messrs. Bruce, Clarke, Davich, Davis, Grote, Hodgson, Reid, Shore, Smith, Temple, Willock.

The foregoing account of the proceedings at Hertford College, on the 19th of last month, seems of itself to furnish no slight vindication of that institution from the reflections which have been cast upon it, by persons who represent it as an interrupted scene of riot and disorder, and as not answering any of the purposes for which it was founded.

Having likewise been favoured with the rank of the students now about to proceed to India, as fixed by the College Council, we beg leave to lay the same before our readers.

Bengal Students. 1st Class.—Mr. Frazer.

2d Class.—Mr. Campbell, Mr. Woodward, Mr. Turner.

3d Class.—Mr. Townsend, Mr. Franco.

Madras Students 1st Class.—Mr. Munro, Mr. Wheatly, Mr. Elliott.

2d Class.—Mr. Robertson, Mr. Hooper, Mr. Willock.

3d Class.—Mr. Gordon, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Grant, Mr. Davison, Mr. Clementson.

Bombay Students. 1st Class.—Mr. Lestock Robert Reid, Mr. George Gibberne.

3d Class.—Mr. Richard Torin, Mr. John Forbes, Mr. Richard Mills, Mr. Charles Maitland Busby, Mr. Edward Brigham Mills.

CIVIL AND MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

APPOINTMENTS AT PORT WILLIAM.

March 16, 1816.—The Honourable Edward Gardner, Resident at the court of the Rajah of Nipaul.

Mr. Gerald Wellesley, First Assistant to the Resident at the court of the Rajah of Nipaul.

March 29th, 1816.—Mr W. O. Salmon, a Member of the Board of Revenue.

Mr. A. Wright, Collector of Shahjehanpore.

Sir F. Hamilton, Bart. ditto Benares.

Mr. W. Rennell, Deputy ditto of Government Customs and Town Duties at Benares.

Mr. C. W. Steer, Collector of Bhaugulpore.

Mr. A. Campbell, ditto of Midnapore.

Mr. M. Bickerts, ditto of Goruckpore.

Mr. H. G. Christian, ditto of Agra.

Mr. R. Barlow, ditto of Government Customs and Town Duties at Furruckabad.

Mr. P. Y. Lindsay, Assistant to the Collector of Tirhoot.

April 19, 1816.—Mr. Benjamin Tucker, Collector of Jessore.

April 6, 1816.—Mr. Benjamin Taylor, Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Trade in the Commercial Department.

CEYLON.

W. Tolfrey, Esq. to be Chief Translator to Governor, vice the Honourable J. D'Oyley, resigned.

S. Sowers, Esq. to be Revenue Agent for the Interior.

S. D. Willson, Esq. to be Third Assistant to the Resident, and Judicial Agent and Magistrate of Kandy.

CALCUTTA.

17th Light Dragoons.—Troop Quarter Master Thomas Nicholson, to be Cornet without purchase, (vice T. McKenzie, removed to the 24th Light Dragoons) 25th March, 1816.

24th Light Dragoons. Cornet R.J. Shaw, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice E. Picard, resigned.—1st March, 1816.

25th Light Dragoons.—Cornet Charles Wetherall, from the 8th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice H. C. Amiel, removed to the 17th Light Dragoons.—24 January, 1816.

17th Foot.—Ensign M. Mulken, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice R. Lachlan, promoted.—1st February, 1816.

24th Foot.—Ensign John Norman, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Russell, deceased.—21st November, 1815.

52th Foot.—Ensign J. F. Macklean, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice E. Mitchell, deceased.—20th February, 1816.

84th Foot.—Ensign George Byne, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice R. Scott, resigned.—1st March, 1816.

Ensign H. W. Burn, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice James Hingston, discharged by the sentence of a General Court Martial.—2d March, 1816.

87th Foot.—Lieutenant J. Turner, to be Captain of a Company without purchase, vice W. King, deceased.—20th March, 1816.

Ensign O'Grady, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice S. Mainey, deceased.—31st January, 1816.

89th Foot.—Lieutenant R. Sheehy, to be Captain of a Company without purchase, vice Oakes, promoted.—1st Jan. 1816.

Ensign J. Oughton, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice R. Sheehy, promoted.—ditto.

27th Foot.—N. B. For H. V. Lloyd, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice J. Carroll promoted; and H. V. Lloyd, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice O'Grady promoted.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, April 1, 1816.

The Right Honourable the Commander in Chief has been pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon G. M. Callow, of the 8th Light Dragoons, to take charge of the Medical Duties of the 24th Light Dragoons; and to act as Surgeon to that corps during the absence of Surgeon Ruxton, on leave to Europe.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, April 3, 1816.

The Right Honourable the Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments until the pleasure of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, shall be known.

22d Light Dragoons.—Ensign M. C. Dighton, from the 24th Foot, to be Cornet by purchase, vice Warrand promoted.—1st April, 1816.

69th Foot.—Lieutenant H. D. Courtenay's commission is antedated to the 9th January, 1814, that Officer will accordingly rank immediately below Lieutenant L. M. Prior of that regiment.

—April 12, 1816.—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Ma-

jesty, to make the following promotions and appointments.—

22d Light Dragoons.—Alfred Davis, Gent. to be Cornet by purchase, vice Bonth, promoted.—21st September, 1815.

Royal Scots.—Lieutenant Charles Thos. Grant to be Paymaster, vice Fortnum, who resigns.—3d May, 1815.

Assistant Surgeon P. Jones, from the 52d Foot to be Surgeon, vice Galliers, promoted on the Staff.—7th September, 1815.

24th Foot.—Lieutenant George Sumbolz, from half-pay of the regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Merritt, who exchanges.—14th September, 1815.

30th Foot.—Lieutenant Richard Hesvide, to be Captain by purchase, vice Chambers, promoted.—15th June, 1815.

Ensign Edward Drake, to be ditto by purchase, vice Pearshie.—15th ditto.

Lieutenant Henry Stephens, from half-pay of the 14th Foot, (with temporary rank) to be Ensign, vice King, who retires upon half pay as Ensign.—14th ditto.

Lieutenant Peter S. Barron to be ditto, vice Ellard, deceased.—21st September, 1815.

Ensign Francis Pope, to be Lieutenant, vice Davidson.—22d June.

Ensign Henry Trehwitz, from the half pay of the Regiment, to be Ensign, vice Pope.—22d June.

47th Foot.—Major Byse Molesworth, from half pay of the regiment, to be Major.—25th May, 1815.

Brevet Major William Sall, from half pay of the Regiment, to be Captain.—25th ditto.

Captain James Pickard from half pay of the Regiment, to be ditto.—ditto.

Captain George P. Sadler, from half-pay of the Regiment to be ditto.—ditto.

Lieutenant Anthony Mallon, from half pay of the Regiment, to be Lieutenant.—ditto.

Lieut. T. N. Coghane, from half pay of the regiment, to be Lieutenant.—26th May, 1815.

Lieut. Robert Butler, from half pay of the regiment, to be ditto.—27th ditto.

Lieut. John R. Nason, from half pay of the regiment to be ditto.—28th ditto.

Lieutenant R. W. Macdonnell, from half pay of the regiment to be ditto.—29th ditto.

Lieutenant John Liston, from half pay of the regiment, to be ditto.—30th ditto.

Ensign William Marriot, from half pay of the regiment, to be Ensign.—25th May, 1815.

Ensign John Riddell, from half pay of the regiment, to be ditto.—ditto.

Ensign Robert Ridge, from half pay of the regiment, to be ditto.—ditto.

53d Foot.—James Gardner, gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Scott, promoted in the 68th Foot.—27th July, 1815.

56th Foot.—Ensign J. F. Nelson, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Nugent, deceased.—27th ditto.

Ensign Richard Watts, from half pay of the regiment, to be Ensign, vice Leslie.—26th July, 1815.

Ensign F. O. Leighton, from half pay of the regiment, to be ditto, vice Nelson.—27th ditto.

Assistant Surgeon Henry W. Rulford, from the 45th Foot, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Johnson, who exchanges.—10th August, 1815.

59th Foot.—Lieutenant William Gillespie, from half-pay of the 86th Foot to be Lieutenant, vice Steward, who exchanges.—15th June, 1815.

Lieutenant Abraham Dent, to be Adjutant, vice Campbell, who resigns the Adjutancy only.—14th September.

66th Foot.—Lieutenant James B. Rose, to be by purchase, vice William Baird, who retires.—31st August, 1815.

Ensign Henry D. Dodgins, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Rose.—ditto.

William Hartford, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Brown, who retires.—22d June.

Robert McDougall, Gent. to be ditto, vice Dunn, promoted in the 2d Garrison Battalion.—22d ditto.

Sergeant John Stevens to be Quarter-Master, vice King, promoted in the 2d Royal Veteran Battalion.—14th ditto.

67th Foot.—Lieut. George Mathers, to be Captain, vice Walker, appointed to the 2d Royal Veteran Battalion.—14th Sept.

Lieutenant William Ronald, to be Captain by purchase, vice Beck promoted.—21st September.

Ensign and Adjutant William Blair, to have the rank of Lieutenant.—15th ditto.

J. Kersander, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Hannah, promoted.—22d May, 1815.

Hugh Brady Gent. to be ditto, without purchase, vice Everett.—14th Sept. 1815.

69th Foot.—Captain Peter Willatts, from the Bourbon regiment, to be Captain, vice Carey, who retires upon half pay of the Bourbon Regiment.—1st June, 1815.

Alexander Sinclair Roach, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Cuyler, promoted in the 95th Foot.—22d June, 1815.

Assistant Surgeon Gerald Fitzgerald, from the 27th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Banks, promoted on the Staff.—7th Sept. 1815.

80th Foot.—Brevet Major W. H. Taynton, from the 60th Foot, to be Captain vice Stepany, who exchanges.—1st June, 1815.

84th Foot.—Lieutenant John Allen, from half pay, to be Lieutenant, vice Skelton, who exchanges.—7th September, 1815.

89th Foot.—William Drummond, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Leslie, who retires.—8th June, 1815.

Ensign John Masters, from the 60th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Inalich, who exchanges.—22d June, 1815.

N. B. Lieutenant A. Morrison of the Royal Scots, promoted in the York Light Infantry Volunteer, without purchase.—21st September, 1815.

Lieutenant William J. Rao, of the Royal Scots, promoted in the 60th Foot, without purchase.—22d June.

Lieutenant A. Macdonnell of the Royal Scots, appointed to the 3d Royal Veteran Battalion.—25th August.

Lieutenant J. Fowler, of the Royal Scots, appointed to the 1st Royal Veteran Battalion.—30th August.

Assistant Surgeon W. J. Parker, of the 14th Foot, promoted in the 19th Foot.—3d ditto.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Hugh Fleming of the 24th Foot, appointed to the 2d Royal Veteran Battalion.—22d ditto.

Lieutenant J. R. Cochrane, of the 17th Foot, has resigned his commission.—11th August, 1814.

Major Forster of the 12th Foot, is promoted to be a Lieutenant Colonel in that regiment.—31st August, 1815.

Lieutenant M. Cairnes of the 56th Foot, promoted in the 66th Foot without purchase.—7th September, 1814.

Lieutenant W. B. Hook of the 67th Foot, appointed to the Staff Corps of Cavalry.—16th August, 1815.

Quarter-Master William Henry, of the 69th Foot, appointed to the 5th Royal Veteran Battalion.—25th May.

Ensign W. Drummond of the 89th Foot, promoted in the 41st Foot by purchase.—16th August.

Troop Sergeant Major George Armstrong, of the 8th Light Dragoons, is appointed to an Ensigny in the 5th Royal Veteran Battalion.—7th September, 1815.

BREVEY.

Colonel Henry P. Lawrence, to be Major General in the East Indies only.—4th June 1815.

Captain Alexander Fair, to be Major in the East Indies only.—4th June, 1815.

Captain James Baden, of the 89th Foot, to be Major in the Army.—21st August, 1815.

STAFF.

Major the Honourable Francis Leicester Stanhope of the 17th Light Dragoons, to be Deputy Adjutant General to the King's Troops serving in the East Indies, (with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Army,) vice Johnson who resigns.—29th June, 1815.

List of Officers removed from the 2d to the 1st Battalions of Regiments, in consequence of vacancies occasioned in the latter.—

Ensigns William Keown, J. M. Wood, Arthur Ormsby, James R. Smith, A. Cooper, Joseph Bowley, Assistant Surgeon James Triggs, of the 14th Regiment of Foot, from the 2d to the 1st Battalion.

36th Foot, Captains Robert Douglas, John Powell, Robert Howard; Lieutenants Andrew Baillic, George Toulon, Robert Daniel, Park P. Nevill, John Roe; Ensigns John Stewart, Wm. D. Fregell, Wm. Warren, Frederick Prasser, George L. Backhouse, Joseph Berridge, Charles Lardner, Charles Liardet.

34th Foot, Captains Wm. Baker, Philip G. Wroughton; Lieutenants Henry Taunt, Thomas Thompson, Thos. Henry; Ensigns Joseph Fletcher, Richard Chambers, Wm. Lax, Francis Stanford.

47th Foot, Ensign William Marriot, John Riddell.

53d Foot, Lieuts. William Harrison, Joseph C. Heathcote, J. C. Brodie, Wm. Baxter; Ensigns Charles Williams, Jacob Silver, James Stewart, John Ingelby, Edward Brown, Robert F. Davis, James Pongdestre, James Sweeney.

56th Foot, Lieutenants Robert Robertson, Benjamin Mason; Ensigns Thomas Mitchell, James E. Taylor.

59th Foot, Lieutenants Peter McLaughlan, Henry Hertford; Ensign Robert White.

66th Foot, Captain John Jordan; Lieutenants John Usher, J. E. Waring; Ensigns Charles Mitchell, William Rhynd, William Morton, John Clarke.

67th Foot, Captain Colin Campbell; Lieutenants William Jones, William Webster, Herbert Vaughan, Francis Agar; Ensigns A. K. Horston, William Jones, James Thompson.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL PALMER.

The following extract of a letter from a friend of the late Lieutenant General Palmer, together with the General Order, is copied from the Bombay Paper, 22d June, 1816.—

"In the death of Lieutenant General Palmer, which happened at Barampore, on the 20th instant, we have to lament the loss of an officer, equally respected and beloved for his amiable character as a man, as distinguished for his eminent talents as a public servant. During a long period of years Lieut.-Gen. Palmer filled many of the most important stations in India, with the highest honour to himself and advantage to his country, while the virtues of his private character endeared him to all who had an opportunity of appreciating his worth, and are now left to lament his loss. The following

general order has been issued by Government in the testimony of the able and upright services rendered to the Company by this distinguished officer.—

"*Fort William, May 24, 1816.*—His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council has received with sentiments of the deepest concern the melancholy intelligence of the decease at Barampore, on the 20th instant, of Lieutenant General William Palmer, of the Honourable Company's service.

"The character and distinguished political services of Lieutenant-General Palmer have been repeatedly noticed by the Supreme Government in terms of the highest approbation and applause; and the loss must be felt with proportionate regret. His Lordship in Council, as a peculiar mark of the sense entertained by Government of the merits of this able and upright public officer, and as a testimony of respect due to his memory, is pleased to direct that seventy-six minute guns, corresponding with the age of the deceased, be fired this evening from the ramparts of Fort William; the flag being hoisted half-mast high.

"C. W. GARDINER,
"Secretary to Govt. Milit. Dep."

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, & DEATHS IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.

April 4th. Robert Charles Stevenson, Esq. Captain in his Majesty's 59th regt. to Alicia Maria, daughter of the late Capt. Leeke.

— Philip Yorke Lindsay, Esq. of the civil service, second son to the Right Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Kildare, to Helena Elizabeth, only daughter of Charles Blaney, Esq.

16th. Mr. Thomas Christie, to Miss Sarah Noyes.

Lately, at Rangoon, at the house of C. G. Blagrave, Esq. by the Rev. Mr. Eales, Nathaniel John Hadfield, Esq. of the civil service, to Miss Caroline Terranceau.

March 7th. At Madras, the Rev. Chas. J. E. Rhynns, to Miss Anne Van Someren.

At Cannanore, Wm. Scott, Esq. Surgeon, 2d regt. L. C. to Miss Helen Goldie, the third daughter of Thomas Goldie, Esq. of Craigferrie, Scotland.

BIRTHS.

March 31st. The lady of James Kelly Esq. of a son.

The lady of R. H. Cabell, Esq. of a daughter.

April 3d. Mrs. Coverdale, (the widow of the late Mr. John Coverdale of Kedgeree), of a daughter.

21st. Mrs. Moffat, widow of Mr. J. Moffat, engraver, lately deceased, of a son.

14th. The lady of Lieut. John Betham, of the Bombay Marine, of a daughter.

The lady of Lieutenant J. Hales, of the 21st Native Infantry, of a son.

15th. The lady of G. P. Bagram, Esq. of a son.

16th. Mrs. J. Silverton, of a son.

March 12th. At Meerut, the lady of Major Ludlow, of a son.

At Mirzapore, the lady of Major Rose, of the 14th Native Infantry, of a son.

14th. At Keitah, the lady of Lieut. H. C. Barnard, Adjutant and Interpreter, 1st battalion 26th regiment Native Infantry, of a son.

17th. At Chinsurah, at the house of her father, D. A. Overbeck, Esq. the lady of R. D. Knight, Esq. Assistant surgeon, 12th regt. Native Infantry, of a daughter.

21st. At Cawnpore, the lady of Captain C. J. Doveton, of the 19th Native Infantry, of a son.

27th. At Tipperah, the lady of T. Malnawaring, Esq. of twins, a boy and a girl.

30th. At Chundernagore, Mrs. Salmon-las, junior, of a son.

31st. At Muzafferpore, in Tirhoot, the lady of G. Nevill Wyatt, Esq. civil surgeon, of a daughter.

April 2d. At Kurnaul, the lady of Major William Innes, 4th battalion, 19th regiment, of a daughter.

7th. At Nocolla Factory, in Jessore, Mrs. A. Carlow, of a daughter.

8th. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. L. Turner, of a son.

Nov. 18th. At the Cape, the lady of Lieutenant-colonel Warre, of a son.

Dec. 22d. At the same place, the lady of C. Hughes, Esq. of a son.

Feb. 28th. At Madras, Mrs. Martin, widow of the late Colonel Martin, of that establishment, of a daughter.

March 3d. At Bombay, the lady of L. Ashbournier, Esq. of a son.

10th. At Bombay, in Prospect Lodge, the lady of Lieutenant-colonel Johnson, of the Engineers, of a son.

11th. At Major-general Innes's Garden, the lady of Lieutenant Henry S. Mathew, 19th Native Infantry, of a daughter.

At Bellary, the lady of Captain Wilkinson, of the Madras establishment, of a son.

12th. At Madras, the lady of J. Goldingham, Esq. of a daughter.

13th. At Goorgong, the lady of Corporal John Mackenzie, of a son.

28th. At Madras, the lady of W. O. Shakespear, Esq. of a son.

Lately, at Jacatra, the lady of Captain T. R. Smith, Master Attendant of Batavia, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

March 23d. Miss Harriet White.

At Belgaum, Master Henry David Wilson, aged 16 years.

25th. Miss Mary Spratt.

28th. Miss Mary Ann Foster.

29th. Mr. John Petria, of the Hon. Company's Marine, aged 23; leaving a wife and child to lament his loss.

31st. The infant daughter of Mr. R. Sevestre, aged 18 months.

April 1st. On board the Wellington, just arrived from Bombay, and laying off the Bankshall, Capt. Archibald Nathaniel Bennett, of the 1st battalion, 17th regiment Madras Native Infantry, and lately commanding the 1st battalion of Madras Pioneers.

5th. John Francis, the youngest son of Mr. A. Heberlet, junior, aged 1 year 4 months and 15 days.

6th. Mr. David Jones, proprietor of the rum distillery at the Old Powder Mills.

8th. Mr. William Grant Williams, aged 25 years.

12th. Mr. William Turner, police constable, aged 60.

Mrs. Anna De Silva, aged 116 years.

13th. Susannah Sophia, the infant daughter of Mr. T. M. Howe, aged two years one month and six days.

25th. Mrs. Sarah Manners, aged 52 years.

18th. Mrs. Beliana Fotelho Baptist, aged 44 years.

Jan. 23d. At Cawnpore, the mother of the unfortunate Alexis Browne, late of the Deputy Quarter Master General's department.

March 8th. At Ferozdpore, S. Marston, Esq.

12th. At Mirzapore, the infant son of Major Rose, of the 14th Native Infantry.

15th. At Chinsurah, the infant daughter of R. D. Knight, Esq.

19th. At Sydpore, near Benares, Harriet, eldest daughter of Henry Baboon, Esq. Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, aged 13 years and six months.

21d. At Bankipore, Mr. W. Tomlin.

28th. At Saltanpore, Oude, George Nugent, the infant son of Major A. Duncan, of the 2d Native Infantry, aged one year, four months, and sixteen days.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES & DEATHS, AT HOME.

BIRTHS.

Lady Lowe, at St. Helena, of a son, on 4th Dec. On the 26th of November, the Viscountess Torrington, of a son.

At Baginbun, Sussex, on the 6th Dec. the lady of Lieut-Col. Devenham, Royal Horse Artillery, C. B. of a still-born child.

In Angli-acree, the lady of Osywell Holmson, Esq. of a daughter.

In George-street, Hannover-square, the lady of John Cornford, Esq. of Archbishops, of a son and daughter, and shortly afterwards of a still-born son.

On the 6th Nov. at Baginbun, Sussex, the lady of Dr. Woodman, of a son.

In Harley-street, the lady of Joseph Lantour, Esq. of a son.

On the 9th Nov. at West Town, Somerset, the lady of Colonel Bannan, jun. Esq. of a son.

Lately, the lady of T. Catterluck, Esq. of Wickcombe House, near Bath, of a daughter.

At his house in Berkeley-street, the lady of the Hon. Waverick Lake, of a son.
On the 27th Nov. at Passy, near Paris, the lady of John Talbot, Esq. of a son and heir.
At Torquay, the lady of William John Champion, Esq. of Danny, in the county of Devon, of a son.
On the 28th Nov. at Place de Grace, the lady of John Firbace, Esq. of a daughter.
In the Alpha Road, Mrs. Charles Tatham, of a daughter, and the tenth child.
Dec. 3d.—At the Château D'Eselsbecque, near Wilmout, Lus de Calais, the lady of Major-General Sir C. Grant, of a daughter.
7th.—At Liverpool, the lady of William James, Esq. of Barrock Lodge, Cumberland, of a son and heir.
In Wimpole-street, the lady of Edward Majors, Esq. of a daughter.
Mrs. Stevens, of Old Windsor Lodge, Berks, of a son.
9th.—The Marchioness of Sligo was safely delivered of a daughter, at Westport House.
11th.—In Doughty-street, the lady of John Offord, Esq. of a daughter.
On the 10th Dec. at Clifton, the lady of the Rev. H. Ridley, Prebendary of Hereford, of a son.
In Montague-square, the lady of R. Wilkinson, Esq. of a daughter.
Mrs. Schubert, in Clapham-road, of a son.
On Dec. the 10th, the wife of the Rev. Mr. W. Goodenough, of Ealing, of a still born child.
Dec. 10th.—At Pinner Lodge, Mri. Elliot, of a daughter.
In Montague-place, the lady of J. Criss Starker, Esq. of Wrenbury Hall, Cheshire, of a son.
11th.—The lady of John Watson, Esq. of Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square, of a daughter.
At Archeliff Park, Hovey, the lady of Capt. H. Scott, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.
The lady of Edward Shaw, Esq. of Russell-place, Finsbury-square, of a daughter.
Lately, at Hereford, the lady of the Rev. Henry Gapps, of a daughter.
On the 28th Nov. in the Island of Jersey, the lady of Major Roberts, Royal Artillery, of a son.
On the 14th Dec. the lady of John Brown, Esq. of Fries House, Colons Hatch, of a son.
At Little Beckington, Herts, the lady of Thomas Bainton, Esq. of a daughter.
At her house in Upper Grosvenor-street, the lady of the Hon. General Canrick, of a daughter.
At the house of J. H. Trenchard, Esq. New-street, Spring-gardens, the lady of George Hart Dyke, Esq. of a daughter.
The lady of George Henry Tiddling, Esq. of the General Post-office, of a son.
At Worthing, Sussex, the lady of John Charles Bristow, Esq. of a daughter.
In Dublin, on the 28th Dec. the lady of D. S. Randall Dickson, Esq. of Blair Hall, Perthshire, of a son.
The lady of J. Cutwood, Esq. Barrister at Law, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Gillingham, Devon, Edmund Wm. Shuldham, Esq. of the Hon. East India Company's Military Service, and eldest son of Arthur Shuldham, Esq. of Deer Park, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Rendell, Esq. of Bath.
At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Benjamin G. B. Bingham, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service, to Anna Mary, youngest daughter of Benj. Fayr, Esq. of Bloomsbury-square.
At Glasgow, on Monday, 21st of October, 1816, Michael Connal, Esq. of the Hon. East India Company's Service, to Ellen, daughter of the late W. Wright, Esq. of Broth, Scotchburgh.
At Paris, in the Ambassador's Hotel, by the Rev. Edmund Forster, Frederick Grey Cooper, Esq. late Lieutenant-Colonel in the 1st Grenadier Guards, of Watlington, in the county of Suffolk, to Joseph Sophia, widow of the late Col. Wheat, of Barrow House, Somersetshire.
On the 25th of October, at St. Ann's Church, Liverpool, Lieut. John Jackson, Royal Marines, to Miss Ann Jane Green, only child of William Green, Esq. of Pool Hall, near Bury, Lancashire.
At Southampton, John Morris Stephens, Esq. of the Royal Artillery, in Family, second daughter of the late Thos. Walton, Esq.
Captain James Green, R. N. to Miss Robb, of Deptford.

At St. Marylebone Church, Thomas Webb Dyke, Esq. of Upper George-street, Portman-square, to Miss Harriet Hayer, only child of Mrs. Holt, of Foley-street.
The Rev. Thomas Fugh, of Kenworth, near Dunstable, to Miss Barry, of Redbourne.
At Lambeth Church, William Walter Gretton, Esq. of the Lodge, South Lambeth, to Miss Wright, of Stockwell-place, Surrey.
William Gamber Hord, jun. Esq. of Lewisham, to Frances Knox, of Earl-street, Blackfriars.
At Howick Castle, Mr. Lambton to Lady Louisa Grey, one of the daughters of Earl Grey.
At the Church of St. Marylebone, Edward Elton, Esq. of Gloucester-place, New-road, to Esther Godbold, second daughter of Nathaniel Godbold, Esq. Bernard-street, Russell square.
At Broadwater Church, Sussex, Edward Payne, Esq. of Broadwater, to Miss Ingha Hamilton, widow of Col. Ingha Hamilton, of the Scotch Greys.
At Princeswell, Essex, W. Kingdon, of Stockwell-place, Surrey, Esq. to Anna, only daughter of G. N. Prentice, Esq. of Earl's Hall, in the former county.
At Plymouth Church, Major H. D. Harris, second son of John Harris, Esq. of Radford, in the county of Devon, to Anne, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Hilderand Bainton, Esq. of Redburn, in the same county.
At St. Pancras Church, by the Rev. Archdeacon Westhope, Chaplain to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, C. W. Dance, Esq. Major of his Majesty's 3d Regiment of Life Guards, to Isabella Ann, youngest daughter of Allen Cooper, Esq. of Upper Grosvenor-street.
At Marylebone Church, Wm. Grant, Esq. R. N. to Louisa, only daughter of Mrs. Esauie, of Baker-street, Portman-square, and niece of General Blagrove, R. A.
At Marylebone Church, Abel Bam, Esq. eldest son of Stephen Bam, Esq. of Rampton, in the county of Worcester, and of Portwood-lodge, Southampton, to Eleanor Barn, only daughter of the late Jerome William Knapp, Esq. of Bedford-row.
At Hammermith, Mr. James Senolt, jun. of Fore-street, to Miss E. Springthorpe, second daughter of the late Daniel Springthorpe, Esq. DEATHS.

In the 66th year of his age, at his seat, Grange Hall, near Rochester, the Right Hon. Richard Howard, Earl of Effingham, F.R.S. Treasurer to the Queen.

Barbadoes papers communicate the death of Sir James Leith, the Governor of Barbadoes. He was attacked on the 10th of October with a fever, which proved fatal to him on the 16th. Sir James was buried with military honours on the 17th of October by the troops, inhabitants, and every human creature, being anxious to pay him this last and tribute of respect.

Dec. 13, at his seat at Chesham, in Kent, Charles Haughton, Earl Stanhope. His Lordship was born August 3, 1751; succeeded his father Philip, the late Earl, March 7, 1760, and married, in December, 1774, Hester Pitt, eldest daughter of William, first Earl of Chatham, sister of the present Earl and of the late Right Hon. William Pitt, by whom he had issue Hester Lucy Stanhope, married to John Tucker, Esq. of Hambleton, Hunting; and Lucy Rachel, married to Thomas Taylor, Esq. of Serresdale, Kent, since dead. His Lordship married, secondly, in 1791, Louisa, only daughter of Henry Grenville, Esq. late Governor of Barbadoes, and widow of George, first Marquis of Buckingham, by whom he had issue, Philip Henry, Viscount Mahon, now Earl Stanhope, and two other sons. His late wife, on many occasions, made a charm in public life which will not be easily supplied. The great and useful work for which he was peculiarly qualified, and to which he had for a long time applied the most constant attention, will, we fear, now lie in the ground; we allude to a Digest of all the Statutes—a work of such stupendous labour as well as information, that few persons can be expected to set about it with cheer, unless, like Lord Stanhope, they had acquired a sort of parental fondness for the subject, by brooding over it for years. He was in his 64th year, His Lordship had been long confined by a liver complaint and dropsy, which baffled every sort of medicine.

At Paris, of a decline, aged 36. Eleanor Sarah, daughter of Lord Harrington.
 Thomas Butlerfield, Esq. of Colchester, Essex, aged 49.
 At Clapton, aged 67, Mrs. Orphaned, relict of the late Laurence Orphaned, Esq. of Broadfield-house, in the county of Cumberland.
 In his 56th year, John Morris, Esq. of Amplehill, Bedfordshire.
 At Lymington, Surrey, Robert Dale, Esq. aged 74.
 At Brighton, Nath. Bayle French, Esq. aged 50.
 Mrs. Vassier, wife of Lieutenant Joseph Vassier, only daughter of Colonel Taiton, M. P. for the county of Dublin.
 At the Vinegar House, Walthamstow, deeply lamented, the Rev. Wm. Spafford, M. A. aged 73 years.
 At Longley Park, Staffordshire, Martha, the eldest daughter of Thomas Wynne, Esq. of Kensington, John Fisher, Esq. late of Deptford, aged 79.
 At her house in Middlesex-place, New-road, Mrs. Schweitzer, relict of the late John Schweitzer, Esq.
 Aged 72 years, Mr. Richard Mills of Clapham-road-place, formerly of Bedford-street, Bedford-row.
 At his house, in Queen Square, Bloomsbury, Colonel John Hamilton, who was for 20 years his Britannic Majesty's Consul, resident at Norfolk, in Virginia.
 Aged 74, Mrs. Gibson, wife of Mr. John Gibson, Wanderside-place, Doctors' Commons.
 Aged 72, Mr. William Smith, of Copley-row, Clerkenwell.
 At her son's house, Bathurst, county of Hertford, Mrs. Mary Lawes, in her 92d year.
 At her house on Clapham Common, Anne, relict of John Headley, Esq.
 At Fladog's Herd, in Oxford-street, in the 34th year of his age, Aretia Akers, Esq. of Brighton, Mrs. Katherine Duffin, relict of the late Wm. Duffin, Esq. of Bromley, in the county of Kent.
 Aged 48, Mr. Henry Kitchin, of the Bear Inn, Woodstock.
 At her son's estate, Mangrove, Raynham, Mrs. Skerret, relict of the late John Brathwaite Skerret, Esq. of that Island.
 At Kestle Town, Middlesex, Richard Heald, Esq. of Horncastle, in the county of Lincoln.
 In the 63d year of her age, Sarah, widow of the late Joseph Allen Rickard, Esq.
 At her son's, in her 65th year, Mrs. Ann Kirk, late of Chancery-lane, Epsom.
 At Camminton, in his 82d year, Adam Dryden, of that place, a distant relation of Dryden the poet.
 In London-street, Fitzrovia-square, Mrs. Sarah Sydenham, Esq. in the 64th year of her age.
 Mrs. Medley, wife of William Medley, Esq. of St. George's Park, Oxford-road.
 Mr. Wilson, many years watchmaker to Henry VIII. Theatre, suddenly dropped dead, and expired instantaneously in the Theatre, while pursuing his business in procuring the dinner for the revived spectacle of *Romeo and Juliet*.
 In Stafford-place, Finsbury, aged 72, Louisa Frances, the only daughter of Captain Mr. George Lloyd, one of his Majesty's Lieutenants.
 After a short illness, at his house in Stanhope-street, Georgiana, the wife of Roger Kynaston, Esq.
 At his house in Dorset-street, Portman-square, Sir William Phipps, Bart. aged 70.
 Mr. Edward Tate, of Capel-court, aged 71, nearly 30 years in the house of Down, Thurston, and Co.
 At Amingabad, East Indies, Doctor Eben. Young, of the Company's Service (from Berwickshire) aged 77, lamented by all who knew him.

willing to comply with. The East-India Company have declared a sale of Cotton on the 10th proximo; the quantity is expected to be very extensive, from 5 to 8,000 bags of each description; 1,500 bags Bengal, and 1,400 Surat are already declared.

Sugar.—The export houses evince a disposition to secure goods at the present coterie, but the refiners decline the offer, except at a considerable advance; there being no boulding allowed, and the length of time that must elapse before the spring shipping commences, added to the further delay in recovering the bounty, appear great obstacles to the arrangements between the trade and the extensive exporters; goods for immediate delivery can be purchased lower than parcels deliverable in February and March next. In foreign Sugar there is little variation, the prices nominally last week 1,600 bags East India descriptions were brought forward in Mining Lane; the prices were as a 2s. lower. The India Company brought forward above 10,000 bags. The following are the particulars:—Bengals 3,500 bags, fine yellow 41s. to 41s. 6d.; low white 40s. to 40s. 6d.; good white 40s. to 40s. 6d.; nearly fine white 50s. to 50s. 6d.; Java 3,000 bags, soft yellow 38s. to 41s.; dry yellow and grey 40s. to 42s. 6d.; flour-bon 3,131 bags, soft brown 38s. to 37s.; dry brown 38s. to 40s.; soft yellow 41s. to 41s. 6d.; dry 40s. to 41s.

Coffee.—There continues to be great fluctuations in Coffee; Java and other East India descriptions, with the exception of Mocha, are 2s. to 4s. higher; Dutch Coffee remains without variation; the ordinary qualities of Jamaica may be quoted at a decline of 2s. per cwt. East-India descriptions sold in Mining Lane—118 bags Mocha (no drawback of 5s. 10cwt. on exportation allowed) sold at 72s. a 100s, according to quality; 331 bags Java, fine yellow 77s. 6d. a 100s. equal to 80s. The East-India Company brought forward nearly 3,000 bags, selling in the usual manner, with the drawback of 2s. on exportation—274 bales Mocha 109s. a 100s. 6d.; 2,691 bags of other descriptions; yellow and dark brown Java 85s. a 100s. 6d.; Bourbon 78s. a 100s.; Bourbon and Cherbon mixed 75s. 10cwt. damaged Java 74s. a 100s. 6d.; about a fourth of the Coffee was stated to be taken in for account of the proprietors.

Salt-petre.—By public sale last week, 1,231 bags Salt-petre, 40s. 6d. a 100s. 6d.; a considerable proportion taken in at the former rate.

Spices.—The enquiry after Spices has considerably increased, and there is every appearance of a rising trade.

SHIP-LETTER MAILS FOR INDIA.

PRIVATE SHIPS.

Cape of Good Hope.

Ship's Name.	Tons.	Probable Time of Sailing.
Mary.....	300	Jan. 1
Joan.....	170	Dec. 24
Jane.....	200	Dec. 24
Rapid.....	104	Dec. 24

Bengal.

Keel.....	440	Dec. 30
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Madras and Bengal.

Hibernia.....	430	Dec. 24
Sir S. Lushington.	600	waiting a wind to Down.
Speke.....	400	Dec. 27

Cape and Isle of France.

Lady Portington..	250	Dec.
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LONDON MARKETS.

Tuesday, Dec. 24, 1836.

Cotton.—The advices from the United States mention, that no extensive shipments are expected for some weeks; the holders of Cotton both here and at Liverpool were in consequence asking higher prices, which the trade seem un-

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The following official notification of the establishment of lights at St. Michael's Isle, has been received at the Admiralty:—

"*Comd. General's Office for the Azores, at St. Michael's, Nov. 10, 1816.*

"Notice is hereby given to Navigators, that the following Light House is now establishing on the south side of this Island, viz. on the top of the Cathedral Steep of Ponta Delgada City, at an elevation of one hundred and ten feet above the surface of the water, a Light House is completed, and lighted up with eight glass lamp and reflectors. At the east point of the bay, called Ponta da Viderra, another Light House is begun, which bears S. E. by E. from the Cathedral Light, distant about nine nautic miles, will be completed about the 10th of December; and a third Light House on a peak, situated at the S. W. quarter of the Island, near Ponta de Ferrelas, is expected to be ready by the 1st of January, 1817; and, in the event of the funds collected being sufficient, it is in contemplation to erect a fourth Light at the north-east point of the Island.

"The following rates are established for the maintenance thereof.—Vessels under fifty tons burthen, half a dollar, or five hundred reis.—From fifty to one hundred tons, one dollar, or one thousand reis.—From one hundred tons upwards, one dollar and a half, or one thousand five hundred reis.—The said lights will be shown every night throughout the year, from half an hour after sunset, to half an hour before sunrise."

(Signed)

"William Harding Bred, Comd. General."

Bombay.—Arrived, May 11th, Charlotte, Brown, from London.

12th.—Samarana, Capt. Glover, from England. Passenger, Mr. Beck.

13th.—Captn Castle, Brigs, from England. Passenger, Mr. Wyllow, Surgeon of the 11th Dragoon, &c. Mrs. Wyllow, two Misses Goodhue, &c. Rowley, Esq. and Assistant-Surgeon Hall, from the Cape.

The hon. Company's ship *Cabrera*, from England. Passengers, Mr. Heade and Mr. Stubbs, Writers; Mr. Pollock, Assistant-Surgeon.

The hon. Company's ship *Cumberland*, from England. Passengers, Capt. Myers, Mr. Rogers, Cadet; Mr. Whiteside, Free Mariner.

The hon. Company's ship *Lady Melville*, Passengers, Mrs. Buckhouse, Miss G. Haynes, Miss A. S. Anderson, Capt. McNeil, Lieutenant Fraser and Colonel Buckhouse, Lieutenant Mahon, Ensign Fowler, Watta, Newhouse, Assistant-Surgeons M^r Ogden and Hamford, Dr. A. Bell, Assistant-Surgeon J. Matlock, Mate of the Buckinghamshire, J. Morris and J. Reed, Free Mariners.

The hon. Company's ship *Marquis of Huntly*, Passengers, Major Dunbar, Lieutenant Munson, Messrs. Bell, Crawford and E. Elliott, Writers, Mr. S. Prescott, of the Buckinghamshire.

The hon. Company's ship *Castle Hindley*, Passengers, Major-General Browne, Capt. Brown, Capt. Mead and July, Capt. Lewis and Lady, Mr. Alderton, Free Mariner.

Free Trader, Princess Charlotte, Lashman, from England.

May 18th.—Donagh Anna, from England.

Home Ports.

Plymouth, Nov. 9th.—Arrived, the *Resolute*, Mordaunt frigate, from the Cape of Good Hope.

Dec. 7th.—Came in to-day, the *Eliza*, King, from the Isle of France in three months, bound to London, with loss of rigging, sails, and boats, and her cargo damaged; in lat. 40. Jan. 31, spoke a Portuguese brig from Mazamham to Oporto, with loss of boats and sails.

8th.—Capt. King, of the *Eliza*, arrived here from the Isle of France, reports, that on the 5th September the ship *Orion* arrived at the Isle of France from Calcutta. On the 25th September spoke ten whalers off the Cape of Good Hope, one called the *Reward*, Richards, the name of the other is unknown; they informed him that the ship to *Reward* was the *Union* sails ship, forty days from Bombay, all well.

9th.—Came in, the *Amphitrite* frigate and the *loop* of war from the East Indies.

Particulars, Dec. 14th.—Arrived his Majesty's ships *Alpheus* from Bombay, *Arctur* from Madras, and *Hope* from a cruise; the *Alpheus* sailed from Bombay 26th May, Isle of France 15th August, the Cape 27th September, and St. Helena 17th October; in lat. 17. 49. long. 15. 24. spoke the *Mary Ann* from Bengal and the Isle of France for London, all well. The *Orion* sailed from St. Helena for England 15th October. Capt. Campbell, Isle of the Heeper, and Mr. Langford, late collector of the customs at the Mauritius, came passengers in the *Alpheus*.

Dec. 26th.—Arrived the *Alexander*, London, and *Ocean* transports, from Deptford for the Cape and Isle of France; *Bondur*, *Forster*, from the House for Jamaica; *William* from the Downs for Trinidad; and *Isabella*, *Dorington*, from North Yarmouth for the Mediterranean. Sailed, his Majesty's ship *Hipp*, on a cruise, and *Sprightly*, *Blair*, for London.

Dec. 28th.—Arrived, his Majesty's ship *Horatio*, from the Cape of Good Hope; spoke on the 25th August, the *Deiphobus*, *Fidelity*, from London, for Bombay; on the 19th October, the *Forre*, *Scudler*, from Batavia to London; and on the 27th October, the *Sea Lion*, *Wall*, from Batavia, for Boston. Passed by for the river, the *Cambridge*, *Anderson*, from Bombay.

Dec. 10th.—Arrived his Majesty's ship *Zebra*, from the Cape.

Dec. 11th.—Arrived the *Albion*, *Witchell*, from Java; she is for London, but put in here, being in want of water and provisions. Sailed 13th for London.

Dec. 12th.—Arrived his Majesty's ship *Camelion*, from the East Indies.

Dec. 15th.—The *Shipley*, for Botany Bay, ran foul of the *Ocean* transport, and carried away her bowsprit, spritsail-yard, &c. The *Myland*, Bayly, from Canton, has arrived at Cawston, bound to Amsterdam.

Dec. 16th.—Arrived his Majesty's ship *Amphitrite*, from India; *Violet*, *Allen*, from Busa or Syria.

17th, Dec. 18th.—Sailed, the *London*, *Ocean*, and *Alexander* transports, for the Cape of Good Hope and Isle of France.

Dec. 24th.—Came down the river and remain, *Morley* for New South Wales, *Duke* of Marlborough for Cape of Good Hope, and the *Hypocrite* for Bombay.

Dec. 26th.—Arrived and sailed to the river, *Ocean* from Batavia, *Orient* from Bengal, *Venus* from the South Seas. Came down the river and remain, *Cornwallis* for the Cape, *Admiral Goodricke* for Ceylon.

Dec. 13th.—The extra ship *James Sibbald* arrived in the Downs on the 11th inst. from Bengal and the *Mellicourt*, sailed Bengal the 26th February, Batavia the 13th March, Banda the 1st June, Amboyna the 16th July, and St. Helena the 10th October.

Dec. 16th.—Arrived *Thomas Gerwille* from China, *Sally* from Batavia. Came down the river and remain, *Lord Melville* for Bengal, sailed 10th.

Dec. 17th.—Arrived the *Union* from India, and sailed with the *Thomas Greening* for the river.

Dec. 19th.—Came down the river, the *Morley*, for Madras and Benccolon.

Morley, Dec. 18th.—The *Lord Melville* outward bound East Indiaman, was supplied last night with an anchor, having lost three in the late gales; she proceeded this morning for the Downs; the *James Sibbald*, outward-bound East Indiaman, is riding in Pau Sand-hole, and has sent a schooner for a supply of provisions; the ships in Pau Sand-hole remain all well.

The *Conqueror*, 74, under the command of Captain Isaac, is fitting out at Sheerness for the reception of the flag of Rear-Admiral Phipps, lately appointed commander-in-chief at St. Helena.

His Majesty's ship *Camelion* is arrived from India.—On the 4th July the Company's ship *Surry* was about to proceed to Indragum, from whence she was to return to Batavia, and afterwards to be despatched to England. The Company's ship *Europe* was about to proceed from Batavia to Bengal in July.

Price Current of East-India Produce for December 1816.

	L. s. d.	L. s. d.		L. s. d.	L. s. d.
Cachinéal.....lb.	8 3 0	10 0 4	Turmerick, Java.....cwt.	1 10 0	1 13 0
Colice, Java.....cwt.	4 0 0	4 10 0	— Bengal.....	1 8 0	1 10 0
— Cheribon.....	4 0 0	4 4 0	— China.....	2 0 0	2 1 0
— Bourbon.....	4 0 0	4 5 0	Zedoary.....		
— Mocha.....	5 10 0	5 15 0	Galls, in Bores.....	6 0 0	6 10 0
Cotein, Surat.....lb.	0 1 1	0 1 2	— Dist.....	0 0 0	0 10 0
— Extra fine.....	0 1 4	0 1 6	Indigo, Rine.....lb.	0 2 6	0 6 0
— Bengal.....	0 0 11	0 1 1	— Blue and Violet.....	0 6 4	0 6 4
— Bourbon.....	0 1 11	0 2 6	— Purple and Violet.....	0 6 4	0 7 4
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.			— Fine Violet.....		
Alces, Kestica.....cwt.	4 0 0	4 15 0	— Good Ditto.....	0 3 6	0 3 12
Aniseeds, Star.....	4 10 0	4 15 0	— Fine Violet & Copper.....	0 3 6	0 3 6
Borra, Redwood.....	4 15 0		— Good Ditto.....	0 3 6	0 3 4
— Unrefined, or Tinned.....	4 10 0		— Good Copper.....	0 4 6	0 4 6
Camphire unrefined.....	11 0 0	12 0 0	— Muddling Ditto.....	0 4 6	0 4 6
Cardamom, Malabar.....lb.	0 3 0	0 3 0	— Ordinary Ditto.....	0 3 6	0 3 10
— Ceylon.....			— Fine Madras.....	0 3 6	0 3 6
Carla Buds.....cwt.	21 0 0		— Muddling Ditto.....	0 4 6	0 3 6
— Lignum.....	9 0 0	11 10 0	— Ordinary Ditto.....	0 3 2	0 4 4
Castor Oil.....lb.	0 1 5	0 4 0	Rice.....cwt.	2 6 0	2 4 0
China Root.....cwt.	1 15 0	2 0 0	Safflower.....cwt.	1 50 0	0 0 0
Coculus Indicus.....	2 15 0	3 0 0	Sago.....cwt.	2 0 0	3 0 0
Columbo Root.....	2 10 0	2 15 0	Salpetre, Refined.....cwt.	3 10 0	
Dragon's Blood.....			Silk, Bengal Silk.....lb.	0 18 0	0 13 6
Goin Ammoniac, lump.....			— Noil.....	0 13 5	1 11 0
— Arabic.....	3 10 0	3 6 0	— Ditto White.....		
— Assaf, India.....			— China.....	1 0 1	1 2 4
— Benjamin.....	7 0 0	10 0 0	— Cinnamon.....	1 17 0	1 17 0
— Animi.....cwt.	3 10 0	10 0 0	Spices, Cinnamon.....lb.	0 10 0	0 11 7
— Galbanum.....			— Cloves.....	0 3 6	0 3 6
— Gambogium.....	12 0 0	14 0 0	— Mace.....	0 0 0	0 11 0
— Myrrh.....	8 0 0	10 0 0	— Nutmegs.....	0 6 1	0 6 6
— Olibanum.....	3 0 0	3 0 0	— Ginger.....cwt.	3 0 0	3 10 0
— Lac Laka.....	0 1 3	0 1 0	— Pepper, Black.....lb.	0 0 7	
— Dye.....	0 3 6	0 3 6	— White.....	0 0 11	0 1 0
— Shell, Black.....	8 10 0	2 15 0	Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.	1 18 0	2 4 0
— Shivered.....	3 10 0	14 0 0	— White.....	2 10 0	3 10 0
— Stick.....	3 10 0	3 0 0	— Brown.....	1 14 0	1 12 0
— Musk, China.....cwt.	0 14 6	0 14 0	Tea, Bohea.....cwt.	0 4 0	0 4 0
— Nut Yumick.....cwt.	1 5 0	1 10 0	— Congou.....	0 2 4	0 2 5
— Oil Cassia.....cwt.	0 4 0	0 5 3	— Sonchong.....	0 3 10	0 4 0
— Cinnamon.....	0 12 0		— Campol.....	0 3 9	0 3 6
— Cloves.....	0 2 0	0 2 10	— Tamskay.....	0 2 11	0 4 3
— Mace.....			— Peppar.....	0 4 0	0 3 6
— Nutmegs.....	0 1 3		— Hyson Skin.....	0 2 10	0 4 5
— Opium.....lb.	0 4 3	0 9 0	— Hyson.....	0 4 7	0 6 0
— Rhubarb.....	0 4 3	0 9 0	— Gunpowder.....	0 3 4	0 1 8
— Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	2 0 0		— Tortoiseshell.....	0 10 0	1 6 0
— Senna.....lb.	0 1 6	0 2 4	Woods, Sanders Redwood.....	11 0 0	11 10 0

Goods declared for Sale at the East-India House.

On Friday, 10 January—Prompt 11 April.

Company's.—Cotton-wool, 1,480 bales.

Privilege.—Cotton-wool, 2,540 bales.

On Friday, 17 January—Prompt 11 April.

Company's.—Coffee, 3,184 bags — Sugar, 3,503 bags.

On Tuesday, 31 January—Prompt 18 April.

Company's.—China Raw-silk, 313 bales—Bengal ditto, 1,154 bales.

Privilege and Private-Trade.—China Raw-silk, 31 bales—Bengal ditto, 305 bales.

On Tuesday, 11 February—Prompt 6 May.

Company's.—Black and White Pepper—Cinnamon—Cloves—Mace—Nutmegs—Oil of Cinnamon, Nutmegs, and Mace.

Property of Ceylon Government.—Oil of Cinnamon.

Cargoes of East-India Company's Ships lately arrived.

Cargoes of the *Thomas Grenville*, *Queen*, *James Sibbald*, *Surrey*, and *Union*, from China, Bengal, Madras, Amboyna, &c.

Company's Goods.—Tea, 770,162 lbs.—Coffee, Sugar, Sapan Wood, Salpetre, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Oil of Mace, distilled Oil of Nutmegs, Arrack.

Private-Trade and Privilege.—Tea, Nankeen Cloth, China Ware, Lacquered Ware, Soy, Hare

Skins, Castor Oil, Indigo, Raw Silk, Nutmegs, Mace, Piece Goods, Wrought Silks, Ladies Dresser, Handkerchiefs, Rattans, Ground Rattans, Malacca Canes, Whangbees, Red Wood, Amboyna Wood, Kyapooty Oil, Sawdust Oil, Fine Birds of Paradise, Tortoiseshell, Kyebrook, Ebony, Sago, Banca Tin, Carlin, Madras Wine, Sherry Wine.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of November to the 25th of December 1816.

1816.	Bank stock.	2 p. Cent.	1 p. Cent.	4 p. Cent.	5 p. Cent.	Long Annuities.	Irish 3 p. Cent.	Imp'd 3 p. Cent.	Data Annuities.	Quantum for	Tolls.	South Sea Stock.	Old Sea Stock.	New Dates.	3 p. Cent.	India Bonds.	34 per Dy. Bill.	Consols for Account.	Lottery Tickets.	1816.
Nov. 26	218 1/2	62 62 1/2	62 63	77 77 1/2	95 95 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	109					0 1/2	6 1/2	15 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	62 63	23 18 0	Nov. 26
27	218 1/2	62 62 1/2	62 63	77 77 1/2	95 95 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2								16 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	63 63 1/2	23 18 0	27
28	218 1/2	62 62 1/2	62 63	77 77 1/2	95 95 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2				189				16 1/2	11 7/2	11 7/2	63 63 1/2	23 18 0	28
29	—	62 62 1/2	62 63	77 77 1/2	95 95 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2								16 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	63 63 1/2	23 18 0	29
Dec. 2	218 1/2	62 62 1/2	62 63	77 77 1/2	95 95 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2				189 1/2				—	—	6 1/2	63 63 1/2	23 18 0	Dec. 2
3	218 1/2	62 62 1/2	62 63	77 77 1/2	95 95 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2								16 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	63 63 1/2	23 18 0	3
4	218 1/2	62 62 1/2	62 63	77 77 1/2	95 95 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2								16 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	63 63 1/2	23 18 0	4
5	219	62 62 1/2	62 63	78 78 1/2	—	16 1/2	16 1/2				193				16 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	63 63 1/2	23 18 0	5
6	—	62 62 1/2	62 63	78 78 1/2	—	16 1/2	16 1/2								16 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	63 63 1/2	23 18 0	6
7	—	62 62 1/2	62 63	78 78 1/2	—	16 1/2	16 1/2								16 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	63 63 1/2	23 18 0	7
8	—	62 62 1/2	62 63	78 78 1/2	—	16 1/2	16 1/2								17 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	63 63 1/2	23 18 0	8
9	—	62 62 1/2	62 63	78 78 1/2	—	16 1/2	16 1/2								17 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	63 63 1/2	23 18 0	9
10	219 1/2	62 62 1/2	62 63	78 78 1/2	—	16 1/2	16 1/2								17 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	63 63 1/2	23 18 0	10
11	—	62 62 1/2	62 63	78 78 1/2	—	16 1/2	16 1/2								17 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	63 63 1/2	23 18 0	11
12	219 1/2	62 62 1/2	62 63	78 78 1/2	—	16 1/2	16 1/2								17 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	63 63 1/2	23 18 0	12
13	219 1/2	62 62 1/2	62 63	78 78 1/2	—	16 1/2	16 1/2								16 1/2	5 9/2	5 9/2	63 63 1/2	23 18 0	13
14	—	62 62 1/2	62 63	78 78 1/2	—	16 1/2	16 1/2								—	—	5 9/2	63 63 1/2	23 18 0	14
15	—	62 62 1/2	62 63	78 78 1/2	—	16 1/2	16 1/2								—	—	4 8/2	63 63 1/2	23 18 0	15
16	—	62 62 1/2	62 63	78 78 1/2	—	16 1/2	16 1/2								15 1/2	3 6/2	3 6/2	63 63 1/2	23 18 0	16
17	219	62 62 1/2	62 63	78 78 1/2	—	16 1/2	16 1/2								14 1/2	4 7/2	4 7/2	63 63 1/2	23 18 0	17
18	—	62 62 1/2	62 63	78 78 1/2	—	16 1/2	16 1/2								14 1/2	4 7/2	4 7/2	63 63 1/2	23 18 0	18
19	219 1/2	62 62 1/2	62 63	78 78 1/2	—	16 1/2	16 1/2								14 1/2	4 7/2	4 7/2	63 63 1/2	23 18 0	19
20	219 1/2	62 62 1/2	62 63	78 78 1/2	—	16 1/2	16 1/2								13 1/2	4 7/2	4 7/2	63 63 1/2	23 18 0	20
21	—	62 62 1/2	62 63	78 78 1/2	—	16 1/2	16 1/2								14 1/2	4 7/2	4 7/2	63 63 1/2	23 18 0	21
22	—	62 62 1/2	62 63	78 78 1/2	—	16 1/2	16 1/2								—	—	—	63 63 1/2	23 18 0	22
23	—	62 62 1/2	62 63	78 78 1/2	—	16 1/2	16 1/2								—	—	—	63 63 1/2	23 18 0	23
24	—	62 62 1/2	62 63	78 78 1/2	—	16 1/2	16 1/2								—	—	—	63 63 1/2	23 18 0	24

THE
ASIATIC JOURNAL
FOR
FEBRUARY 1817.

MEMOIR
OF THE LATE
MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GEORGE HOLMES, K.C.B.

THE subject of our present memoir was a native of Cumberland, and left England at a very early age, in the military service of the East India Company, on the Bombay establishment.

After serving a short time as a cadet, he, in 1780, got an ensigncy in the Bombay European regiment, and was soon after promoted and removed to the tenth battalion of Native Infantry. With this corps Lieutenant Holmes was actively employed in the war then carrying on against the Mahrattas, and was present, among other affairs, at the capture of Bellapore and Panwell in 1780 and the following year. In 1781 and 1782, he was at the defence of Tellicherry, so perseveringly besieged by the troops of Hyder Ally under Serdar Khan. At the brilliant sally of the little garrison, under their gallant commander Major Abington, on the 7th of January 1782, Lieutenant Holmes was severely wounded. The lapse of years, and the rapid succession of more important events, have, of course, caused almost a forgetfulness of such affairs as the sally in question; it was, however, very important at the time; it critically terminated the siege of a position of great military and political consequence, discomfited a large army with vast loss

to the besiegers, including guns, treasure, and prisoners to a great amount. Among the latter were the person and family of the besieging General.

In 1783, Lieutenant Holmes served under General Macleod against Tippoo Sultan. He was at the storm and capture of Cananore; soon after which the general peace in Europe led to similar tranquillity in India, which was not materially disturbed on the western side, until the confederacy of the English, the Mahrattas, and Nizam Ally Khan, against Tippoo in 1791. In that year and the following Lieutenant Holmes served with that distinguished corps, the Bombay grenadier battalion, in General Abercrombie's army, at the siege of Seringapatam, and in the various services in Mysore and Malabar. In 1794 he was promoted to the rank of Captain in the Bombay European regiment; but we have no notice of his services from that time till 1798, when he was employed in Colonel Little's detachment, which co-operated with the Mahratta army in the last war against Tippoo Sultan. After the fall of Seringapatam in the following year, many of Tippoo's forts in Kanara refused to surrender to the English, and Captain

Holmes was selected to command a force to reduce them. Several of these forts resisted vigorously, but the service was very completely executed, and Captain Holmes received on this occasion the particular thanks of Major-General Hartley, commanding officer in Malabar and Kanara.

The acquisition of Malabar by the English, however valuable, was a very troublesome one. Tippoo and his father had sacrificed army after army in the fruitless attempt to subjugate the Rajas of that warlike country. The military tribe of Nair is very numerous; and such was their high spirit, that the idea of subjugation or, dependence of any sort, was indignantly spurned. It is said, and we believe justly, of this tribe, that no individual of it ever appears without a drawn sword in his hand, and that, to avoid incumbrance, five men have only one wife among them. The struggles of these desperate people, evinced the military excellence of the materiel of which they were composed. It was a most harassing warfare; from its remoteness carried on without eclat, from its nature apparently without system, and from its results, long without much appearance of success. In this warfare Captain Holmes, who now commanded a battalion of Native Infantry, was foremost on all occasions. The Bombay army will long remember the spirit with which he at different times volunteered that most desperate and annoying service, the reliefs of Montana, and the perseverance and vigour with which he effected it. We shall presently introduce extracts from some recorded documents to which we have had access, shewing the sense entertained by his immediate superiors of Major Holmes's conduct in this trying service, as it was justly termed: premising, that where, as in the contests at Seringapatam, Badajoz, Waterloo, &c. the eye of a whole

army and of half the world is on the deed, there are abundance of stimuli to professional exertion: but in such a service as the reliefs of Montana, carried on through trackless forests, where guns cannot move, in a pestiferous climate, at the worst season of the year, when, without seeing an enemy, your men drop every moment by your side, and combating almost every imaginable difficulty, except that stimulating one of a battle—there it is that the energy and perseverance of the soldier, and the address of a commander are tried.

These are the extracts to which we have adverted:—

“ Provincial Orders,

Cananore, 8th August, 1800.

“ Colonel Sartorius requests Major Holmes will accept his warmest thanks, for his zealous and active exertions in the relief of Montana.

“ The Commanding Officer's sincere thanks are also due to the whole of the officers and men employed, for their gallant and steady conduct, as reported by Major Holmes; without which the obstacles they had to encounter could not have been overcome, in performing the services they have effected.”

“ From Brigade-Major Spens to Major Holmes.

“ Cananore, 1st October, 1800.

“ Sir,—I am directed by Colonel Sartorius to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 29th ultimo, and to convey to you his most warm thanks, for having with so much judgment, with the detachment under your command, overcome every difficulty in executing the arduous and severe service of the last relief of Montana. And he begs you will make known in the most public manner to Captains Baird and Howden, and to all the officers and men of your detachment, his sense of their persevering exertions on this trying

occasion, and which he will have very great pleasure in reporting to the Hon. Colonel Wellesley.

"I have the honour, &c."

From the Hon. Colonel Wellesley (now Duke of Wellington) to Colonel Sartorius.

"Camp, 10 miles south of Kopal, 15th November, 1800.

"I also request that you will communicate to Major Holmes that paragraph in the enclosed extract which relates to him. I am concerned that his health should oblige him to go to Bombay, and I request you will give the enclosed letter to the Governor in Council of that settlement."

Extract (referred to above) from a Letter from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras to the Hon. Colonel Wellesley, dated Fort St. George, 7th Nov. 1800.

"I have had the honour of receiving your letter of the 13th ultimo, with its enclosures, and am directed to express to you the satisfaction of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council at the conduct of Major Holmes, and of the troops under his command, in the last relief of the post of Montana."

From the Hon. Colonel Wellesley to the Hon. the Governor in Council of Bombay, (referred to above) dated Camp, 10 miles south of Kopal, 15th November, 1800.

"Sir,—As I understand from Colonel Sartorius that Major Holmes is about to leave Malabar, and to join his corps at Surat, I take this opportunity of expressing to you my high sense of the service which he has rendered to the public during the time that he has commanded the troops in the Kotiate districts. I have already taken an opportunity of mentioning in favourable terms his services to the Government of Fort St. George; but as Major Holmes

is about to be more immediately under your orders, I take the liberty of recommending him to your favourable notice.

"I have the honour, &c."

(Signed) "ARTHUR WELLESLEY."

From the Adjutant-General of the Bombay Army (date not noted) to Colonel Sartorius, commanding the troops in Malabar.

"Sir,—In reply to that paragraph of your letter of the 24th ultimo, on the subject of the zealous and active services of Major Holmes, which has been laid before Government, I am directed by the Commanding Officer of the Forces to acquaint you, that he embraces the earliest opportunity of signifying to that officer, together with his own, the very high sense which the Hon. the Governor in Council entertains of Major Holmes's meritorious and gallant exertions in the arduous duties which he had to perform in the present Kotiate service, as well as of the conduct and persevering bravery of the officers and men who composed the detachment under his command, in the different operations which he was called on to execute. A declaration of well-earned praise, which the Commanding Officer of the Forces experiences great pleasure that it has fallen to his lot to communicate."

"The above you will be pleased to promulgate in such way, as may make more generally known to the troops under your command, this public testimony of the merits of Major Holmes, and of the officers and men who lately served under him in the districts of Kotiate."

"I have the honour, &c."

(Signed) "ROBERT GORDON, Adjutant General."

This brings us nearly to the end of the year 1800. In the two following years Major Holmes was employed under General Sir David Baird in Egypt, in command of the 2d battalion 1st Native regiment. Few or no opportunities

occurred in that quarter for the Indian army to achieve any field laurels. Major Holmes' corps was always, as may be supposed from being under such an officer, who was never an hour absent from it, in the most efficient state.

Immediately after the expulsion of the French from Egypt, and the return thence of the Indian Army, Major Holmes' corps was sent into Guzerat. Our recent acquisitions in that quarter demanded very active military measures; and although scarcely heard of in Europe amid the eclat of nearer warfare, a series of very energetic service has almost ever since, that is since 1802, been displayed on that belligerent arena. In that year, among other smart affairs, Major Holmes was present at the siege of Baroda. Among our documents we find the following order issued by the officer commanding the field force in Guzerat.

*"Field Morning Orders,
Baroda, 27th Dec. 1802.*

"Whilst Lieut.-Col. Woodington laments the loss of the gallant men who fell before Baroda, he congratulates the troops on the successful termination of hostilities, by compelling our enemies to evacuate the fort of Baroda, and accept the terms prescribed to them by government. He entreats the officers and men to accept his unfeigned thanks for the ready and willing support which he has received from them; and although the enemy gave the army in general, but few opportunities of distinguishing themselves, still they did not fail to avail themselves of such as offered; as was instanced in the attack and defeat of a considerable body of Arabs by a party of his Majesty's 86th regiment under Captain Semple on the 22d instant; and also of Major Holmes, who with his battalion repelled an attack of double his number of Arabs on the same day."

In 1803, Major Holmes commanded a field force operating against a rebellious member of the Gaikwar government, and distinguished himself greatly on many occasions. We have not space for the enumeration of all such as have come within our knowledge, and shall merely quote from the documents to which we have access, the recorded testimonies of those most competent to appreciate his services on those occasions.

From J. A. Grant, Esq. Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to Lieut.-Colonel Henry Woodington, commanding the Subsidiary Force at Baroda, dated Bombay Castle, 14th February 1803.

"Sir,—1. I am directed by the Hon. the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, with its enclosure, detailing the particulars of the attack on Canojee's camp by the detachment under the command of Major Holmes.

"2. The Governor in Council cannot advert to the energy, intrepidity, and extraordinary exertions manifested by Major Holmes on that occasion, without expressing his highest approbation of the merits of that officer, and at the same time acknowledging that to this officer's professional exertions and personal intrepidity so conspicuously evinced at the crisis of this very serious attack, must be chiefly ascribed the complete overthrow of Canojee and his adherents, which government has no doubt, will, under your instructions, be uninterruptedly followed up till this war be brought to a happy termination.

"I have the honour, &c."

(Private) From the Honourable Mr. Duncan, Governor of Bombay, to Major Holmes, dated Bombay, 14th Feb. 1803.

"My dear Sir,—Although the official acknowledgment of your gallant conduct will reach you in due

course through Colonel Woodington, yet I cannot refrain from separately expressing my own admiration of it. It seldom happens that a commanding officer has an opportunity to such a degree as circumstances led to in your case, on the 6th, nor can any, I am persuaded, occur, where a better and more glorious use can be made of it: accept then of my sincerest congratulations and thanks, which I shall be happy, if the means should occur, of more substantially evincing my sense of, being with sincere esteem, your faithful and obedient servant,

(Signed) "JOHN DUNCAN."

*Extract from Field Orders,
Camp near Baroda, 24th Feb. 1803.*

"Lieut.-Colonel Woodington has great pleasure in conveying to Major Holmes the strongest approbation and thanks of Major-General Nicolls* for his intrepid conduct on the 6th instant, and his thanks to the officers and men of His Majesty's 86th regiment for their gallantry in supporting him—also his thanks to His Majesty's 75th regiment for their soldierlike conduct in immediately forming after sustaining so severe a loss, and contributing by their exertions to the success of the day.

"Lieut.-Colonel Woodington at the same time requests Major Holmes, and the officers and men under his command will accept of his humble approbation of their gallantry and success in storming the enemy's camp on the 6th inst."

Major Holmes obtained a Lieut.-Colonelcy in 1803, and continued during that and the two following years in very active service, in command of a field detachment. He was at the siege and capture of Pawanghur: a service of considerable éclat at the time, as this fortress was reckoned among the natives one of the most celebrated for strength in India. War was at this time extensively carried on

against Sindia, Holkar, and other chieftains. On one occasion Lieut. Colonel Holmes's detachment escorted treasure to a large amount from Guzerat to the Bengal army under Lord Lake besieging Bhurtpoor. On the march thither and returning, a line of about six hundred miles through a hostile country, his detachment was smartly attended by Holkar's active and annoying cavalry: but notwithstanding the notoriety of the nature of his charge, so inviting to the cupidity of the Mahrattas, he effected the service with the completest success. Until 1807 Colonel Holmes was almost constantly employed in the field in Guzerat; he then succeeded to the temporary charge of the force subsidized by the Gaikawar government† and in the following year that respectable command was conferred upon him by the government of Bombay, in approbation of his services, as appears by the two following extracts.

Extract of a Letter from Major Walker, Political Resident in Guzerat, to Francis Warden, Esq. Chief Secretary to the Government of Bumbay, dated 1st March 1807.

"Adverting to the absence of Colonel Woodington from the important duties of his command, it will not I trust be deemed improper, if I respectfully recall the attention of the Honourable the Governor in Council to the merits and services of Lieutenant-Colonel Holmes.

"The nature of these it may be unnecessary to detail; but they are warm in the recollection of this government,† which would not only view with satisfaction, but conceive it peculiarly agreeable and acceptable, were these services noticed by his being placed in Colonel Woodington's situation during his absence.

* The government of Sindia.

† The Gaikawar Government of Guzerat.

* Commandant-Chief of the Bombay Army.

"As an officer of great experience and reputation, Colonel Holmes ranks high in the estimation of every military man; and the public service must continue to receive from his well-known zeal, the same cordial co-operation and support, which is so necessary to its success."

From Mr. Secretary Warden, to Major Walker, dated Bombay, 13th March, 1807.

"I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant; and to intimate, that the eminent services rendered by Colonel Holmes in the successful resistance which that officer opposed to the inroads of Canoojee after his escape from confinement in 1802-3, and to the party that adhered to him, give to that officer peculiar and appropriate claims to the command of the subsidiary force at Baroda, during the intended absence of Colonel Woodington, and it is accordingly the intention of the Honourable the Governor in Council to nominate him thereto."

The two following letters refer to operations of a detachment from the subsidiary force with which Colonel Holmes moved from Baroda (the Gaikawar capital of Guzerat,) in the rainy season of 1809, to repel an invasion of the frontier of the Gaikawar territory.

From the Adjutant-General of the Bombay Army, to Lieut.-Colonel Holmes, commanding in the Northern Division of Guzerat, dated Bombay, 19th Sept. 1809.

"Sir,—Your letters of the 3d and 5th instant have been laid before the commanding Officer of the Forces, who directs me to inform you that he has laid the subject of the first before the Honourable the Governor in Council, who, he doubts not will, with him, be equally sensible of the zealous and active exertions of yourself and the detachment under your command

on the service from which you have reported your return, and you will be advised of the sentiments of government thereon, as soon as received.

"I have the honour, &c.
(Signed) "ROBERT GORDON,
Adjutant-General."

From Mr. Secretary Warden to Major-General Richard Jones, Commanding Officer of the Forces at Bombay, dated 25th Sept. 1809.

"Sir,—In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 14th of this month, I have the honour to intimate to you, that the Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant field allowances to Lieut.-Col. Holmes and the detachment under his command, whilst employed on the present service; and to signify to you, that the Hon. the Governor in Council concurs with you in opinion, and commends the ready zeal and promptitude with which Lieut.-Col. Holmes proceeded with the detachment on this service, at a season of the year the most inclement, with such equipments as were available, and which the aid of the native government and their own exertions could furnish them with.

"I have the honour, &c.
(Signed) "F. WARDEN,
Chief Secretary."

We have no particulars of Col. Holmes's services for several years after this period. He continued in the command of the force in Guzerat, which was reviewed, in 1812, by General Abercrombie, and we find the following testimony to its state of efficiency and discipline.

Extract of a Letter from His Excellency the Commander in Chief to the Hon. the Governor in Council, dated 18th February, 1812.

"Par. 13.—It is gratifying to me to be enabled to avail myself of this opportunity to report to you, Hon. Sir, the excellent discipline,

general good order and system which I found established amongst the troops composing the Baroda Subsidiary Force: the merit of which I attribute solely to the attention, zeal, and professional abilities of Lieut.-Col. Holmes."

Disturbances in Guzerat and its neighbourhood kept Col. Holmes's force in the field in 1813 and 1814; but we have no particulars of any opportunities that may have offered for distinguishing himself. There were, we believe, some sharp affairs before the fort of Pulhunpoor.

After the termination of one of the operations of this period, the following extract of a letter from Mr. Secretary Warden, dated 6th January, 1814, to the political resident at Baroda, was communicated to Col. Holmes.

"The regularity and good order with which the force under Col. Holmes has conducted itself, has not escaped the attention of government, and you will take an opportunity of conveying to that officer the sense which the Hon. the Governor in Council entertains of the conduct of the officers and men under his command, during the course of the service, which has fortunately been brought to a termination without the necessity of having recourse to hostilities."

Early in 1815, it was deemed expedient to assemble a considerable army on the eastern frontier of the Gaikawar territories, and the command was conferred on Col. Holmes; but in consequence of his obtaining the brevet rank of Major-General, the retention of that command was, it seems, incompatible with military etiquette; and his health having materially suffered by such an uninterrupted series of service, and the severity of much of it, he retired from the field. Guzerat had been particularly fatal, and destructive to the health of both Europeans and natives,

for two or three years preceding this period.

The great satisfaction the services and conduct of Major-Gen. Holmes continued to the last to afford the governments under which he served, will be evinced by the two following public documents.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Chief Secretary Warden to the Political Resident at Baroda, dated Bombay Castle, 23d March, 1815.

"On the occasion of Major-Gen. Holmes' retiring from the command of the Subsidiary Force at Baroda, the Hon. Governor in Council feels it due to the merits of that gallant* to express his entire satisfaction with his conduct generally as an officer on this establishment, and particularly during the period of his having exercised the functions of that important situation: and these sentiments the Governor in Council will have great satisfaction in communicating to the Honourable Court."†

Translation of a Letter from His Highness Futteh Sing Row Gaikawar‡, to Major-General George Holmes, dated Baroda, 20th April, 1815.

"A. D.—It has been communicated to me by Captain Carnae, that in consequence of your advancement to a superior rank, the command of the Honourable Company's troops, subsidized by the Gaikawar Government, will devolve on another officer. In expressing my congratulations on your promotion, you must allow me to regret the unavoidable consequences of your relinquishing the command which you have held during many years.

"It is only an act of justice, on the eve of your departure, that I should render to you those sentiments which your conduct, during

* A word is here wanted.
† Of Directors of the East India Company.
‡ Sovereign of Guzerat.

a period of nearly thirteen years in the support chiefly of the interests of my government, have been so well calculated to excite.

"The important services performed by you at the siege of Baroda, when in the hands of an Arab faction, and in the discomfiture of Canoojee Raw Gaikawar, during his open rebellion against this state, are fresh in my recollection.

"The zeal, perseverance, and ability, with which the troops under your command destroyed the formidable resources of that misguided man, and the personal gallantry displayed by you at the moment which ensured victory, must always render your name highly distinguished in the estimation of myself, and the government subject to my authority.

"While I return you my unqualified acknowledgements for your services on the occasion above stated, and in numerous other instances which the limits of a letter will not allow me to specify, it is with feelings also of considerable satisfaction that I am enabled to add, that the attentions and conciliatory demeanour which every servant of my government has experienced from you in the progress of your long employment in Guzerat, will always ensure from me and them a lively interest in your future welfare and happiness.

"Accept my own best wishes, that in your native country every honour due to your well-earned reputation may attend you; and permit me to hope, that you will occasionally favour me with a letter, which may communicate glad tidings of yourself, and of those in whom you may be interested."

A cessation of field labours gave at first some hope that this gallant officer might recover sufficiently to enable him to accept a nomination on the General Staff of the Indian army; but his constitution was too much broken to allow of any hope

of restoration, without a voyage to Europe, and he reluctantly resorted to this measure, at a moment when farther professional honours seemed to await him, in a rank that promised also a chance of making some provision for his family.

About this time the extension of the honors of the Order of the Bath, excited the hope of every distinguished officer. One commander's cross was destined for the Bombay army; and could the wish of every officer of that army have been ascertained, we may, we believe, very safely say, that few, perhaps not one, would have desired the brilliant distinction to have been otherwise bestowed than upon Major-General Holmes.—It is almost needless to add, that the honour was so appropriated.

Toward the end of the year 1815, Sir George Holmes, confirmed in the opinion that his native climate alone could effect a restoration of his health, applied for a furlough, which was granted in General Orders, of which here follows an extract:

"G. O. By the Right Hon. the Governor in Council.—Bombay Castle, 19th January, 1816.

"Brevet Major-General and Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Holmes, K.C.B. is allowed a furlough to England on his private concerns. The Right Hon. the Governor in Council will perform a gratifying act of public duty in bringing to the notice of the Hon. Court of Directors the many instances of meritorious conduct which Major-General Holmes has evinced during a period of thirty six years' service in India; the value and importance of which cannot be more forcibly exemplified, than by the distinguished honour recently conferred upon him by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent."

Having thus connected the several

documents that have fallen under our observation touching the services of Major-General Sir George Holmes, by a rapid notice of such points of them as have come within our notice and recollection, we proceed to state, in conclusion, a few particulars of his professional and private character.

When our illustrious Commander in Chief published to the British army a just eulogy on the character and services of the late General Sir John Moore, his Royal Highness laid particular stress on his being a "regimental Officer;" that is, one who was constantly with his regiment, especially in the earlier stages of his military career. This may be said of Sir George Holmes, to as full an extent, perhaps, as of any officer in the army. In thirty-six years' service in India, he was never, in *all*, absent from his corps more than six months on account of his private concerns; and, such was the vigour of his frame, that in all this length of servitude in such a climate, and at certain times, particularly in Malabar and Guzerat, in the most inclement seasons of sickly years, his *total* absence from his corps, on account of illness, was only five months. As a subaltern he served fifteen years; as a Captain five; as a Field Officer sixteen. It may hence be readily concluded, that from such a period of service in India, where, how little soever may be heard or thought in England of their operations, the troops are rarely idle, the subject of our memoir must have been a finished soldier: he truly was; and to the last acted with the fire and zeal of a subaltern. His hardy and robust frame enabled him to bear up, until the last year or two, against every disadvantage of climate and privation. But no human stamina and zeal could support it longer; and it is to be deep-

ly regretted that he persevered so long. But his services were wanted, and he did not allow himself a choice. With the hope of repairing his severely shattered constitution, he quitted India early in 1816. He would have had the first vacant regiment, which, with the pay of his rank, would have sufficed for a handsome maintenance to a man of his moderate habits and views; and he was not without hopes and expectations of recovering sufficiently to enable him to return to his duty on the Staff of the Indian army, in the farther prosecution of his military career, and in the hope of making a suitable provision for his family. But it was otherwise ordained. His old friends who saw him on his arrival in England, scarcely recognized the person of their former Herculean associate; and he survived but a few months. He died at Cheltenham on the 29th of Oct. 1816, being 52 years of age, respected and lamented by all who knew him—leaving, indeed, no enemy but the enemies of his country.

It would be gratifying to us to be able to state, that his long and zealous servitude had been equally rewarded in a pecuniary, as in a professional, view;—but this we fear is not the case. We are indeed assured that his widow and family of five young children are left very slenderly provided for. It is, however, consoling to know, that such cases are viewed with proper liberality, both by our General Government, and by the Sovereigns of India. Prompt as many are to cavil at the acts of either; a want of due feeling and attention to the interests and comforts of the bereft families of our departed soldiers, who have sacrificed or abridged their lives in the service of their country, has not yet found a place, or been applied to them, in the language of reproach.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—Your correspondent, Inquirer, is not singular in his opinion, that the etymology of many Arabic words wants revision, but with regard to Bab el Mandel, Chora Mandel, and Oka Mandel, we must stick to the old orthography, and write them thus,

Bab el Mandib, *The dangerous strait.*

Chora Mandib, *The danger past.*

Akir Mandib, *Out of danger.*

The first of these, Bab el Mandib, is pure Arabic, though by no means in common use; the Arabs know the island by the name of Perim, and distinguish the strait on each side by the terms great, small; Chuta Bab, Bura Bab.

Secondly, Chora Mandib, from the Hindustani word, Chora, *passed by*, and Mandib, *danger*; to illustrate this, it will be necessary to add, that the Arabs as well as Indians, look upon Ceylon as a dangerous place for ships, on account of the strong currents, long calms, and violent storms, sometimes experienced in the vicinity of this otherwise much esteemed island; their having rounded it, either on their voyage to Bengal or other places, the constant repetition of Chora, Mandib, became in time affixed as the name of the coast—a verse exemplifying the dread they feel on approaching the coast of Ceylon is constantly repeated by all the tribes of Indian and Arabian sailors.

Caba Comaree mar Selan
Worstad moallin a hiran.

*From Cape Comorin to Ceylon
Puzzles both masters and pilots.*

Thirdly, Akir Mandib, pure Arabic, from Akir, *out of*, and

Mandib, *danger*, which the natives, who navigate these parts, consider themselves to be as soon as they get round Bate, and fairly into the Gulf of Cutch.

How we came to substitute Mandel for Mandib is not so readily answered, for it is singular that such a transposition should have taken place in all the three places.

With regard to the mixture of Indian and Arabic words in the epithet Chora Mandib, we have it at once in Taprobane, the ancient name for Ceylon, which ought to be written Tap Rubanee, or the Holy Island, Tap being the Indian name for island, and Rubanee, the Arabic term for Holy; and also in Mal, Diva, Mal being the Arabic term for riches, and Diva the Indian term for island.

Algiers is pronounced by a native of Morocco, Al ghayz, the jealous, which has a reference more to the disposition of the inhabitants than the nature of the country, and might be better translated by the epithet High-minded.

There is an island in the Red Sea called Gebal Tor, which I take to be the same nomenclature as our Gibraltar, signifying high hill. The term Tor often occurs in England, and has still the same signification; it is a Celtic word, but is no doubt of Eastern origin.

I am, Sir,

Your's faithfully,

Tor Point,

INDICATOR

Dec. 7th, 1816.

N.B. Your correspondent Gourmand, will find the way to make all the different kinds of Curry in the Aycen Akbary, quarto edition.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—The dialogue in your Journal for July between Major-

General Cayenne and his sister, on the subject of young ladies

proceeding to India with the view of getting married, or rather as the term obtains in England, of being *well settled in life*, does not altogether coincide with my opinion; for I can discern little difference between a short voyage to India to visit relations, and that of our young females going to Bath, Cheltenham, or Brighton, to be introduced into public. I will not say for what purpose, having far too much regard and respect for my fair countrywomen, than to suppose such visits can be designed for any other purpose than amusement or the restoration of health.

In regard to young ladies going to India, I am of opinion the more embark for that country the better it will be for the service, I mean the more marriage is encouraged, among the civil and military servants of the Company, the more their future happiness is likely to be secured, and the more readily will a stop be put to that intercourse with the native females of India, and the consequent introduction of an offspring to European Society, which in a few years from the rapid increase of such children, will become a serious consideration, even in a political point of view. Numbers of young men in the army in Bengal, are burthened with two or three of such children; many have more, and the general sentiment of humanity and paternal affection so prevalent there, towards such offspring, induces their being sent over to Europe at a considerable expense for education; also, in the vain hope of being able to provide for them in life *more readily*; but, Mr. Editor, I know from sad experience how fallacious this expectation is, for when such children have been educated, and this we all do liberally, it is next to impossible to place the boys in any eligible situation, and in respect to the girls, nothing offers beyond that of becoming

sempstresses, even after a handsome fortune has been laid out in *passage money and education*. As good schools are now established at the several settlements in India, how much better would it be, wholly to educate such children there, where they are not so likely to acquire English independence of thinking, which upon a return from this country too often leads them into *habits of extravagance and consequent unhappiness*. For these reasons, Mr. Editor, the more marriage is encouraged in India the better, even if it were only to put a stop to the further increase of such unfortunate offspring. If an officer marries a European early in life, I hesitate not to affirm they have the best military service in the world before them, and should any accident befall the father, the surviving parent with the children are very eligibly provided for by the Orphan and Military Fund; or should good fortune and the service, enable a married officer to retire on his pay; he finds himself the happy parent of children (if boys) eligible to be admitted into a service, in which he has devoted the best part of his life, and they return to their native country where they are noticed according to their merits by the old friends of their parents. In short, Mr. Editor, so fully am I convinced of the impolicy of sending over children by native mothers to this country, that I think the present discerning and respectable Court of Directors could not possibly confer a greater benefit upon their servants, than by directing that no more such illegitimate children *shall be sent to this country for education*. I need hardly again observe how many civil and military men of the Bengal establishment in particular, have sent over, some two, three and four children at a vast expense, and expended large sums on their education, which in the result has proved a bar (upon their retiring from the

service) to forming any eligible connection by marriage, and all this evil and disappointment may be ascribed to an apprehension that marriage is burthensome, and retards a retirement from the service; whereas, in fact, any Zenanah is maintained at a greater expence, than a union with a rational well educated European; besides saving their friends in England many mortifications while in charge of such children, many of whom, it is well known, owe their existence to a favoured Khidmutgar or other menial. So fully satisfied I am of the better policy of encouraging marriage in the military line, that I am of opinion where merit is nearly equal, the governments in India should be instructed to confer staff appointments upon married officers, as was usual during my early residence in India. This would also, in some degree, put a stop to the enormous increase of illegitimate children; and the experience which officers are now enabled to obtain whilst upon sur-

lough, must have convinced many of their folly, and prevented many a battered soldier from retiring upon pay, the sole consequence of the heavy load attendant upon an early but *unfortunate connection*. The hope that these observations, with the benefit of my own painful experience, may prove useful to many of my old friends in Bengal, and guard them against persevering in such ruinous prejudice against marriage, is my principal reason for addressing you. Before I conclude I beg leave to observe, that if your valuable Journal contained more India intelligence, such as General Orders, and Civil and Military Appointments, the more numerous would be your subscribers among the retired servants from India, who "like the old coachman, still likes a smack of his whip," and are all eager after Indian intelligence. Wishing you every success,

I remain, Sir,

Your devoted

humble servant,

A RETIRED BENGAL OFFICER.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—The formidable Black Hole is now no more. Early in the year 1812 I visited it. It was situate in the old fort of Calcutta, and was then on the eve of demolition. Since that time the fort has come down, and on its site have been erected some extensive warehouses for the Company. I recollect forming one of a party in Calcutta, for the purpose of paying a last visit to this melancholy spot. It consisted of three married ladies, two gentlemen, their husbands, and myself. The ladies were successful, by noise and laughter, in dissipating gloomy recollection; but I had been better pleased had they suffered us to recal in some degree to our minds, those events connected with the spot on which we stood. It pre-

sented, on entering, the appearance of an oven; being long, dark, and narrow. One window (if I recollect right) was the utmost, and this secured by bars. The escape of even the small number who survived the horrid fate of the rest, is surprising, and can only be accounted for by the accident of their being near the window, and the night air, which in Bengal is commonly damp, allaying the fever which consumed the rest. Perhaps, too, the pungent effluvia of the dead bodies which on all sides surrounded them, may have possessed on the atmosphere, in some slight degree, the effects of vinegar; thus converting what at the moment must have appeared the most dreadful of evils, into a security for those who outlived the

night. To the right of the Writers' Building a monument is erected, with an inscription commemorating the barbarity of the Nuwab. It serves as the first attraction to a stranger arriving in Calcutta; and he pauses with no little exultation, to review in his mind the astonishing events which, in so

short a space of time, have succeeded this wanton act of power—events which have secured to us an empire second in riches to none in the world, and which have placed at our disposal the lives of millions of fellow-creatures.

I am, Sir, &c.

ASIATICUS.

A VERBAL TRANSLATION
OF THE
SECTION OF THE TA HIO,
ATTRIBUTED TO CONFUCIUS.

By W. Huttmann.

THE Ta hio, great Science of Confucius, is, perhaps, the best Chinese system of moral and political philosophy, and one of their finest specimens of eloquence and logic. It originally formed the 42nd chapter of the Ly Ky, Book of Ceremonies, but is omitted in the modern editions, because it is included in the Sse cho, four books. The received text is that extracted from the Ly Ky, by Tehing tse, with brief notices by Tchu hy.

The Ta hio, strictly speaking, is the section, entitled King, Classical Doctrine; the remainder is an explanation by Tzeng tse, in ten sections, including quotations from the Chou King, Ancient History; Chy King, Ancient Poems, and in three or four instances, from writings of inferior authority. It is the subject of numerous commentaries, and has been translated into Alantchou Tartarie, since the Ta tsing dynasty subjugated China.

The earliest European translation was published at Nan King and Goa, by Intorcetta and De Costa, with the Chinese text. So few copies of this valuable book arrived in Europe, that none of the public libraries in London I have visited, furnish a specimen. This was succeeded by Intorcetta, Herdrich, Rougemont and Completa Confucius, Sinarum Philosophus, Paris 1687, folio; which containing a literal translation, with ciphers referring to the Chinese characters, and an excellent paraphrase, is the most useful yet published.

La Morale de Confucius, by P. Savouret, printed at Amsterdam 1682, and reprinted at Paris 1783, 12mo. contains an

abridged translation from the preceding work.

Melater has printed part of Tehing tse's Introduction to the Ta hio, with the pronunciation in the most southern Chinese dialect, under the title, Das Sinaische A B C, the Chinese Alphabet. Orientalisch, Indisch und Lust Gartner, Dresden 1692, 4to.

The Translation in Noel's Sincensis Imperii Libri Classici sex, Prague 1711, 4to. although not sufficiently exact, and intermingled with the commentary, is valuable for the prefaces, notes, &c. which are omitted in the French edition by the Abbé Pluquet, Paris 1784. 7 tom. 18mo.

Bayer has given the King Section in nearly illegible characters, with a good literal and free translation and notes, in the Museum Sinicum, tom. II. 237-258, and extracts, 131-133; and in Thesauri Epistolici Lacroziani, 3-58.

M. Le Clerc has also printed a translation of the King Section, but deviating so much from the original, as to entirely destroy the identity—Histoire de la Chine sous Yu le Grand et Confucius, t. 124-123, Besançon 1777. 2 tom. 4to.

Pere Cibot's translation, inserted in the first volume of Mémoires concernant les Chinois, sacrifices correctness to rhetoric; but the preface and notes are interesting. Three of the odes from the Chy King occurring in the Ta hio are very elegantly versified by Sir W. Jones, in his Works, vol. I. 368-371, and Asiatic Researches, II. 199-201.

The version furnished in the Rev. Mr. Morrison's interesting translations from

the Popular Literature of the Chinese, London 1812, Bro. is valuable for its general correctness and literality.

The translation of Mr. Marshman, appended to the *Clavis Sinica*, Serampore 1814, 4to. being accompanied by the Chinese text, a praxis, and references to the original authorities by Dr. Marshman, will be highly appreciated by Chinese students.

The edition from which the annexed translation was made is destitute of a commentary, but contains a specification of the erroneous and antiquated characters by Tehing chy and Tehing tse; those whose meaning is changed by changing the pronunciation, those is the citations which differ from the originals, and the synonyms of those whose signification is not sufficiently definite.

An edition similar to this was presented to Earl Spencer by the late Earl Macartney; one with Tehu hy's commentary, and a copious paraphrase, is in the Royal Society's library; and one or two copies are in the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

KING SECTION OF THE TA HIO.

The figures show the order of the Chinese characters.

The great sciences principles, consist
1 2 3 4
in illustrating reason, in renovating the
5 6 7 8 9 10
community, in dwelling in supreme good-
11 12 13 14 15

ness.

16 Know where to dwell, and then be de-

1 2 3 4 5

termined; be determined, and then you

6 7 8 9

may be tranquil; be tranquil, and then

10 11 12 13 14

you may be fixed; be fixed, and then you

15 16 17 18 19

may be contemplative; be contemplative,

20 21 22

and then you may attain supreme goodness.

23 24 25 26

Things have a beginning and an end;

1 2 3 4

transactions have a termination and a

5 6 7

commencement; to know which pre-

8 9 10

cedes and which follows, therefore ap-

11 12 13

proximates to reason.

14 15 16

Formerly he who desired to illustrate

1 2 3 4

reason in the empire, first governed his

5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

province, desiring to govern his province;

14 15 16 17 18 19

first regulated his family, desiring to

20 21 22 23 24

regulate his family; first renovated his

25 26 27 28 29 30 31

person, desiring to renovate his person;

32 33 34 35 36 37

first rectified his heart, desiring to recti-

38 39 40 41 42 43

fy his heart; first verified his inclina-

44 45 46 47 48 49 50

tions, desiring to verify his inclinations;

51 52 53 54 55

first perfected his knowledge. Perfect

56 57 58 59 60

knowledge is completely understanding

61 62 63

things.

64

Things are completely understood, and

1 2 3

then knowledge is perfected; know-

4 5 6 7

ledge is perfected, and then the inclina-

8 9 10 11

tions are verified; the inclinations are

12 13

verified, and then the heart is rectified;

14 15 16 17 18

the heart is rectified, and then the person

19 20 21 22 23

is renovated; the person is renovated,

24 25 26

and then the family is regulated; the

27 28 29 30

family is regulated, and then the province

31 32 33 34 35

is governed; the province is governed,

36 37 38

and then the empire is tranquilized.

39 40 41 42 43

From heaven's son (the Emperor) to

1 2 3 4 5 6

the commonalty of men alike are all, in

7 8 9 10 11 12

renovating the person is the beginning.

13 14 15 16

For his beginning to be disordered and

1 2 3 4

his end governed, is impossible. He that

5 6 7 8 9 10 11

attaches importance to what is unimpor-

12 13 14

tant, and he that considers unimportant

15 16 17 18

what is important, is not the Great Sel-

19 20 21 22

ence's possessor.

23 24

A SKETCH OF THE ISLAND OF BORNEO.

*By the late Dr. Leyden.**(Concluded from page 16.)*

OF PONTIANA.

In 1810 the imports at Pontiana on English ships amounted to 210,000 dollars of which there were 95 chests of opium, which averaged 1000 dollars per chest. The quantity of opium and piece goods imported by the Bugis, was probably much greater, but as they never submit to be searched, it cannot be accurately known. The Bugis at Bali and some other ports, are exempted from duties, and they are always anxious to avoid them in every port. Formerly the ports in the straits of Macassar, especially those on the Borneo side, as Coti and Passir, were chiefly supplied with opium, piece goods, iron and steel, from Pontiana and Sambas; a small quantity being supplied by Java and Riaw, and the returns, which were very rich, consisting chiefly of gold, wax, and bird's nests, found their way into Pontiana. These ports, however, have for some time been supplied from Pala Penang.

The China junks come to Pontiana in February, with China articles, and sail about the end of June, taking in return gold, bird's nests, sea-slug, fine camphor, wax, rattana, black-wood for making furniture, red-wood for dyeing, and sometimes opium, tin and other articles. As they cannot take their full return in rough produce, they are obliged to take a large amount in gold, though they always prefer produce, as there is a loss upon gold in China.

The Sultan of Pontiana has a regular disciplined force, but all the inhabitants are obliged to act as soldiers when necessity requires. The Malays and Bugis are always ready and willing to turn out for battle, and the Chinese are obliged to assist likewise in case of any emergency, though the Malays place little or no confidence in them. When an alarm has been given, the whole force of the place has repeatedly, as Mr. Burn asserts, turned out in half an hour or less, and the activity displayed on such occasions forms a striking contrast to the usual listlessness of a Malay town. They manufacture their own powder and shot at Pontiana.

The soil of Pontiana is low and marshy,

but the climate is healthy, and the only distemper from which they suffer is the small pox, which makes great havoc among them, as they are unacquainted with either inoculation or vaccination. Pontiana does not produce so much rice or fruit as the settlements of the interior, but this is only through the defect of cultivation. There is abundance of sea and river fish, and the Chinese raise great quantities of stock, especially hogs, which are both cheap and excellent in quality.

OF THE DAYAK.

THE Dayak are the most numerous class of inhabitants on the island of Borneo, they occupy nearly the whole of the interior, and are probably the aborigines of the island. They are divided into a great variety of tribes, which are independent of each other, and vary in dialect, but have a general resemblance in language, custom and manners. In the districts south and west they are generally denominated Dayak, in the north, Iliuan, and in the east, Tiru or Tedong. Perhaps, however, on more intimate investigation, some characteristic distinctions may be established between these races; at present we are warranted to consider them as the same original stock. The manners of the Dayak are characterized by some strange peculiarities and uncommon features of barbarism, but the spirit of these traits has never been elucidated, nor the system of religious or superstitious opinions with which they are connected, examined. Europeans have had very little opportunity of attending to the manners or habits of the Dayak; and the Malay, Bugis, or Arab traders, the only persons who are in the habit of frequenting the interior of Borneo, can give little account of the country, beyond mentioning the distance of one place from another in days' journey, and the different articles of trade which are to be procured at the different places. In the following sketch the authority followed with respect to the southern tribes is that of Radermacher, whose observations chiefly apply to the tribe of Banjar, named Bajan. With regard to the east and north, the chief au-

thorities are Dalrymple and Forrest, and with regard to the west the authority of Mr. Burn, who had not only the opportunity of consulting many traders of Pontiana, who were in the habit of visiting the interior, but had himself seen several hundreds of the tribes of Mampawa and Saugo, several of whom could converse in the Malay language.

In appearance the Dayak are fairer and handsomer than the Malays, they are of a more slender make, with higher foreheads and noses; their hair is long, straight, and coarse, generally cut short round their heads. The females are fair and handsome. Many of the Dayak have rough scaly scurf on their skin, like the *jakong* of the Malay peninsula. This they consider as an ornament, and are said to acquire it by rubbing the juice of some plant on their skin. The female slaves of this race which are found among the Malays have no appearance of it. The Dayak wear no clothes but a small wrapper round the loins, and many of them tattoo a variety of figures on their bodies. Their houses are formed of wood, dark, and devoid of windows, but often of such size that several families live together in the same house, sometimes amounting to the number of a hundred persons.

Though the Dayak are reckoned idolatrous by the Malays, it does not appear that the charge is well established. Wherever they are settled they cultivate a great quantity of rice; they in many places apply themselves assiduously to collect gold-dust, though in this occupation they are greatly inferior to the Chinese; and are generally found very useful in working the diamond mines. In some places too, they carry on a considerable trade in rattans and damar, which they collect from the forest. In their diet the Dayak are subject to few restrictions, eating hogs, and also many kinds of vermin, as rats and snakes. The arms of the Dayak are the sampit or blow-pipe, which has generally a small spear-head fixed at the top, and a large heavy iron knife or parang, which they sling in a wooden scabbard. They are very dexterous in throwing small poisoned arrows with the sampit, and are acquainted with the most deadly poisons, especially one which is produced from the juice of a tree* found in

Borneo and also in Java. In the construction of their boats and some of their utensils, the Dayak display considerable ingenuity. Few of them are acquainted with the use of fire-arms, except in the vicinity of Banjar, and the Malays are anxious to keep them in this ignorance.

In manners they are described as a mild and shaple people, and though their superstitious opinions occasion great enormities among them, yet it is admitted by the Moslems, that when any of them happen to be converted to that religion, they become exemplary for the propriety of their conduct.

In government they are regulated in their own villages, like the *jakong*, by the advice of the elders. In some places, however, they have their own chiefs, who possess a degree of authority analogous to that of the Malay Rajahs.

In regard to letters, it does not appear that they ever had any knowledge of them, and in consequence of this, it is impossible to trace their origin. Their own traditions on this head are represented as excessively wild and incoherent, but it does not appear that they have ever been collected. The Sulus have a notion, that the Idan of the north are descended from the Chinese, an opinion which seems merely to have originated from the fairness of their complexion. Dalrymple has mentioned one of the legends connected with this opinion (*Oriental Repository*, vol. i. page 559), which runs thus, "The Emperor of China sent a great fleet for the stone of a snake, which had its residence at Keeney Bulloo; the number of people landed was so great as to form a continued chain from the sea, and when the snake's stone was stolen, it was handed from one to another till it reached the boat, which immediately put off from the shore, and carried the prize to the junks, which immediately sailing, left all those who were ashore behind, though their dispatch was not enough to prevent the snake's pursuit, who came up with the junks and regained his treasure." This is not a tradition which can throw any light on the origin of the Dayak. It resembles a Malay fable about the snakes of Nagas, which figure nearly as much in the romances of the Malays as among those of the Hindus, among whom Nagas obviously signifies a mountaineer as well as a snake.

* An account of this celebrated vegetable poison will be found in *Asiatic Journal*, vol. ii. p. 17.

In religion the Dayak acknowledge the supremacy of the maker of the world, whom they term *Devata* or *Dewatta*, and to whom they address prayers as it's preserver. They hold particular kinds of birds in high veneration, and draw omens from the sounds which they utter and from their flights. One of the principal of these is a large species of white-headed kite, which preys on fish, snakes, and vermin. By some they are said to hold the sun and moon in particular veneration, and to worship them; but when Mr. Burn interrogated them on this point, they steadily denied it. In all their wars, journeys, and in short all matters of importance, they pay the utmost attention to the omens of birds, and sometimes too they endeavour to penetrate the secrets of futurity by consulting the entrails of birds. Their ceremonies of a religious kind are few, but many of them are dreadfully barbarous.

At the birth of a child, during the parturition they summon a conjuror, who is termed *Balian*, instead of a midwife, and who, instead of lending any assistance to the woman, beats a gong, and sings to it till the child is born.

With regard to their funeral ceremonies, the corpse is placed in a coffin, and remains in the house till the son, the father, or the nearest of blood, can procure or purchase a slave, who is beheaded at the time that the corpse is burnt, in order that he may become the slave of the deceased in the next world. The ashes of the deceased are then placed in an earthen urn, on which various figures are exhibited, and the head of the slave is dried and prepared in a peculiar manner with camphor and drugs, and deposited near it. It is said that this practice often induces them to purchase a slave guilty of some capital crime, at five fold it's value, in order that they may be able to put him to death on such occasions.

With respect to marriage, the most brutal part of their customs is, that nobody can be permitted to marry till he can present a human head of some other tribe to his proposed bride, in which case she is not permitted to refuse him. It is not, however, necessary that this should be obtained entirely by his own personal prowess: When a person is determined to go a head-hunting, as it is very often a very dangerous service, he consults with his friends

and acquaintances, who frequently accompany him, or send their slaves along with him. The head-hunter then proceeds with his party in the most cautious manner to the vicinity of the villages of another tribe, and lies in ambush till they surprize some heedless unsuspecting wretch, who is instantly decapitated. Sometimes too they surprize a solitary fisherman in a river or on the shore, who instantly undergoes the same fate. When the hunter returns the whole village is filled with joy, and old and young, men and women, hurry out to meet him, and conduct him with the sound of brazen cymbals, dancing in long lines to the house of the female he admires, whose family likewise comes out to meet him with dances, and provide him a seat, and give him meat and drink. He still holds the bloody head in his hand, and puts part of the food into its mouth, after which the females of the family come, and receive the head from him, which they hang up to the ceiling over the door. The betrothing of the bride then takes place, when the husband must present her with one or more slaves, a couple of cloths, and an earthen urn or pitcher adorned with figures. On the day of the marriage ceremony, the bride and the bridegroom are both dressed very fine in their manner, and a feast is held in each of their houses. The bridegroom comes in state to the house of the bride, where one of the friends receives him at the door, and streaks him with the blood of a cock; and also streaks the bride with the blood of a hen. When the blood spreads too white, it is reckoned a bad omen. The parties then join their bloody hands, and the ceremony concludes with another feast.

If a man's wife die, he is not permitted to make proposals of marriage to another, till he has provided another head of a different tribe, as if to revenge the death of his deceased wife. The heads procured in this manner they preserve with great care, and sometimes consult in divination. The religious opinions connected with this practice are by no means correctly understood. Some assert that they believe that every person whom a man kills in this world, becomes his slave in the next. The Malay, it is said, think, that the entrance into paradise is over a long tree which serves for a bridge, over which it is im-

possible to pass without the assistance of a slave slain in this world. Some of the Idman of the north reckon paradise to be situated at the top of Kialbelu, and guarded by a fiery dog, that seizes on all virgins as they attempt to pass.

The Idmanis are religious observers of oaths. They have a religious form likewise, by which they adopt strangers into their tribes. They pronounce a certain form of words, and then cut a rattan; the person to be adopted does the same, after which he and all his relations are considered as adopted. They generally massacre all prisoners of war, the chief striking the first stroke. When they take a hostile chief prisoner, they preserve his whole body with camphor, with his arms extended, and place cowries in the sockets of his eyes.

The practice of stealing heads causes frequent wars among the different tribes of the Idman. Many persons never can obtain a head, in which case they are generally despised by the warriors and the women. To such a height it is carried, however, that a person who had obtained eleven heads, has been seen by Mr. Burn, and he pointed out his son, a young lad, who had procured three.

The Dayak do not practise polygamy.

When a married woman commits adultery, the husband wipes off his disgrace by murdering one, two, or three of his slaves, and sometimes chastises the unfaithful wife with blows. When a man, of his own accord, wishes to separate from his wife, he resigns her clothes and ornaments, and pays her besides a forfeit of 20, 25, or 30 Spanish dollars, after which he may marry another. The Dayak have some vestiges of orism among them. When charges of theft occur, they take a pot and put into it some ashes of a particular kind, and taking two copper pice, one in the name of the accuser and the other of the accused, and placing them on a stick athwart the pot, after certain incantations, they reverse them into the pot and decide the process in favour of the party whose pice is most whitened.

Before the Dayak engage in any journey, war, head-hunting, or indeed any matter of importance, they endeavour to procure omens from the kites, and invite them by screaming songs, and scattering rice before them. If these birds take their flight in the direction they wish to go, it is regarded as a favourable omen, if they take another direction they reckon it is unfavourable, and delay the business till the omens appear more favourable.

OPINIONS OF BHASKARA,

RESPECTING

THE GLOBE AND THE ATTRACTION OF THE EARTH.

Bhaskara Acharya * the most celebrated astronomer of the Hindus, was born in a city of the Dekan, in the year of Salivahana, 1036, which corresponds with the year 1114, of the christian era. He was the author of several treatises of which the *Lilavati* and the *Bija Ganita*, relating to arithmetic, geometry, and algebra, and the *Siromani*, an astronomical treatise, are accounted the most valuable authorities in those sciences which India possesses. The *Siromani* is delivered in two sections, the *Gola-Adhyaya*, or the Lecture on the Globe, and the *Ganita Adhyaya*, or the Lecture on Numbers as

applied to Astronomy. The following extract from Dr. Taylor's translation of the *Lilavati*, published at Bombay, appears to contain a summary of the arguments used in the latter section in proof of the globular form of the earth and of the doctrine of gravity. They will be considered extremely curious as exhibiting the train of reasoning by which the Hindu was brought to the conclusions of Sir Isaac Newton. Nor would the researches of the antiquary be uninteresting which might determine whether these conceptions originated in the mind of Bhaskara, or whether we must carry our attention back to the capacities of a remoter and, perhaps, undefinable period.

"This globe which is formed of earth,

* Bhaskara Acharya (Son-teacher) is evidently a title and may be translated teacher of astronomy.

air, water, space, and fire, and which is surrounded by the planets, stands firm in the midst of space by its own power, and has no support.

This globular shaped world has no support, but stands firm in space by its own power.

I shall now answer the objections which have been brought from its being affirmed in the Purānas that the world has a support.

If this world has a material support, then that support must have something else to support it, and this second support must also be supported, and so on; but at last something must be supposed to stand by its own power; and why should not this power be ascribed to this world, which is one of the eight visible forms of the deity.

As the sun and fire in their own nature possess heat, the moon coldness, water fluidity, stones hardness, and the air motion, so is the earth in its own nature immovable; for different bodies possess different powers.

The earth has an attractive power, by which it draws towards itself any heavy body in the air and which body has then the appearance of falling; but where could this earth fall which is surrounded by space?

This attractive power of the earth shews why things situated at the lower part, or at the sides, do not fall from its surface.

The Buddhists observing the motion of the wheel of the constellations, concluded that the earth could have no support; but having never observed any heavy body stationary in empty space, they suppose that the earth is continually falling downwards, though this is not perceived, as the motion of a ship is not perceived by the passengers. They imagine that there are two suns, two

† That is, as seen at the north pole, where the Gods are said to reside.

moons, two zodiacs, and that these rise at alternate corners. That is, they suppose, that two suns, two moons, and 56 constellations move round Meru, which is four cornered, these planets rising at alternate corners.

To this opinion I object, that if the earth is continually falling downwards, an arrow, or any thing thrown into the air, could never reach it again. Should it be said that the descent of the earth is slow, I reply, that this is not the case, for the earth being the heaviest body, its descent would be more rapid than that of the arrow.

Neither can the earth be like a mirror, as they suppose. Were it so, why is not the sun, which is one hundred thousand yojan high, seen by men in the same manner as by the Gods? If the intercreation of Meru causes night, why is not Meru itself seen? Besides, Meru lies north, whereas the sun rises to the southward of east; instead of which, if it rises when it comes to the side of Meru, it ought to rise north of east.

The level appearance which the earth presents to us is owing to its magnitude, for the 100th part of the circumference appears level; therefore as the sight of man extends only to a short distance, the earth appears to be a plain.

From Lanka, the commencement of latitude, to Ujein, is the 16th part of the earth's circumference.

People always suppose that they are uppermost, and the others are below them; that those on the sides stand horizontally, and those below with their heads downwards, as the shadow of a man is seen in water.

The earth's circumference is 4967 yojanas (4 coss); its diameter is 1581 $\frac{1}{2}$; the convex superficies 7853034 yojanas.

THE INGENIOUS TRIAL.

A TALE.

A Jeweller, who carried on an extensive traffic, and supplied the deficiency of one country by the superfluities of another, leaving his home with a valuable assortment of diamonds, for a distant region, took with him his son, and a young slave whom he had purchased in his infancy,

and had brought up more like an adopted child than a servant. They performed their intended journey, and the merchant disposed of his commodities with great advantage; but while preparing to return, he was seized by a pesential disorder, and died suddenly, in the metropolis of a

foreign prince; this accident inspired the ungrateful slave with a wish to possess his master's treasures; and relying on the total ignorance of strangers, and the kindness every where shewn him by the Jeweller, he declared himself the son of the deceased, and took charge of his property. The true heir, of course, denied his pretensions, and solemnly avowed himself to be the only son of the defunct, who had long before purchased his antagonist as a slave. This contest produced various opinions. It happened that the slave was a young man of comely person, and polished manners; while the Jeweller's son was ill-favoured by nature, and still more injured in his education by the indulgence of his parents. This superiority operated, in the minds of many, to support the claims of the former; but since no certain evidence could be produced on either side, it became necessary to refer the dispute to a court of law. There, however, from a total want of proofs, nothing could be done. The magistrate declared his inability to decide on unsupported assertions, in which each party was equally positive. This caused a report of the case to be made to the prince, who, having heard the particulars, was also confounded, and at an utter loss how to decide the question. At length, a happy thought occurred to the chief of the

judges, and he engaged to ascertain the real heir. The two claimants being summoned before him, he ordered them to stand behind a curtain, prepared for the occasion, and to project their heads through two openings: when after hearing their several arguments, he would cut off the head of him who should be proved a slave. This they readily assented to; the one from a reliance on his honesty, the other from a confidence in the impossibility of detection. Accordingly, each taking his place as ordered, thrust his head through a hole in the curtain. An officer stood in front, with a drawn scimitar in his hand, and the judge proceeded to the examination. After a short debate, the judge cried out, "Enough, enough, strike off the villain's head!" and the officer, who watched the moment, leaped between the two youths so suddenly, and unexpectedly, that the impostor, startled at the brazened weapon, hastily drew back his head, while the Jeweller's son, animated by conscious security, stood unmoved. The judge immediately decided for the latter, and ordered the fraudulent slave to be taken into custody to receive the punishment due to his diabolical ingratitude; while the court resounded with shouts of applause at *the ingenious trial*.

AN ACCOUNT

OF

A RHINOCEROS HUNT IN INDIA.

RHINOCEROS hunting has I believe, seldom been painted, though I have known several sportsmen who have had good opportunities of doing so; perhaps therefore, an account of a day lately passed in this noble but dangerous diversion, may afford some gratification to your sporting readers. On the 25th ult., our Shekarries (or huntamen), whom we had sent for information, brought us intelligence of a herd of seven or eight rhinoceros having taken up their abode in a large swamp in a village near Haragar, in the Nepal territory—on reaching the spot with our elephants, seven in number, and our shooting apparatus, we found that either side of the lake for about two hundred

yards was clothed with glorious jungle or brushwood for every kind of savage game; forming a cover of nearly ten feet in height. We had seven guns, chiefly double barrelled; five of the latter four ounce rifles. Soon after our party (four in number) had entered the jungle, the piping of the elephants, and the prints of rhinoceros' feet, shewed our game to be near; and indeed in less than a few minutes we started two young ones about the size of a full grown mch-ghee (a species of elk) and not unlike that animal in colour. The first fire killed one, and wounded the other severely, which, notwithstanding went off at a smart elk trot, howling in a most hideous manner. The

old ones were soon collected round us by the cries of their young, and three males of monstrous size, and frightful appearance, charged our line with the utmost impetuosity—two of our elephants gave way, receiving the charge on their hinder parts, and were instantly upset. Those that stood firm were not knocked down, but staggered several paces by the shock; my elephant was one that gave way, and my situation was far from laughable. The elephant often attempted to rise, but was as often laid flat by his antagonist, and at length with such force that I was thrown several yards into the lake, in a state of utter stupefaction—luckily falling on some willows I was saved from drowning. I was not sorry, on recovery, to find myself out of reach of the horn of my furious enemy, and of the shots of my friends, who, despairing of my escape, fired without ceremony. Their balls struck the monster's body in several places without producing any effect—though from four ounce rifles—at last a lucky one broke a large flake from his horn, and caused him to make off, turning through the thickets with astonishing strength and swiftness. We traced his footsteps for some miles, when being convinced that he had taken to the forest, we returned to look after the others, determined to search for him on a future day. On our way back, we found the young one we had wounded in the morning lying dead; both must have been very

young, for their horns were scarcely perceptible, and no scales appeared in their breasts or shoulders. It was now past noon, and we had little hopes of finding the others—when, on rounding a point of the lake, we roused them again, and after a chase of more than three hours, killed two, a male and female—they were not so bold now as we had reason to expect. They seemed to have lost their courage with their leader to whom they were very inferior in size, but still their dimensions astonished us not a little; the largest of them was above six feet high, and stronger in proportion than any elephant I ever saw; the day was too far spent to admit of our taking a sketch of them, at which we were much vexed, for hitherto I believe, they have been very unfavourably represented. No elephants but males of superior courage should be employed in this desperate sport. We have another wild animal in this neighbourhood as little known as the rhinoceros. The natives consider it of the elk kind, but it has no characteristic of this or any of the species of deer I have seen or read of—the horns of the male are remarkably thick and short—in every other respect they resemble more an English brindled bull. They are exceedingly shy and solitary—seldom seen but on a bare inaccessible rock.

Camp, N.E. Frontier,
May, 1815.

DESCRIPTION

OF A

NEW AND SINGULAR PLANT.

Name.

The Bengal name is *Baram Chandali*.

Genus.

It is similar in generic character to the *Hedyarum* of Linnaeus, and may be ranked under that genus.—

Species.

Hedyarum Moveni! or an *Aeschynomene Moveni*!

Root.

The root is biennial, consisting of long linear fibres with few branches.

Stem.

This shrub generally divides nigh the

root into several (3 to 7) smooth stems, 3 to 4 feet high, and not thicker than a finger, sending off alternate, slender, virgate branches, covered with green smooth bark.

Leaves.

The leaves arise from the stems and branches at one or two inches distance, alternate and ternate, with a hairy petiole, one or two inches long, and two erect lanceolate stipulae. The lobes are oval, smooth, pale green on the back, and the middle surface covered with a pale bloom, above. The middle lobe is three or four inches

long and one broad. The winged lobes are about one inch long and narrow, with short petiole. The lobes have small stipulae at their bases. In the lower leaves one or both winged lobes are frequently wanting.

Flowers.

The flowers are of the papilionaceous kind, small, yellow, standing by pairs, upon long axillary and terminating spikes: the spikes and pods are covered with glutinous bullated hairs.

Calyx.

The involucre of the spike is an ovate, acute, concave, deciduous leaf, each embracing two flowers.—The empalement from a green quadrifid, sub-bilabiate tube, becomes of a quadrangular, bellshape, purple, and diaphanous.

Petals.

The standard is subrotund, scarce emarginated, with converging sides.—The wings are obovate, shorter than the keel.—The keel is obovate, compressed, as long as the standard, and open below.

Filaments.

Nine united almost to the top, and one separate, five divisions short and ovate, five alternate, a little longer and cylindrical.—The anthers are oblong and large.

Pistil.

The germen is linear, compressed, and as long as the filaments.—The style is subulate and ascending. The stigma obtuse and pubescent.

Legume.

The pod is about two inches long, compressed narrow, a little incurved, emarginate at the joints in the inferior suture.

Seeds.

Ten compressed, reniform, small, shining black or grey, with large, winged, emarginate, white eyes.

Place.

In the gardens of Dacca in Bengal.

Soil.

Wet, red clay.

Time.

The seeds scatter in November, and the plant flowers in September following.

Motion and Sleep.

In the day the middle lobe of the leaf is horizontally extended. In the night it is in-

flected, touching the stem or branch.—The wings of the leaves are in continual motion all day, either up and down, or in an oval or circular direction, which they perform by twisting their petioles. The circuit of their motion is regularly performed in the space of two minutes: the motion downwards is quicker, and often by interrupted jerks, but the motion upwards is uniform: the two wings are generally moving in opposite directions: the motion is continued for some time after sun set, even when the branch is cut off, and if the branch is placed in water, a languid motion will continue for a day or more: if the motion of a lobe is stopped for some time, it still resumes its former motion whether up or down, whenever the obstacle is removed. When the leaves are agitated by a strong wind, the motion of the lobes ceases, which shows that one motion may be substituted for the other, and that free motion of the leaves of plants is necessary and salutary.

Conjecture.

Although this plant shews no irritability to the touch, yet it has a singular and striking analogy to animals, in labouring all day, and resting or sleeping all night.—That determinate motion after the branch is cut off, is similar to the motion of the hearts of animals after they are cut out, and probably, the design of nature is the same in both, to promote the circulation or propulsion of the fluids; when plants lose their leaves, they seem to exist only in the same dormant state as the sleeping animals, without receiving increase: in this plant the diurnal motion ceases as soon as the process of fructification is finished, and the plant gradually dies to the stems or roots.

Utility.

It is no wonder that this strange plant should become an object of superstition, among an illiterate people; on their day called Sunichar (Saturday) they cut off two lobes at the instant they approach together, and beat them up with the tongue of an owl: with this composition the lover touches his favourite mistress, to make her comply with his wishes.

THE CONGO EXPEDITION.

We have the painful duty to record the failure of the expedition to explore the river Congo, the death of Capt. Tuckey the commander; of all the scientific men and others. The journals of Captain Tuckey and the gentlemen in the scientific departments are, we understand, highly interesting and satisfactory, as far as they go; and we believe they extend considerably beyond the first rapids or cataract. An anxious zeal and over-eagerness to accomplish the objects of the expedition, and to acquire all the information that could possibly be obtained, seem to have actuated every one, from the lamented commander to the common seaman and private marine, and led them to attempt more than the human constitution was able to bear.

It appears that they arrived at the mouth of the Congo about the 3d of July, and leaving the transport (which only accompanied them an inconsiderable distance), they proceeded in the sloop (which was built purposely to draw little water) up the river, to the extent of one hundred and twenty miles, when her progress, and even that of her boats, was stopped by insuperable difficulties, principally, we believe, by the rapids, which they describe as impassable. Determining still on the further prosecution of the undertaking, the men were landed, and it was not until they had marched one hundred and fifty miles (being one hundred and twenty more than any white person had been before) over a barren and exceedingly mountainous country, after experiencing the greatest privations from the want of water, and being entirely exhausted by fatigue, that they gave up the attempt. Hope enabled many of them to retrace their route, and regain the vessel, but alas! nature had been completely worn out in most of them, for I understand twenty-five out of fifty-five died twenty-four hours after their return, comprehending all the scientific part of the expedition; and I believe only eight on board are now in a state to work the vessel; but as their chief want seems to be nourishment, it is to be hoped the others will soon be brought round. Suspensions are entertained that many died by poison administered by the blacks, but this perhaps may be regarded as an idle notion.

We subjoin a list of the gentlemen deceased—

Captain Tuckey, commander of the expedition, 3d of October.

Lieut. Hawkey, lieutenant of the Congo.

Mr. Professor Smith, botanist, from Christiana, Norway.

Mr. Tudor, Comparative Anatomist.

Mr. Cranch, collector of objects of Natural History.

Mr. Galway, a friend of Capt. Tuckey, who volunteered from pure love of science.

Mr. Eyre, the Purser.

Mr. Fitzmaurice, formerly master, having succeeded in consequence of the deaths of the captain and lieutenant, has sailed with the Congo and Dorothy to Bahis.

We feel a mournful pleasure in communicating the following letter, from Captain Tuckey to a friend in London, written whilst he was preparing to proceed by land.

*"Banga Cooloo Yoffella, Aug. 20, 1816,
(ten miles above Muarwell's Chart.)"*

"My dear Sir,

"I have at least reached the obstruction that prevents the farther progress of the boats, the river being filled with rocks, for upwards of fifteen miles, and the current running over them with a (great) velocity, precludes all idea of getting a course up it. The country is besides so mountainous, that it is equally impracticable to convey a boat by land.

"I am therefore about to proceed with thirty men, as far as I can by land. I can gain no information from the natives, of the course or nature of the river higher up, so thus I go on feeling my way in the dark. Provisions are so scarce among the natives that I carry every thing with me, which is the greatest bar to my progress. Our passage out was terribly long, owing both to the lightness of the winds, the current, and the bad sailing of the vessels. The diary of our route might be useful to you, and I have no doubt of Captain Hurd's willingness to let you see it.

"I beg my best compliments to your lady and Mrs. Jolliffe, they would laugh to see me like a captain of a banditti, in a cavern lighted by a candle, stuck in a bayonet, and surrounded by muskets, and dirty soldiers and sailors, writing this scrawl on my hat, placed on my knee. The climate is however so good, and the

nights so pleasant, that we feel no inconvenience from our bivouac in the open air.

"I beg you to believe me,

"My dear Sir,

"Yours very respectfully,

"J. H. TUCKEY."

"J. Horsburgh, Esq."

In concluding this melancholy account, we must not fail to notice as a very emphatic circumstance, that Captain Tuckey, who commanded the expedition, has left a

widow and four young children, the eldest not ten years old, and the youngest born since his father's departure for Africa.

Captain Tuckey, our readers will scarcely need to be reminded, was an author of very considerable merit. We do not know that we could point out a more useful, amusing, and instructive work in its department of knowledge, than his compilation of Maritime Geography, published a short while before he left England to return no more.

POETRY.

To the Editor.

SIR,—Oblige me by inserting the accompanying lines. The fair one for whose perusal they are intended, will know their author under the signature of

ROMEO.

Oh! thou whose love inspiring air

Delights! yet gives a thousand woes;

My days decline in dark despair,

My nights have lost their soft repose.

Ah! lovely——let pity move

Thy heart to soothe the pangs I feel,

Still must I breathe my ardent love,

While others to thy beauties kneel.

Though theirs be now each pleasing art,

With fortune's smiles unknown to me,

I once might boast a simple heart

In love with innocence and thee.

FROM BROUGHTON'S HINDOO POETRY.

Her forehead some fair moon, her brows
a bow,

Love's pointed darts her piercing eye-
beams glow;

Her breath adds fragrance to the morning
air,

Her well turned neck as polished ivory
fair;

Her teeth pomegranate seeds, her smiles
soft lightnings are,

Her feet light leaves of lotus on the lake,
When with the passing breeze they gently

shake;

Her movements graceful as the swan's that
laves,

His snowy plumage in the rippling waves;
Such, godlike youth! I've seen, a maid

so fair,

Than gold more bright, more sweet than
dewer-fed air.

In the above little poem, an old woman is supposed to describe to Kunya, (Krishna) the charms of a nymph, who like all her companions was a candidate for his notice. The poet has indulged his fancy in particularising her several attractions;

and though it would scarcely be deemed a compliment, by a lover in Europe, to compare his mistress's smiles to lightnings, yet they who have witnessed the pale beautiful lightning of a tropical evening, will feel the truth and delicacy of the comparison. The smile of the lotus is not less just; whose velvet leaf always floats on the surface of the water, seeming scarcely to rest upon it.

AN HINDUSTANNI RECHTA, OR ANATORY EFFUSION IN ENGLISH VERSE.

Ah! who hath from me torn my love?

Whose words so soft and sweetly flow,

Who fondly still my heart to move,

In soothing ever shared my woe.

To whom shall I in anguish mourn?

Who now will hear my piteous sigh?

Ah! would the lordly youth return,

Whose form majestic gladdens the eye!

Oh! absence! why inflict such smart?

Pangs such as these I cannot bear;

Oh! though he come to pierce my heart,

His presence still that heart would cheer.

Who hath not seen the dark abyss?

Then let him come and view thine eyes;

Or, mark how far, oh far from bliss,

What clouds o'er all my nights arise.

Thus ever, ever drown'd in tears,

Preserving, ay, a pearly store;

The world with all it's wealth appears

To me a scene that charms no more.

FROM THE GULISTAN OF SADI.

A fellow distress'd with a pain in his eye,
Had recourse to a farrier some balm to
apply;

But his skill to the four-footed being
confined,

The cure for a horse made this biped quite
blind;

When upbraided, the farrier replied with
a jeer,

If you were not an ass, pray why came
you here?

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

Statements respecting the East India College, with an Appeal to Facts, in Refutation of the Charges lately brought against it, in the Court of Proprietors. By the Rev. T. R. Malthus, Professor of History and Political Economy in the East-India College, Hertfordshire, and late Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge. 8vo. Pp. 105. London. 1817.

THIS publication made its appearance in the interval between the discussions which took place at the East-India House on the 18th Dec. and the 8th of January, relative to the Company's Civil College in Hertfordshire. On a subject of such deep importance as the education of those who are to be entrusted with the government of British India, it is most desirable that clear and impartial views should be entertained. By means of the daily prints, the widest circulation has been given to statements unfavourable to the institution. Justice demands that the other side of the question should be patiently and dispassionately heard: and as we have in another part of the present number inserted an account of the debates above alluded to, we feel it likewise to be our duty to put the public in possession of the arguments and facts which have been advanced in vindication of the college in the very able and luminous production now before us. We shall accordingly lay before our readers as full an abstract of it as our limits will allow.

The object of Mr. Malthus in coming before the public is stated in the Preface:—

The following statements, with the exception of the last head, were written some time since, on account of a rumour then prevailing of charges being mediated in the Court of Proprietors, which I thought were likely to be founded in an ignorance of the real state of the college;—of what it had done, and what it was doing towards the accomplishment of the specific objects for which it was founded.

Asiatic Journal.—No. 14.

The silence of the Court of Proprietors on this subject, the quiet and good order of the college during the last year, and a great reluctance on my own part to appear before the public on such an occasion, without a very strong necessity, withheld me from publishing. But it is impossible to be silent, under the uncontradicted imputations brought forward in the Court of Proprietors, on the 18th of December, when I know them to be unfounded. I no longer hesitate, therefore, to send what I had written to the press, with the addition of a more specific refutation of the charges brought against the college, in the Court of Proprietors and elsewhere, at the present moment.

He then proceeds to observe, that no step should be taken towards the alteration or the destruction of the existing establishment, without thoroughly well considering every part of the subject, the whole of which he resolves into the following questions: and the answers which he suggests to those questions "are intended to furnish some materials for the determination of the important points to which they refer."

I. What are the qualifications at present necessary for the civil service of the East-India Company, in the administration of their Indian territories?

II. Has any deficiency in those qualifications been actually experienced in such a degree as to be injurious to the service in India?

III. In order to secure the qualifications required for the service of the Company, is an appropriate establishment necessary?—and should it be of the nature of a school, or a college?

IV. Should such an establishment be in England or in India? or should there be an establishment in both countries?

V. Does it appear, that the college actually established in Hertfordshire is upon a plan calculated to supply that part of the appropriate education of the civil servants of the Company which ought to be completed in Europe?

VI. Are the disturbances which have taken place in the East-India College to be attributed to any radical and necessary evils inherent in its constitution and discipline; or to adventitious and temporary causes, which are likely to be removed?

VII. Are the more general charges which have lately been brought against

the college in the Court of Proprietors founded in truth? or are they capable of a distinct refutation, by an appeal to facts?

The work itself is accordingly divided into seven sections, in which the above questions are, respectively considered.

The first section consists wholly of a quotation from the "Minute in Council" of the Marquis Wellesley, dated August 18, 1800, containing the reasons which induced him to found a collegiate institution at Fort William. We shall insert only the concluding paragraph of this extract, which exhibits a masterly view of the duties to be discharged by the civil servants of the Company, in the present state of India, and is quite decisive with regard to the qualifications required for that service.

"The civil servants of the East-India Company, therefore, can no longer be considered as the agents of a *commercial concern*: they are, in fact, the ministers and officers of a *powerful sovereign*: they must now be viewed in that capacity with a reference not to their nominal, but to their real occupations. They are required to discharge the functions of magistrates, judges, ambassadors, and governors of provinces, in all the complicated and extensive relations of those sacred trusts and exalted stations, and under peculiar circumstances, which greatly enhance the solemnity of every public obligation, and the difficulty of every public charge. Their duties are those of statesmen in every other part of the world; with no other characteristic differences than the obstacles opposed by an unfavourable climate, a foreign language, the peculiar usages and laws of India, and the manners of its inhabitants."

The second section contains further copious extracts from the same minute of August 18th, 1800. The result is stated in the following decisive language of the Marquis Wellesley:—

"It must be admitted that the great body of the civil servants in Bengal is not at present sufficiently qualified to discharge the duties of the several arduous stations in the administration of this empire; and that it is particularly deficient in the judicial, fiscal, financial, and political branches of the government.

"The state of the civil services of Madras and Bombay is still more defective than that of Bengal."

The above statement is powerfully confirmed by Mr. Edmonstone, who in his speech at the public disputation held at the College of Fort William on the 27th July 1815, strongly notices the former defects in the education of the civil servants. The same enlightened person likewise adverts in his address, to the argument in favour of the sufficiency of the old system, founded on the progressive power and prosperity of the British dominion in India: an argument the value of which he remarks will be greatly diminished by taking into calculation the advantages which have probably been lost by the defective qualifications of the Company's servants under that former system. P. 20, 21.

To these statements and inferences, another consideration of the greatest importance and truth is added by Mr. Malthus himself; viz: that although circumstances rarely fail to generate the qualifications requisite for the purposes of military acquisition, and for the very highest departments of government, they never can be expected to produce a full and regular supply of such functionaries as are necessary for the internal good government of an immense population. Nothing but an improved system of education can provide, in adequate abundance, the acquired knowledge, the cultivated intellect, the habit of industry and application demanded for these great purposes:—Such an education therefore, was by no means "an imaginary and theoretical, but a real and practical want; a want which, in some way or other required unquestionably to be supplied." P. 23.

In the third section is discussed the question whether an appropriate seminary is required for the education of the civil servants, and whether it should be in the

nature of a school or a college? As these are points on which the public opinion has been much divided, it will be proper that Mr. M. should be heard somewhat at length on this part of the inquiry.

In the first place it is obvious that neither our public schools or universities could provide the requisite instruction in the Asiatic languages. The specific wants of the service, therefore, evidently pointed to some appropriate institution: and if so, Mr. Malthus contends most powerfully for the propriety of its assuming a collegiate form.

At the time that the establishment in Hertfordshire was founded, the plan of general education projected by the Marquis Wellesley at the college in Calcutta had been given up, and the lectures were confined exclusively to the oriental languages. It was necessary, therefore, with a view to the qualifications acknowledged to be required in the service, to commence a plan of more general study in England; and for this purpose a school was instituted.

At a school which the boys would leave at an early age, little more could be learnt with advantage than at the usual seminaries of the country. If the age of proceeding to India was in general not later than sixteen, there would certainly be ample time for the acquisition of the oriental languages in that country before a writer could be employed, or at least, before he ought to be employed, in any official situation beyond that of copying-clerk; and the advantage which he would gain by commencing the oriental languages at school would be so trifling as not nearly to counterbalance the time employed on them.

It will hardly be contended, that boys under the age of sixteen are fit to commence that course of general reading which may be considered as appropriate to their future destination; and an attempt to introduce such a system would inevitably occasion the complete sacrifice of classical studies, with scarcely a possibility of substituting any thing in their stead but that miserable education, so strongly reprobated by Lord Wellesley.

With regard to conduct,—the strict discipline and constant superintendence of a school would be but a bad preparation for the entire independence, and complete freedom from all restraint, which would await them on their arrival at Calcutta; and as long as they continue to proceed to India at the age of school-boys, whether they are taken from an appropriate esta-

blishment, or from the common schools of the country, nothing is done towards removing or mitigating the dangers arising from this cause.

If to these considerations be added the objections which have been made to an appropriate establishment for India, as tending to generate something like an Indian caste (objections which might have some weight if the exclusive education commenced as early as twelve or thirteen), it may safely be concluded that any expenditure of the Company in an *appropriate school* would not only be entirely wasted, but would probably be the means of giving them servants of less powerful minds, and inferior general abilities, than if they had been taken promiscuously from the common schools of the country.

To accomplish the particular object proposed some institution was required, which was adapted to form the understandings of persons above the age of mere boys, where a more liberal system of discipline might be introduced; and where, instead of being kept to their studies solely by the fear of immediate observation and punishment, they might learn to be influenced by the higher motives of the love of distinction and the fear of disgrace, and to depend for success upon their own diligence and self-control; upon the power of regulating their own time and attention; and on habits of systematic and persevering application, when out of the presence of their teachers. Nothing but an institution approaching in some degree to a college, and possessing some degree of college liberty, could either generate such habits, or properly develop the different characters of the young persons educated in it; and mark with sufficient precision the industrious and the indolent, the able and the deficient, the well-disposed and the turbulent. Nothing, in short, but an institution at which the students would remain till eighteen or nineteen, could be expected properly to prepare them for the acquisition of those high qualifications, which had been stated from the best authority to be necessary for a very large portion of the civil servants of the Company, in order to enable them to discharge their various and important duties with credit to themselves and advantage to the service.

It was to be expected that the jealousy of patronage, and the dread of expense, would greatly weaken the effect of these obvious and forcible considerations, and would determine many to prefer a school to a college, if it were necessary to chuse between the two

evils. The early conclusion of a scholastic education, and the early commencement of the career in India, would remove much of the objection on the score of expense, and parents would presume that the terrors of the birch would enforce such discipline, that there would be but little danger of the loss of an appointment. "In this however" (Mr. M. observes) "they would probably find themselves mistaken."

Birch supports discipline, only because it is itself supported by the fear of expulsion: remove this fear, and the effect of the rod will soon cease. In almost all cases, the physical force is on the side of the governed; and few youths of sixteen would submit to be flogged if they did not know that immediate expulsion would be the consequence of their refusal. If the East-India Company had an establishment for the education of boys from thirteen to sixteen, there is great reason to believe that without the usual gradation of ages from nine and ten upwards, and with any hesitation in resorting to the punishment of expulsion on all the usual occasions, it would scarcely be possible to enforce proper obedience; and the rod itself would probably be one of the principal causes of resistance and rebellion.

A school therefore, besides excluding at once the great object in view—an education fitted for the higher offices of the government—seemed to present no one intelligible advantage over a college, but that of diminishing, in a smaller degree, the patronage of the directors. This advantage, to the honour of the court, was not regarded, in comparison of the advantages which their Indian territories might derive from the improved education of their civil servants; and a college was determined upon.

Our limits will not allow us to follow Mr. M. through the inquiry, which he has conducted with such consummate ability, in the fourth section. It appears to us, however, that he has succeeded most fully in demonstrating, that, on the whole, the present system of education in the two establishments, at Hertford and at Calcutta, compared with a regular university course in India, is "much more economical, much more efficient with regard to general knowledge, and exposed to much

"fewer difficulties with regard to discipline, and to personal dissipation and extravagance."—P. 45.

The 5th section exhibits in detail the whole system of discipline and instruction at the existing college in England. We should most gladly present the whole of it to the public if it were not too long for insertion. With regard to the instruction, it appears that the lectures are so conducted as to require previous preparation, and to encourage most effectually, habits of industry and application. They embrace the subjects of Classical Literature, the Oriental Languages, the Elements of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, the Laws of England, General History, and Political Economy. Public examinations take place twice a year in all these departments, at which emulation and industry are excited by the award of medals, prizes, and honorary distinctions. The result of these arrangements may be fairly estimated by the following declaration of Mr. M. which we presume nothing would have induced him to hazard but the fullest confidence of its accuracy.

There are four or five of the professors thoroughly conversant with university examinations, who can take upon themselves to affirm that they have never witnessed a greater proportion of various and successful exertion in the course of their academical experience than has appeared at some of the examinations at the East-India college.

However, as the college has been established ten years, it will naturally be asked, have the beneficial effects of it been practically perceived and acknowledged in India? On this point the most unexceptionable testimony is produced relative to the conduct, character, and attainments of those whom the college has sent forth.

The following is the language of Lord Minto, who, in 1810, after noticing particularly some students

who had greatly distinguished themselves, adds,

"It is with peculiar pleasure that I do a further justice to the Hertford college, by remarking, that the official reports and returns of our college will shew the students who have been translated from Hertford to Fort William to stand honourably distinguished for regular attendance,—for obedience to the statutes and discipline of the college,—for orderly and decorous demeanour,—for moderation in expense, and consequently in the amount of their debt;—and, in a word, for those decencies of conduct which denote men well born, and characters well trained. I make this observation with the more satisfaction, as I entertain an earnest wish to find it proved that the preliminary tuition and general instruction afforded to the succeeding generations of the Company's servants at Hertford will be found of more *extensive* (I should be disposed to say, more *valuable*) influence even for India, than a greater or smaller degree of proficiency in a language or two of the East can prove at that early period."

In 1812 the following passage occurs in a letter from the college council of Fort William to the Governor General in Council, dated December 29.

"We take the liberty of repeating in this place the observations made by the right honourable the visitor, in his speech, pronounced at the disputation, holden 22d September, 1810, that the improvement (a very great and general one) which we have thought ourselves warranted in asserting, has been very conspicuous in the conduct of the students who have passed through the college at Hertford. We trust and believe that this is no accidental circumstance; but at all events, the fact is, in our opinion, certain, that, due regard being paid to numbers, no similar institution can afford a greater proportion of young men more distinguished by the manners of gentlemen, and general correctness and propriety of deportment, than the present students of the College of Fort William."

A similar testimony is contained in a letter from Captain Roebuck to the College Council of Fort William, Nov. 10, 1812.

At the public disputation, 1815, Mr. Edmonstone, then acting as visitor, after adverting to a change for the better in the conduct of

the students, proceeds to observe,—"this gratifying improvement may perhaps be traced to sources *beyond this establishment*," evidently alluding to the acknowledged effects of the institution in England.—P. 55.

These public testimonies from the college at Calcutta are confirmed by the accounts of individuals who have returned from India within the last six or seven years, who agree in stating that what has been sometimes called the New School of Writers at Calcutta is very superior indeed, both in conduct and attainments, to those who were sent out upon the old system.

We cannot insert the various testimonies which are produced by Mr. M. to prove the efficacy of the English college in abridging the period of Oriental study in India. The public, however, should be cautioned against the idea that the design of the college embraced a very deep or extended cultivation of the Asiatic tongues in England. And, accordingly, Lord Minto, at the public disputation of 1813, after speaking of the limited knowledge of Oriental languages acquired at the Hertford college, observes,

"It is not to be concluded from thence that the time allotted to attendance on that institution has been unprofitably spent; because *most wisely*, in my opinion, the preliminary education of the Company's young servants is not confined to studies merely Oriental; but, together with the classical instruction of the West (without which no English gentleman is on a level with his fellows), I understand that a foundation of polite literature is laid, and that the door is opened at least, and the pupil's mind attracted, to the elements of useful science; the seeds of which being sown, a taste for intellectual exercise and enjoyment is implanted, which seldom fails to develop and mature these first germs of knowledge at the appointed season."

If, then, an elementary knowledge of the Asiatic languages, with the foundations of a sound and liberal European education, and the acquisition of habits of self-management suited to an early introduction into the world,—if these

are the great objects for which the college was founded, it would seem that these are testimonies as satisfactory as the short period of its existence will allow, to shew that it is accomplishing the purposes of its establishment.

The discipline of the college, Mr. M. allows, (in sect. 6.) has not been so successful as its literature: but he protests against the idea that indecorum or disorder is the usual condition of the college. He even asserts, on his personal knowledge and experience, that, on the contrary, in ordinary times it exhibits a scene of exemplary propriety and regularity. He proceeds in this section, however, to consider the causes of its partial failure in point of discipline. Some of these he admits, may to a certain extent be inherent in the constitution of the establishment.

1. In the first place, the age of residence at the college, viz. from fifteen or sixteen to eighteen or nineteen, is notoriously the most difficult to govern; and a system of collegiate education must be attended with considerable embarrassments in its application to that period of life.—P. 65.

2. A second permanent difficulty may arise from the probable disinclination of some of the students to the East-India service.—P. 66.

3. The third cause of weakness is one which at first sight might appear to be a source of strength, namely, the great interest which every student has at stake, and the consequent severity of the punishment of expulsion; a severity so great that it never can be resorted to without extreme hesitation and reluctance. This unwillingness is, of course, readily perceived by the students themselves, and operates as a powerful encouragement to disobedience.

It is obvious that these natural disadvantages demand every possible support and assistance to counteract them, and to secure a system of such steadiness, uni-

formity, decision, promptness, and impartiality, as are essential to the administration of all discipline. It would appear from Mr. Malthus' account of the early history of the college, that such a system was not followed from the beginning.

In the original foundation of the college, it was not thought expedient by its founders to intrust the power of expulsion to the collegiate authorities. As expulsion involved the loss of a very valuable appointment, the directors wished to reserve it in their own hands; and, in all cases of great importance, the principal and professors were directed to report to the committee of college, and to wait their decision. It was in consequence believed by many students, that, unless the offence was peculiarly flagrant, they would run little risk of losing their appointments, and that their powerful friends in the India-House would make common cause with them in defeating the decisions of the college council. This opinion seems to have commenced early, and to have diffused itself pretty generally; and there is little doubt that it contributed to facilitate the rise of that spirit of insubordination which began to manifest itself in the third year after the college was established. It must be obvious that no steady system of discipline could be maintained while the principal and professors were, on every important occasion, to appeal with uncertain effect to another body, where the student hoped that his personal interest would prevent any serious inconvenience. Yet this continued to be the constitution of the college for a period of six years, during which there were three considerable disturbances. On these occasions, of course, the directors were called in; and although the more enlightened and disinterested portion of them, who saw the necessity of an improved education for their servants in India, were, unquestionably, disposed to do every thing that was proper to support the discipline; yet, the proceedings respecting the college were marked by an extraordinary want of energy, promptness, and decision, and indicated in the most striking manner the disturbing effects of private and contending interests. On occasion of the last of these disturbances in particular (that of 1812), the management of which the court took entirely into their own hands, they detained a large body of students in town for above a month; and after entering into the most minute details, and subjecting all the parties to repeated examinations at the India-House, came to no final decision. The case was then referred back again to the college council, who were desired to select for expulsion a cer-

tain number of those concerned, who should appear to them to have been the most deeply engaged as ringleaders, and the least entitled to a mitigation of sentence on the score of character. When this was done, and a sentence of expulsion passed in consequence on five students, a subsequent vote of the court restored them all to the service, and they were sent out to India without even completing the usual period of residence at the college !!!

A spirit of insubordination, Mr. M. remarks, is the natural growth of such circumstances as these, and it is not surprising, that even the ample powers which have since been legally vested in the principal and professors, should as yet have been insufficient for the complete and radical correction of the evil: especially as he asserts, that the authorities of the college have still to contend against a spirit of hostility from without, which *practically* defeats the exercise of those powers, by regularly putting the college, as it were, on its defence for a long period after any severe sentence has been passed, and by undermining those feelings of respect among the governed, which are the best security for obedience and subordination.—Pp. 73, 74, 75.

After some further observations on the absolute necessity of the power of expulsion, both for the preservation of discipline and for the protection of the best interests of the service, Mr. M. concludes this part of the subject with the following remarks:

The collegiate authorities now legally possess the power both of expelling, and of refusing certificates; but, unfortunately, from the disposition shewn by the founders and patrons of the college, and that part of the public connected with India, in every case where the loss of an appointment is in question, a full support in the exercise of this power cannot be depended upon; although there can be no doubt that every act of collegiate punishment that is unopposed and unquestioned tends to render such acts in future less necessary; and every act that is so opposed and questioned tends to increase the probability of the recurrence of that conduct which had called it forth.

If this difficulty could be removed, the

best hopes might be entertained of the result. And if the college were so supported, as to enable it gradually to subdue the spirit of insubordination, by removing refractory and vicious characters without clamour or cavil, and to exercise its discretionary powers in refusing certificates, according to the letter and spirit of its statutes, and with a view to the real interests of the service and the good of India, there is the strongest reason to presume, from the testimonies of what the college has already done, and the further good effects which might be confidently expected from the results just adverted to, that it would answer, in no common degree, the important purpose for which it was intended.

In section seven Mr. M. adverts more particularly to the charges which have been recently circulated against the institution. In answer to those charges he again appeals to the ample testimonies from India, referred to above; and asserts that Mr. Hume, instead of consulting competent and disinterested judges,

Seems to have sought for the character of the college from fathers irritated at the merited punishment of their sons, and from some Hertfordshire country gentlemen, tremblingly alive about their game, —two of the most suspicious quarters from which information could possibly be obtained.

With regard to the individual alluded to by Mr. Hume, as having become an outcast of society from the contagion of the East India College, Mr. M. challenges him to produce the name of the person in question.

Let his previous character be traced; and let it be seen, by an appeal to facts, whether he was not much more likely to corrupt others than to be corrupted himself. His example indeed could hardly have failed to produce a most pernicious effect, if the good sense and moral feelings of the great majority of the students had not induced them, from the very first term of his residence, to shun his society.

The appointment of the Principal to be a Justice of the Peace is a subject which appears to have been strangely misconceived. "Dr. Batten," observes Mr. M., "as a clergyman having a considerable benefice in Lincolnshire, is as legally qualified to become a

justice as any magistrate on the bench." The appointment was expressly recommended by Lord Buckinghamshire, then President of the India Board. It has never yet been used, and probably never will, in maintenance of discipline: and "with regard to the scandalous and libellous insinuation" in a paragraph of the *Times* newspaper, (shamefully and falsely ascribing the death of one of the students to his commitment for a criminal breach of the peace within the walls of the College), Mr. M. says, "Let every inquiry be made on the subject, and the more minute and accurate it is, the more agreeable will it be to the College." P. 87, 88, 89.

It is quite needless to dwell on Mr. M.'s reply to the complaints of Mr. Randle Jackson, that a college education was too aspiring for persons destined for "weighing tea, counting bales, and measuring muslins." By the *India Register* it appears that of 442 persons in the civil service, only seventy-two have any connection with trade; and even these, Lord Wellesley says, should have many of the qualifications of statesmen. "Such being the facts, is it not obvious that the education of the civil servants should be fitted for the important stations filled by the great body of them, and that those who are comparatively unsuccessful in improvement should supply departments in which less abilities are required?" P. 92.

For the literary proficiency of the students, Mr. Malthus appeals to facts and documents, for the purpose of establishing that in this respect the College answers its purpose, not with Utopian perfection, but at least in an equal degree with any other known seminary, either scholastic or collegiate.

In reply to Mr. Jackson's doctrine, "that those who cannot understand should be made to feel," Mr. M. shews, beyond all controversy, that it is idle to rely on flog-

ging alone for the support of discipline, or the enforcement of industry, since that, or any other subordinate punishment, must ultimately owe its efficacy to the power of expulsion. He adds,

Those who go out to India must and will be men the moment they reach the country, at whatever age that may be; and there they will be immediately exposed to temptations of no common magnitude and danger. To prepare them for this ordeal, Mr. Jackson and the silly writers in the *Times* recommend their being whipped till the last hour of their getting into their ships. I own it appears to me that the object is more likely to be obtained by a gradual initiation into a greater degree of liberty, and a greater habit of depending upon themselves, than is usual at schools, carried on for two or three years previously, in some safer place than Calcutta.

The objections to caps and gowns seem scarcely to deserve notice. They form a badge extremely useful for the purpose of discipline; and as for the supposed jealousy of the universities on this subject, "every rational man belonging to them must heartily laugh at the laudable zeal of the London citizens to inspire them with a becoming dread of such horrible usurpation." P. 99.

We shall conclude with an extract which exhibits concisely Mr. M.'s view of the difficulties with which the College has to contend;

Among these are the multiplicity of its governors, consisting not only of the Court of Directors, but of the Court of Proprietors;—the variety of opinions among them, some being for a college in England, some for a college in Calcutta, some for a school, and some for nothing at all;—the constant discussion arising from this variety of opinion, which keeps up a constant expectation of change;—the interest of individuals to send out their sons as early, and with as little expense of education, as possible, an interest too strong for public spirit;—the very minute and circumstantial details, in all the proceedings of the college which are required, to be seen by all the ladies and gentlemen who are proprietors of India stock;—the impossibility of sending a student away without creating a clamour from one end of London to the other, greatly aggravated and lengthened by the power thus furnished, of debating every step of the pro-

ceedings;—the chances that the details above adverted to will enable some ingenious lawyer to find a flaw in the proceedings, with a view to their reversal;—the never-ending applications made to the college, when a student is sent away, for re-admission, assuming every conceivable form of flattery and menace;—the opinion necessarily formed, and kept up in this way among the students, that sentences, though passed, will not be final;—and, above all, the knowledge they must have, from the avowed wish of many of the proprietors of East India stock to destroy the college, that a rebellion would be agreeable to them.

How is it possible to answer for the conduct of young men, under such powerful excitements from without? For my own part, I am only astonished that the college has been able to get on at all, under these overwhelming obstacles; and that it has got on, and done great good too, (which I boldly assert it has), is no common proof of its internal vigour, and its capacity to answer its object.

The above passage we consider as extremely important, because it establishes this point, at least, that, though there may have been faults in the internal administration of the college; yet there have been external causes at work, abundantly sufficient to account for a still more extensive failure than has actually taken place in the order and discipline of the institution: and if these causes should remain in undiminished force, it appears that they must be equally injurious either to a college or a school.

Whatever may be the fate of the question which has been raised on this subject, and which it seems is not yet finally disposed of, every friend to the prosperity and honour of the Company, must heartily deprecate the tone of intemperate and sweeping accusation which in various quarters has been levelled against the institution. Such bitter and contemptuous language cannot but be productive of mischief and injustice. If the college fails to answer the purpose of its foundation, let it be reformed or destroyed. But the question is surely one of no ordinary moment; and all the discussions which relate

to it ought to be conducted with that calm, dispassionate, and impartial spirit which becomes all inquiries of magnitude and difficulty. It is with a view to promote that spirit that we have laid before the public, almost without comment, so full an abstract of Mr. Malthus's perspicuous and candid performance. Those, however, who are desirous of being in possession of the full strength of that side of the question, ought certainly to content themselves with nothing short of an attentive perusal of the work itself.

A View of the History, Literature, and Religion of the Hindoos. By the Rev. W. Ward.

(Concluded from page 46.)

Is a very learned dissertation on the "Religious Ceremonies of the Hindoos," by Mr. Colebrooke, in the fifth volume of Asiatic Researches, the reader will find a considerable portion of the statements in these volumes confirmed by extracts immediately taken from the *puranas*. That dissertation exhibits a wonderful display of superstition in every varied form which the blindest bigotry can assume. The prayers which accompany those ceremonious rites are nearly all addressed to *elementary deities*; particularly to the SOLAR FIRE, the generator of all things, and to WATER, the genial nourisher and sustainer of all things. In it will be found a very honourable attestation to the truth of all that has been advanced by Mr. Ward in those preliminary strictures in the first volume, from which we have already given such ample extracts. Both productions incontestably prove that the theology of India, at least, as generally understood and practised, is a gross and physical theology! Some refined spirits may, indeed, penetrate behind the veil, and behold and adore the SUPREME DEITY who formed those elements; but the gross of the peo-

pleare, to all intents and purposes, idolaters, ever prompt to venerate the objects of sense, and servilely obedient to the dictates of a tyrannical priesthood. Well may the virtuous indignation of our Serampore missionary be roused by the perpetration, almost before his eyes at Jagannath, of the nefarious practices that accompany those sanguinary sacrifices of both bestial and human victims; at the tortures inflicted without remorse; the anguish endured without a groan; at the legislator who could command them, and the infernal deity who could alone be pacified by them.

It is not, however, merely the unequalled *cruelty* of these bloody sacrifices that inflames his resentment, the utter want of *decency* displayed in their festivals; the lascivious dance, and the obscene song, which at the Dunga festival, where he was a visitor, and of which the reader has seen his interesting account—these evince in the degenerate Hindu, such a deep taint of sensual guilt, as far surpasses the enormities that prevailed in the ancient Bacchic festivals. On this subject there is one passage in Mr. Ward's work, which was accidentally neglected to be inserted in our preceding article; but which is of too important a nature to be wholly omitted, and, therefore, before we finally close the first volume, shall be here presented to the reader, as a pointed comment upon the atrocities there exhibited to his astonished view. The concluding sentiment of this extract is equally judicious and pious.

In short, the character of the gods, and the licentiousness which prevails at their festivals, and abounds in their popular works, with the enervating nature of the climate, have made the Hindus the most effeminate and corrupt people on earth. I have, in the course of this work, exhibited so many proofs of this fact, that, I will not again disgust the reader by going into the subject. Suffice it to say, that fidelity to marriage vows is almost unknown among the Hindus; the intercourse of the sexes approaches

very near to that of the irrational animals. The husband almost invariably lives in criminal intercourse during the pupillage of his infant wife; and she, if she becomes a widow, cannot marry, and in consequence, being destitute of a protector and of every moral principle, becomes a willing prey to the lascivious.

Add to all this, the almost incredible number of human victims which annually fall in this Aechlana. I have ventured on an estimate of the number of Hindus who annually perish, the victims of the brahminical religion; (vol. ii. p. 127,) and have supposed, that they cannot amount to less than 10,500! Every additional information I obtain, and the opinions of the best informed persons with whom I am acquainted, confirm me in the opinion, that this estimate is too low, that the havoc is far greater, however difficult it may be to bring the mind to contemplate a scene of horror which outdoes all that has ever been perpetrated in the name of religion by all the savage nations put together. These cruelties, together with the contempt which the Hindus feel for the body as a mere temporary shell, cast off at pleasure, and the disorganizing effects of the east, render them exceedingly unfeeling and cruel: of which their want of every national provision for the destitute; their leaving multitudes to perish before their own doors, unpitied and even unnoticed; the barbarous manner in which they burn the bodies of their deceased relations, and their savage triumph when spectators of a widow burning in the flames of the funeral pile, are awful examples.

But to know the Hindu idolatry as it is, a person must wade through the filth of the thirty-six poems and other popular books—he must read and hear the modern popular poems and songs—he must follow the brahmin through his midnight orgies, before the image of Kallee, and other goddesses; or he must accompany him to the nightly revels, the jatra's, and listen to the filthy dialogues which are rehearsed respecting Krishna and the daughters of the milkmen; or he must watch him, at midnight, choking, with the mud and waters of the Ganges, a wealthy rich relation, while in the delirium of a fever; or, at the same hour, while murdering an unfaithful wife, or a supposed domestic enemy; burning the body before it is cold, and washing the blood from his hands in the sacred stream of the Ganges; or he must look at the brahmin, hurrying the trembling half-dead widow round the funeral pile, and throwing her, like a log of wood, by the side of the dead body of her husband, tying her, and then holding her down with bamboo levers till the fire has deprived her of the power of rising and

running away.—After he has followed the braman through all these horrors, he will only have approached the threshold of this temple of Moloch, and he will begin to be convinced, that to know the Hindoo idolatry, as it is, a man must become a Hindoo—rather, he must become a braman; for a poor shoodra, by the very circumstances of his degradation, is restrained from many abominations which bramins alone are privileged to commit. And when he has done this, let him meditate on this system in its effects on the mind of the afflicted or dying Hindoo, as described in vol. ii. pp. 163, 164, and 166; on reading which description he will perceive, that in distress the Hindoo utters the loudest murmurs against the gods, and dies in the greatest perplexity and agitation of mind.

The state of things serves to explain the mysterious dispensations of Providence, in permitting the Hindoos to remain so long in darkness, and in causing them to suffer so much formerly under their Mahometan oppressors. The murder of so many myriads of victims has aimed heaven against them. Let us hope that now, in the midst of judgment, a gracious Providence has remembered mercy, and placed them under the fostering care of the British government, that they may enjoy a happiness to which they have been hitherto strangers.

We now proceed to the examination of the second volume of this singular work, which opens with a description of the TEMPLES of the Hindus, varying in form and decoration, but most of them wonderful structures for such an apparently feeble race to have erected. Some of these are square buildings, which are in general devoted to the obscene worship of the LINGAM. Others, again, as those sacred to Jagannath, rise in a gradual slope like a sugar loaf. Those to Vishnu have generally a lofty dome with pinnacles or turrets; some more and some less. The number of them in every city is very great, and much of the wealth of the ancient Hindu monarchs and great rajahs has been expended in the erection of them. All have a train of officiating brahmans attached to them with proportionate salaries: the revenues of some are very ample: those of Jagannath are estimated by our author at 100,000 rupees.

After the descriptions of the TEMPLES, and their endowments, the IMAGES with which they are respectively decorated are considered at some length, as well as the different materials of which they are composed, as gold, silver, brass, iron, stone, wood, &c. &c. Those of the Lingam are most numerous, are generally of stone, and some are of a very large size. One is mentioned as set up at Benares of such vast dimensions that six men can hardly grasp it. The Hindu tribe of potters are the principal god makers, and they, like the ancient fabricators of the shrines of the great Diana, find it to be a very profitable employment. The PRIESTS, and the different modes of worship are next discussed. Then follows an account of the periods of worship, and the enumeration of the FESTIVALS, which are almost innumerable. They fall mostly on the days of the *new moon*, or when she is at the *full*; and at the times of the increase and decrease of her changeable orb. Mr. Ward observes it as being rather a singular circumstance, that both in the European and Hindu mythology, the two first days of the week should be denominated after the same deities: *Surya-vara*, or Sunday, and *Soma-vara*, or Monday. Those days also are venerated when Surya, the sun, that primary object of all their devotions enters into a new *sign*; in short, astronomy enters largely into all their rites and ceremonies, and it is thus demonstrated, that if their books be allowed in any degree the antiquity to which they lay claim, the Brahmans must in the remotest periods have been very attentive observers, at least, of the motions of the heavenly luminaries. It would be a task equally tedious and disgusting to enter into all the minutiae of the superstitious and endless ceremonies in which the Hindu is absorbed from the rising to the setting sun: the varieties of prayer offered up to the deities respectively ador-

ed by them, and the multitude of their ablutions in rivers and lakes accounted sacred. Those who are particularly curious in the investigation of these matters we must refer to the volume itself, where their curiosity will be abundantly gratified, and the profoundest subject for reflection will be supplied by every chapter. We must confine ourselves to the contemplation of the great features of their singular superstition, among which the *burning of women* on the funeral pile of their deceased husbands, a voluntary devotion to death in various ways, *infanticide* to an enormous extent, and *tortures* and *pilgrimages* of the sakis or devotees, stand the most prominent. The information here afforded us is proportionably more valuable, as being the result of ocular inspection, and a diligent perusal of the *puranas* themselves. With respect to the first of these facts Mr. Ward has indulged us with the following observations:—

The desire of Hindoo women to die with their husbands, and the calmness of many in going through the ceremonies which precede this terrible death, are circumstances almost, if not altogether, unparalleled. It is another proof of the amazing power which this superstition has over the minds of its votaries. Among other circumstances which urge them to this dreadful deed, we may rank the following:—First, the *vedas*, and other *shastras*, recommend it, and promise the widow that she shall deliver her husband from hell, and enjoy a long happiness with him in heaven; secondly, long custom has familiarized their minds to the deed; thirdly, by this act they escape the disgrace of widowhood, and their names are recorded among the honourable of their families; fourthly, they avoid being starved and ill treated by their relations; and lastly, the Hindoos treat the idea of death with comparative indifference, as being only changing one body for another, as the snake changes his skin. If they considered death as introducing a person into an unalterable state of existence, and God, the judge, as requiring purity of heart, no doubt these ideas would make them weigh well a step pregnant with such momentous consequences.

The conduct of the brahmins at the burn-

ing of widows is so unfeeling, that those who have represented them to the world as the mildest and most amiable of men, need only attend on one of these occasions to convince them, that they have greatly imposed on mankind. Where a family of Brahmins suppose that the burning of a mother, or their brother's or uncle's wife, or any other female of the family, is necessary to support the credit of the family, the woman knows she must go, and that her death is expected. She is aware also, that if she did not burn, she will be treated with the greatest cruelty, and continually reproached, as having entailed disgrace on the family. The brahmin who has greatly assisted me in this work, has very seriously assured me, that he believed violence was seldom need to compel a woman to ascend the pile; nay, that after she has declared her resolution, her friends use various arguments to discover whether she be likely to persevere or not; (for if she go to the water side, and there refuse to burn, they consider it an indelible disgrace on the family); that it is not uncommon for them to demand a proof of her resolution, by obliging her to hold her finger in the fire; if she be able to endure this, they conclude they are safe, and that she will not alter her resolution. If, however, she should flinch at the sight of the pile, &c. they remain deaf to whatever she says; they hurry her through the preparatory ceremonies, attend closely upon her, and go through the work of murder in the most determined manner.

Some years ago, two attempts were made, under the immediate superintendence of Dr. Carey, to ascertain the number of widows burnt alive within a given time. The first attempt was intended to ascertain the number thus burnt within thirty miles of Calcutta, during one year, viz. in 1803. Persons, selected for the purpose, were sent from place to place through that extent, to enquire of the people of each town or village how many had been burnt within the year. The return made a total of *four hundred and thirty-eight*. Yet very few places east or west of the river Hoogly were visited. To ascertain this matter with greater exactness, ten persons were, in the year 1804, stationed in the different places within the above-mentioned extent of country; each person's station was marked out, and he continued on the watch for six months, taking account of every instance of a widow's being burnt which came under his observation. Monthly reports were sent in; and the result, though less than the preceding years report, made the number between *two and three hundred* for the year!—If within so small a space several hundred widows were burnt alive in one year, how many

thousands of these widows must be murdered in a year—in an extensive country as Hindostan! So that, in fact, the funeral pile devours more than war itself! How truly shocking! Nothing equal to it exists in the whole work of human cruelty! What a tragic history would a complete detail of these burnings make!

In respect to *voluntary suicide*, it is practised in a thousand different modes, by those who aspire to be united to the SUPREME BRAHMA, from whom the soul originally emanated; who rush on death as a refuge from the storms of a miserable existence in terrestrial bondage, under the torture of disease, and the pangs of despair. Let us hear our author on this dreadful subject.

When a person is afflicted with a supposed incurable distemper, or is in distress, or despised, it is common for him to form the resolution of parting with life in the Ganges; or the crime is committed after a vow, at the time of making which the person prayed for some favour in the next birth, as riches, freedom from sorrow, &c. Sick persons sometimes abstain from food for several days while sitting near the river, that life may thus depart from them in sight of the holystream: but the greater number drown themselves in the presence of relations; and instances are mentioned, in which persons in the act of self-murder have been forcibly pushed back into the stream by their own offspring! There are different places of the Ganges where it is considered as most desirable for persons thus to murder themselves, and in some cases auspicious days are chosen on which to perform this work of *religious merit*: but a person's drowning himself in any part of the river is supposed to be followed with immediate happiness. At Saguru Island it is accounted an auspicious sign if the person is speedily seized by a shark, or an alligator; but his future happiness is supposed to be very doubtful if he should remain long in the water before he is drowned. The British Government, for some years past, has sent a guard of sepoy to prevent persons from murdering themselves and their children at this junction of the Ganges with the sea, at the annual festivals held in this place.

Some years ago, at Shiru-Shiromuncce, a brahmin was returning from bathing with Kasee-mat'hu, another brahmin, at Shantee-pooru; they saw a poor old man sitting on the bank of the river, and asked him what he was doing there? He replied,

that he was destitute of friends, and was about to renounce his life in the Ganges. Kasee-mat'hu urged him not to delay then, if he was come to die;—but the man seemed to hesitate, and replied, that it was very cold. The brahmin (hinting to his companion that he wished to see the sport before he returned home) reproached the poor trembling wretch for his cowardice, and seizing his hand, dragged him to the edge of the bank; where he made him sit down, rubbed over him the purifying clay of the river, and ordered him to repeat the proper incantations. While he was thus, with his eyes closed, repeating these forms, he slipped down, and sunk into the water, which was very deep, and perished!

About the year 1790, a young man of the order of dundeas took up his abode at Kakehlee, a village near Nuddeya, for a few months, and began to grow very corpulent. Reflecting that a person of his order was bound to a life of mortification, and feeling his passions grow stronger and stronger, he resolved to renounce his life in the Ganges. He requested his friends to assist him in this act of self-murder, and they supplied him with a boat, some cord, and two water pans. He then proceeded on the boat into the middle of the stream, and, filling the pans with water, fastened one to his neck, and the other round his loins, and in this manner descended into the water—to rise no more! In the presence of a great multitude of applauding spectators. A few years after this another dundee, while suffering under a fever, renounced his life in the Ganges at Nuddeya; and nearly at the same time, a dundee at Arlyndah, about four miles from Calcutta, in a state of indisposition, refusing all medical aid, (in which indeed he acted according to the rules of his order,) cast himself into the river from a boat, and thus renounced life.

Again, let us attend to his description of what passes at JACAN-NATH, in Orissa, at the grand annual festival, if festival it may be called, where murder reigns paramount, and desolation rides triumphant in her blood-stained car.

Amongst the immense multitudes assembled at the drawing of this car, are numbers afflicted with diseases, and others involved in worldly troubles, or worn out with age and neglect. It often happens that such persons, after offering up a prayer to the idol, that they may obtain happiness or riches in the next birth, cast themselves under the wheels of the car, and are instantly crushed to death. Great numbers of these cars are to be seen in Bengal; and every year in some place or

other, persons thus destroy themselves. At Jagunna's 'hu-khêtra, in Orissa, several perish annually. Many are accidentally thrown down by the pressure of the crowd, and crushed to death. The victims who devote themselves to death in these forms have an entire confidence that they shall, by this meritorious act of self-murder, attain to happiness.

I beg leave here to insert the following extract of a letter from an officer to a friend, to confirm the facts related in this and the two preceding sections: 'I have known a woman, whose courage failed her on the pile, bludgeoned by her own dear kindred. 'This I have told the author of 'The Vindication of the Hindus.'—I have taken a Gentoo out of the Ganges. I perceived him at night, and called out to the boat-men.—'Sir, he is gone; he belongs to God.' 'Yes, but take him up, and God will get him hereafter.' We got him up at the last gasp: I gave him some brandy, and called it physic. 'O Sir, my cast is gone?' 'No, it is physic.' 'It is not that, Sir; but my family will never receive me. I am an outcast!' 'What! for saving your life!' 'Yes.' 'Never mind such a family.'—I let above one hundred men out of Hulo at Jagannath: there were a thousand dead and dying;—all in Hulo starving, to extort money from them.

In respect to that other horrid enormity practised in India, the murder, and exposure of infants, though it abounds more among the *Rajaput* or royal-tribe, who very generally thus sacrifice their daughters, as being a burden to a military race; yet instances of that crime very frequently occur even in Bengal and Orissa, especially in those districts that border on the Ganges, in whose devouring wave so many annual victims of various sex and age are inhumanly plunged. The principle (what a dreadful perversion of the word!) upon which the infatuated parents act, is this: a married pair having been long united, and having no children, join in making a vow to GANGA, that, if she will bestow upon them the blessing of offspring, they will devote the *first-born*, as the dearest and most prized, to her. Firm and faithful to the deathful compact, if their request be granted, at three or four years of age, when the intellect begins

to dawn, when the child is most amiable, and the delighted parents feel most ardently the throbb of affection; then it is that they perform the nefarious rite. The unthinking innocent is taken to the edge of the river on some public festival, appointed for bathing in that *hallowed* stream, and there devoted to the goddess. The child is allured to go farther and farther into the water, till it is at length carried away by the rapidity of the current; or, if it is reluctant to become its own destroyer, it is pushed on without remorse by the unfeeling parents into the middle of the stream, where, if not rescued from destruction by some compassionate stranger, it is infallibly ingulphed. The compassionate stranger, however, if he is successful in his humane efforts to preserve it, must keep it for his pains: at the moment of its floating on the water it is for ever renounced by the parents; the infernal vow is completed; heaven is appeased, and its vengeance satiated.

Fearful that these details of horror would appear incredible to his European readers, Mr. Ward appeals for the truth of the facts reported, to the testimony of his brother missionaries in India in the following passage:—

The following shocking custom appears to prevail principally in the northern districts of Bengal. If an infant refuse the mother's breast, and decline in health, it is said to be under the influence of some malignant spirit. Such a child is sometimes put into a basket, and hung up in a tree where this evil spirit is supposed to reside. It is generally destroyed by ants, or birds of prey; but sometimes perishes by neglect, though fed and clothed daily. If it should not be dead at the expiration of three days, the mother receives it home again, and nurses it: but this seldom happens. The late Mr. Thomas, a missionary, once saved and restored to his mother, an infant which had fallen out of a basket, at Bhulabatu, near Maldah, at the moment a snake was running away with it. As this gentleman and Mr. Carey were afterwards passing under the same tree, they found a basket hanging in the branches, containing the skeleton of an-

ther infant, which had been devoured by ants. The custom is unknown in many places, but, it is to be feared, is too common in others.

In the north western parts of Hindoostan, the horrid practice of sacrificing female children as soon as born, has been known from time immemorial. The Hindoos ascribe this custom to a prophecy delivered by a Bramhoo to Dwespu-singhu, a raju-pootu king, that his race would lose the sovereignty through one of his female posterity. Another opinion is, that this shocking practice has arisen out of the law of marriage, which obliges the bride's father to pay almost divine honours to the bridegroom;* hence persons of high cast, unwilling thus to humble themselves for the sake of a daughter, destroy the infant. In the Punjab, and neighbouring districts, to a great extent, a cast of Sikhs, and the Raju-pootus, as well as many of the Bramhous and other casts, murder their female children as soon as born. I have made particular enquiry into the extent of these murders; but as the crime is perpetrated in secret, have not been able to procure very exact information. A gentleman, whose information on Indian customs is very correct, informs me, that this practice was, if it is not at present, universal among all the raju-poots, who, he supposes, destroy all their daughters: he expresses his fears, that notwithstanding their promises to the Government of Bombay, made in consequence of the very benevolent exertions of Mr. Duncan, the practice is almost generally continued. He adds, the custom prevails in the Punjab, in Malwa, in Joudpore, Jesselmere, Guzerat, Kutch, and perhaps Sind, if not in other provinces.

We now come to the last subject which we promised more particularly to consider, a subject as dreadful as it is comprehensive; we mean the tortures endured, and the *pūgrimages* undertaken by the Indian *sannyasis* or devotees, who, in their romantic notions of gaining heaven by voluntary inflictions, and toils, to which the labours of Hercules are puerile, brave equally the burning tropical beam, and the extreme rigors of the polar circle. Sometimes they perish, the prey of the wild beasts of the desert, through which they are fearlessly travelling; at other times they are buried in the drifted sands, or suffocated by the fiery

pestilential blasts. To gain *absorption in deity*, that is, to return purified after a thousand ordeals to the divine essence from which vagrant spirit first emanated, some are represented in their sacred books as hanging for hundreds of years, with the head downwards; others, as living on leaves; others, on air; others, as residing in the center of four fires, in fact, roasting themselves to death: others, as standing up to the neck in water, or imbedded in eternal snow. These trials of a more tremendous nature are said to have been undergone more usually in ancient, than in these modern degenerate times! Sannyasis of the present day shrink from such excruciating tortures, yet many of extreme violence are still endured by them with invincible fortitude. A few instances within the limits of our author's enquiry shall now be adduced.

Sannyasis.—These mendicant worshippers of Shiva are very numerous in Bengal, but are not much honoured by their countrymen. They smear their bodies with the ashes of cow-dung, wear a narrow cloth tied with a rope round their loins, and throw a cloth, dyed red, over their bodies. The artificial hair worn by some of these persons, reaches down to their feet, and is often clothed with dirt till it adheres together like a rope. Some tie the teeth of swine, as ornaments, on their arms, and others travel naked. The respectable sannyases profess to live in a state of celibacy, eating neither flesh nor fish, nor anointing their bodies with oil.

Samnats.—This class of mendicants, worshippers of Hanu, is formed of persons born in the western provinces of Hindoostan. With a rope or an iron chain they tie a shroud of cloth very close round their loins; rub their bodies with the ashes of cow-dung, and wander to holy places in large companies, many of them armed with spears, swords, &c. They do not individually beg, but quarter themselves in a body on rich men. The *Ramats* make fires in the night, and sleep near them in the open air. They smoke intoxicating herbs to great excess.

Again, we read, at page 196, concerning the sect that assumes the appellation of

Parum Hungsu. A few persons are to be seen at holy places who call themselves by this name, but they do not come up to the description of the shastra. They pre-

* At the time of marrying the girl's father, taking hold of the knee of the boy, worships him, by presenting offerings of rice, flowers, paint, &c. and promising to give him his daughter.

seem to be destitute of all regard to visible objects; but they go naked; have no apparent intercourse with human beings; remain speechless; ask for nothing, and yet subsist on alms; eat any thing given them; disregard all outward purifications; and wear their beards and the hair of their head, unless some one take compassion on them, and pay the barber. These persons affirm, that they have attained to that state of perfection which the *shastris* require, viz. that their minds do not wander after worldly things, and that they live in a state of pleasure; but this abstraction and joy arise only from the fumes of drugs or spirits, by which all the other passions are overcome. I have seen such persons at Kalsee-ghat, near Calcutta. Instead of dwelling in forests according to the directions of the *shastris*, they remain at these places, in order to attract notice, and to obtain voluntary alms. The pundit with whom I wrote this, acknowledged that pride was the reigning principle in these modern *paria-bungas*.

The most wonderful instance, however, of this species of abstraction from all objects of sense, is to be found at a subsequent page, where it by no means appears to be the effect of intoxicating drugs.

The following story is universally credited among the Hindoos in the neighbourhood of Calcutta:—Some years ago, a European, with his Hindoo clerk, *Varanushreeghosha*, of Calcutta, and other servants, passed through the Sunderlands. One day, as this European was walking in the forest, he saw something which appeared to be a human being, standing in a hole in the earth. He asked the clerk what this could be? who affirmed that it was a man. The European went up, and beat this lump of animated clay till the blood came; but it did not appear that the person was conscious of the least pain—he uttered no cries, nor manifested the least sensibility. The European was overwhelmed with astonishment, and asked what it could mean? The clerk said, he had learnt from his *shastris*, that there existed such men, called *yogees*, who were destitute of passions, and were incapable of pain. After hearing this account, the European ordered his clerk to take the man home. He did so, and kept him some time at his house: when fed, he would eat, and, at proper times, would sleep, and attend to the necessary functions of life; but he took no interest in any thing. At length, the clerk, wearied with keeping him, sent him to the house of his spiritual teacher, at Khurdu. Here some lewd fellows put fire into his hands; placed a prostitute by his side, and played a num-

ber of tricks with him, but without making the least impression on him. The teacher was soon tired of his guest, and sent him to Benares. On the way, when the boat one evening lay to for the night, this *yogee* went on shore, and, while he was walking by the side of the river, another religious mendicant, with a smiling countenance, met him: they embraced each other, and—(as is said)—were seen no more.

Thus have we faithfully given a general view of the contents of this singular publication, in which, if the virtuous indignation of our missionary has induced him to draw the character of the Hindoos in colours too dark and dreadful, more increased and expanded information will not fail in time to correct the error. But he himself, in various places, positively affirms that, so far from having exaggerated their enormities, he has not drawn the picture *dark enough* from fear of offending the delicacy of his readers, and in the apparent confidence of undissembled truth, uses the remarkably strong expressions concerning the authenticity of his statements, occurring at page 129 of his second volume; with quoting which we shall conclude these extended strictures.

I must leave it to the pen of the future historian and poet to give these scenes that just colouring which will harrow up the soul of future generations: I must leave to them the description of these legitimate murders, perpetrated at the command and in the presence of the high-priests of idolatry; who, by the magic spell of superstition, have been able to draw men to quit their homes, and travel on foot a thousand miles, for the sake of beholding an idol cut out of the trunk of a neighbouring tree, or dug from an adjoining quarry;—to prevail on men to commit murders to supply human victims for the altars of religion;—on mothers to butcher their own children;—on friends to force diseased relations into the arms of death, while struggling to extricate themselves;—on children to apply the heated torch to the pile that is to devour the living mother, who has fed them from her breasts, and dandled them on her knees. To crown the whole, these priests of idolatry have persuaded men to worship them as gods, to lick the dust of their feet, and even to cut off lumps of their own flesh, their own heads, as offerings to the gods.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.—Lieutenant J. N. Jackson has been directed to recommence the survey of the boundaries of Zillahs Hughly, Burdwar, Midnapore, and the Jungle Melahs.

Lieut. Hugh Morrison, of the 29th regiment Bengal N. Infantry, has been directed by the government at Fort-William to proceed to the Sunderbunds, for the purpose of continuing the survey originally entrusted to him; a considerable progress has been made in this geographic examination, which was undertaken, we understand, with the express intention of gradually converting an exuberant tract of woods and creeks into a cultivated country. Several spots have already been cleared, particularly at the extremity of Sagor Island, where the festival is annually held.

May 30.—On Saturday night a violent storm commenced from the N. W. about half past seven, and continued till ten. At midnight it recommenced with greater fury, the wind blowing from the S. The thunder was tremendous, and the lightning from the quarter whence the wind blew presented a continual blaze, much damage was done to the huts of the natives; we have not heard of any other casualties.

At a meeting of the Asiatic Society, held on the 7th of June last, a paper was read relating to the use of *Pongregrate root* in Tenia and Akund, of a species of *Asclepias* in the Jazam or leprosy of Bengal.

Hindu College at Calcutta.—A second meeting, for the purpose of forming an institution for the education of the children of Hindus, assembled at Sir Edward East's, when the following arrangements were adopted.—President, Sir E. East; Vice-President, J. Harrington, Esq. Committee, D. Hemling, Esq. W. C. Blaquiere, Esq. J. W. Croft, Esq. H. H. Wilson, Esq. Captain Taylor, Captain Roebuck, Lieutenant Price, Dr. Wallic, Lieutenant Irwin, Secretary; Mr. Barretto, Treasurer.

The following is the general plan, under which it is proposed to form this useful establishment.

1. That the primary object of this institution be the tuition of the sons of respectable Hindus, in the English and Indian languages, and in the literature and science of Europe.

2. That the admission of students, consistently with the above primary object, be left to the discretion of the managers of the institution.

3. That persons who are not students be allowed to attend any literary or scientific lectures, in the English Department, with the consent of the committee of managers.

4. That the terms on which students shall be admitted to receive instruction in the college, be fixed, from time to time, by the managers of the institution.

5. That a fund be raised by voluntary contributions for the purchase of a sufficient quantity of ground in a convenient situation, within the limits of the city of Calcutta, and for erecting a suitable college, with other requisite buildings, thereupon.

6. That a book of Subscription for this purpose be kept open for a period of one year; and that all persons who have already contributed, or may contribute during the present year, to the funds of the institution, be considered original benefactors and founders of the college.

7. That the names and contributions of such original benefactors and founders be recorded in the annals of the college; and be also engraven on a tablet of marble, to be affixed in some conspicuous part of the principal edifice.

8. That the names of all future benefactors to the funds of the college, be also registered as such; with the amount and date of their respective contributions.

9. That if at any time it be found necessary to limit the number of students to receive instruction in the college, a preference be given to the sons and relations of those who have been recorded as founders and benefactors, or registered as benefactors of the college.

It was also resolved, that William Coates Blaquiere, Esq. Ram Gopal Mukh, Gopee Mohun Deb, and Haree Mohun Thakoor, be constituted a committee for taking measures towards providing a proper situation for the seminary, and that the native part of the committee reconsider and report on the means of providing funds.

The committee were of opinion that the Indian method of instruction, with the British improvements, should be adopted in the college, and resolved that the secretaries be desired to ascertain and report what teachers will be necessary, and can be procured for the Bengallee and English departments of the college, assuming the number of students to be 200.

The amount subscribed for the establishment of the Hindu college, was only 59,300 rupees on the 6th.

The Horticultural Society has proposed, that each member shall pay an immediate contribution of 250 SR, monthly for the carrying into effect the preliminary arrangements, and a monthly contribution of 83 SR.

Nautical Survey.—Captain Charles Court, the Hon. East India Company's Marine Surveyor in India, has transmitted to the Court of Directors (through the Supreme Government of Bengal) two large charts, one of which comprehends a survey of the river Hooghly from Saugor Island to Chidambur, on a large plane scale projection of 40 parts to an inch, and 1010 of those parts, or fathoms, to a nautical mile. The other chart contains a survey of the Reef, extending from Point Palmiras and the adjacent coast, on the same projection, but only half the scale of the former, or 505 of its parts to a mile.

Lieutenants Ross and Manghan, of the Bombay Marine, employed on a survey of the China sea, have lately sent home a Survey of Canton River from Tan-geet Island to the Second Bar, which has been engraved for the use of the Company's ships.

The 3d class of the Royal Institute of Science, Literature, and the Fine Arts at Amsterdam, has chosen as a correspondent A. Hamilton, Esq. Professor of Hindu Literature at Hallebury.

Large organo-pipe Organ.—Messrs. Filght and Robson, of St. Martin's Lane, have completed a large and fine organ for the East Indies, with compound stops, the first of such which has yet been made on the Rev. H. Linton's patent plan; in which instrument separate pipes are provided for every sound (nearly sixty in each octave), in all the upper parts of the scale and shades for producing two or three sounds, (differing by comma major) from the same pipe are only used in the larger ranges of pipes, both for saving of room, and because it has been found by experience that in such lower parts of the scale the shades act the best. In a short time Mr. Linton proposes to commence a course of lectures on the musical scale, as now in use by singers, violinists, &c. Illustrated by experiments on all the chords in use, and by performances on this large organ.

Captain Freycinet, of the French navy, is on the point of embarking at Toulon in the corvette Uranie, on a scientific voyage; the principal object of which is the determination of the form of the southern hemisphere of the earth. He will also

make what observations may occur on meteorology and other departments of natural philosophy.

The power of the recently invented grand blowpipe, acting by a condensed mixture of oxygen and hydrogen gases, has been exhibited by the lecturer at the Surrey Institution. Chemistry would indeed appear to have obtained analytic assistance of indefinite capacity. Platinum, and palladium which exists in it, were instantly fused. Magnesia, alumina, &c. burnt with indescribable brilliancy, and a splendour rivalled only by the sun. A steel watch spring was fused, and even boiled. Part of a tobacco pipe was converted into glass. The diamond readily burnt.

Among the effects specified in the will of the late Sir Roger Curtis, is mentioned a beautiful table, supposed to be made of the root of the nutmeg tree.

A working smith and furrier, of the name of Thomas, at Newport, in Monmouthshire, has invented and completed a clock, upon an entirely new principle; it goes for the space of 324 days by once winding up; it has a pendant and vibrating seconds; the plates and wheels are of brass, and the pinions are of cast steel; the dial plate shows the minutes and seconds. This ingenious piece of mechanism has hitherto performed its operations with the utmost correctness.

The Pamphleteer, No. 17, January 1817, contains the following papers.—1. Defence of Economy, against the late Mr. Burke, by Jeremy Bentham, Esq. (original.)—2. A Treatise on Geyrbonoids, with observations on the Treatment and Disorders of them. By Sir R. Clayton, Bart.—3. Hints for the Cultivation of the Peat Bogs in Ireland, with a View to the Increase of Population, Security, and Public Happiness, especially in that part of the United Kingdom, in a letter to the Rev. T. Mathus, (original.)—4. TPITOFENEA; or a brief outline of the Universal System, by G. Field, Esq. (original.)—5. Further Observations on the State of the Nation—The means of Employment of Labour—The Sinking Fund and its Application—Pauperism—Protection requisite to the Landed and Agricultural Interests. By R. Preston, Esq. M. P.—6. Observations on the Game Laws, with proposed alterations for the Protection and Increase of Game and the Decrease of Crimes. By J. Chitty, Esq. Temple, Barrister at Law.—7. A Second Letter to a Friend in Devonshire, on the present Situation of the Country. By A. H. Holdsworth, Esq. M. P.—8. A Plan suggested for mature

consideration, for superseding the necessity of the *Poor Rates*, by means of Cottage-Acres and Farms, termed *Little Farms*; thus demonstrated from the intended benefits likely to result from its pervading the whole nation. (original).—9. Constitutional Aid.—Process of Taxation, with a *New Plan of Finance*. By Stephen Pellet, M. D. (original).—10. Inquiry into the Causes and Remedies of the late and present scarcity and high price of Provisions, is a letter to Lord Spencer, dated the 8th of November, 1800, with Observations on the distresses of Agriculture and Commerce which have prevailed for the last three years. By Sir Gilbert Blane, Bart. F. R. S. Physician to the Prince Regent. (2d edition, printed exclusively in the Pamphlet-Office.)

The second Class of the Royal Institute of the Netherlands has elected associates of this Class, Mr. Grimm, at Cassel; Mr. Storch, President of the Imperial Academy, St. Petersburg; Mr. C. Pouget, at Paris; Mr. R. Southey, London; Mr. Wernick, a clergyman in London, one of its correspondents. The third Class (all in the Netherlands) has chosen among other correspondents, Mr. W. Hamilton, professor of Oriental Literature at Hertford College; Professors Laugies and Boissonade, at Paris; and Crenzer, at Heidelberg. The fourth Class has chosen for its foreign correspondents, Messrs. F. G. Weissich, at Berlin; J. P. Thiebault, at Paris; and Iwan Muller, at London.

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IN THE PRESS.

Early in the Spring will be published, *Observations on the Ruins of Babylon*, as recently visited and described by Claudius James Rich, Esq. Resident for the East-India Company at Bagdad; proving that the famed Tower of Babel was a Temple to the Sun, and the whole of that vast City was constructed upon an Astronomical Plan—Shewing, also, the high advance of the ancient race of Fire-Wor-

shippers, its Founders, in Metallurgic Science, in Architectural Design, in Geometry, in Mechanics, in Hydraulics, in the art of Engraving, Colouring, &c. together with Scriptures on the Babylonian Bricks, and their Inscriptions, preserved in the British Museum—On the Ruins of Persepolis, or Chelminar; including a Dissertation on a lately discovered Persepolitan monument, of high importance to Astronomers, and supposed to contain a Portion of the ancient Babylonian Sphere.—On the presumed Antiquity of the Arch, no where to be found amid these Ruins.—On the Origin of Alphabetic Writing, and various other subjects connected with Ancient History, Sacred and Profane; but in a more particular manner marking the gradual and complete accomplishment of the Scripture Prophecies that predicted the downfall and utter destruction of that vast City and widely-extended Empire. With Illustrative Engravings. By the Rev. Thomas Maurice, A. M. Assistant Librarian at the British Museum, and Author of *Indian Antiquities*.

Mr. James White, Author of *Veterinary Medicine*, is preparing for publication, a *Compendious Dictionary of the Veterinary Art*.

Mr. Adam Stark is engaged on a *History of Gainsborough*, with an Account of the Roman and Danish Antiquities in the Neighbourhood; to be illustrated by a map and several other engravings.

Mr. Nichols has nearly completed at press two volumes of *Illustrations of Literature*, consisting of Memoirs and Letters of eminent Persons who flourished in the Eighteenth Century; intended as a Sequel to the *Literary Anecdotes*; also, a third quarto volume of the *Biographical Memoirs of Hogarth*, with illustrative Essays and fifty Plates.

Mr. W. Piles, many years resident in Jersey, will soon publish an Account of the Island of Jersey, with a map and four other engravings.

George Price, Esq. barrister, is preparing a Treatise on the Law of Extents.

The Miscellaneous Works of Charles Butler, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, are printing in five octavo volumes.

Dr. Barrows, of Gower-street, is preparing for publication, *Commentaries on Mental Derangement*.

A volume of *Sermons*, by the late Dr. Vincent, with an account of his Life, by Archdeacon Nares, will soon appear.

T. Forster, jun. Esq. will soon publish, *Caecilius*, with English notes, in a duodecimo volume.

The Rev. James Raine, of Durham, has undertaken the *History and Antiquities of North Durham*, as subdivided into the districts of Northamshire, Islandshire, and

Bedlingtonshire; it will be published uniformly with Mr. Surtee's History of the County, of which it may be considered as constituting a portion.

Wm. Haslewood, Esq. barrister, is preparing a Treatise on the Office of Receiver; also a Treatise on Infanticides.

H. N. Tomlin, Esq. has in the press, the Practice of the Quarter Sessions.

Mr. Ackermann is printing in an imperial quarto volume, a Series of Costumes of the Netherlands, with descriptions in French and English.

Mr. Booth, treasurer to the Childwall Provident Institution, will soon publish, a System of Book-keeping, adapted solely for the use of Provident Institutions, or Saving Banks.

A Historical and Descriptive View of the Parishes of Monk Wearmouth and Bishop Wearmouth, and of the Port and Borough of Sunderland, is preparing for publication.

Richard Preston, Esq. has in the press, a Treatise of Estates; also an edition of Sheppard's Precedent of Precedents, and Sheppard's Touchstone of Common Assurances, with notes.

J. J. Park, Esq. is preparing a Treatise on the Law of Dower.

Mr. J. Cherpilloud has in the press, a Book of Versions, intended as a guide to French translation and construction.

The fifth volume of Hutchins' History of Dorsetshire, edited by Mr. Drew, is in the press; the last half of it will contain a complete parochial history of the county.

Sermons by the Rev. John Martin, above forty years Pastor of the Baptist church now meeting in Keppel-street, taken in short hand by Mr. T. Palmer, are printing in two octavo volumes.

Miss Maori, Author of *Caroline Lisimore*, &c. has in the press, *Montague Newburg*, a tale, in two volumes.

An Inquiry into the Effects of Spirituous Liquors upon the physical and moral Faculties of Man, and their influence upon the happiness of Society, will soon appear.

The Rev. F. A. Cox will soon publish a work on Female Scripture Biography; with an Essay, showing what Christianity has done for Women: also a second edition, with considerable alterations, of his *Life of Metanction*.

Mr. Clifford's new edition of Juvenal will form two octavo volumes, and is expected to appear early in March.

Mahomed Ghias-Ud-Deen, a respectable and learned inhabitant of Bombay, has now in the press, by subscription, a Descrip-

tion of the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Persian language, giving a succinct account of every remarkable place, both public and private; and every thing connected with its topographical nature.

The work will be written in a pure and easy style, and while it gives geographical knowledge, will assist the Persian student; and it is presumed, will not be deemed in that respect unworthy the attention of the learned.—The price of subscription will be only five rupees.

Asop modernised and moralised, in a series of instructive Tales, as reading lessons for youth, followed by skeletons of several Tales, with leading questions and hints, &c.

Mr. Bliss is proceeding with his new and greatly enlarged edition of the *Athenae Oxonienses*, of which the third volume will be ready in the ensuing spring.

The tenth number of *Portraits of Illustrious Personages of Great Britain*, with Biographical Memoirs, by Mr. Lodge, will be published in February.

The Eighth Part of Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum*, with considerable additions, by Messrs. Cokey, Ellis, and Daniel, will be delivered to the subscribers in the ensuing month.

The Hundred of Broxton, forming the third portion of the History of Cheshire, by George Ormerod, Esq. will be issued from the press in a few weeks.

The Fifth Part of Sir William Dugdale's History of St. Paul's Cathedral, with important additions, by H. Ellis, Esq. keeper of the MSS. in the British Museum, has been delayed beyond the promised time of publication, for the purpose of admitting a number of additional copper plates, which are now nearly finished.

Lady Morgan has been for some time a resident in France for the purpose of writing a work which is to have for its subject the present state of French Society in its most general point of view.

To be published in a few days, *Apicius Redivivus*; or, the Cook's Oracle; containing the Art of composing Soups, Sauces, and Flavouring Essences, which is made so clear and easy by the quantity of each article being accurately stated by weight and measure, that every one may soon learn to dress a dinner, as well as the most experienced cook; displayed in 600 receipts, the result of actual experiments instituted in the kitchen of a physician, for the purpose of composing a culinary code for the rational epicure, and augmenting the alimentary enjoyment of private families; combining economy with elegance; saving expense to housekeepers, and trouble to servants.

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

*Interesting and Important Letter of
M. Abbi Dubala.*

(Concluded from page 74.)

Besides, in order to make true converts among the Natives, it should be required, before all, to extirpate to its last roots, from the code of the Christian Religion, the great leading precept of Charity; for, try to persuade an Indian Convert that the Christian Religion places all men on an equal footing in the sight of God, our common Father; that the being born in a high tribe, does authorize nobody to look with indifference or contempt upon the persons of a lower caste; that even the exalted Brahmin, after becoming a large Christian, ought to look upon the humble Pariah as his brother, and be ready to bestow upon him all the marks of kindness and love in his power, and afford him every aid and assistance within his reach;—try to persuade even the vile Pariah, that, after becoming a Christian, he ought to renounce the childish distinction of Right and Left Hand, on which he puts so much stress, and which he considers as the characteristic of his tribe; endeavour to persuade him this vain distinction of Right and Left Hand, proving an incessant source of quarrels, fighting, and animosities, becomes on this account incompatible with the duties imposed on him by the Christian Religion, and ought to be disregarded and entirely laid aside;—try to prevail upon an Indian to forgive an often-bragging injury, such as should be that of being publicly upbraided with violating any of their vain usages;—your endeavours, your sermons, your lectures, your instructions on such subjects will be of no avail: nobody will listen to them; and your converts will continue to be the slaves of their antichristian prejudices.

When their religious instructors become too troublesome to them, by their importunate admonitions on such subjects, they often set themselves in a state of insurrection against them, and bid them defiance by threats of apostasy.

Some among them are tolerably well informed, and are acquainted with the duties of a Christian; but the by far greater number live in the grossest ignorance; and the religion of all reduces itself to some external practices, the recital of some forms of prayer, without any internal or practical spirit of religion. Their Sundays are not, or are very badly, observed by them: and, indeed, all their reli-

gious exercises are either a mere routine, or are practised out of a kind of business respect, or not to be exposed by too marked a negligence to the animadversions of their spiritual guides, rather than out of a consciousness of duty towards God.

In order to give you an idea of the religious dispositions of the Indians; and as a striking instance of what I have asserted above, that there was to be found among them but a faint phantom of Christianity, without any real or practical faith, I will, with shame, cite the following examples.

When the late Tippoo Sultan sought to extend his own religion over his dominions, and make by little and little all the inhabitants of Mysore converts to Islamism, he wished to begin this fanatical undertaking by the Native Christians living in this country, as the most odious to him on account of their religion. In consequence, in the year 1784, he gave secret orders to his officers in the several parts of the country, to have all the Christian Families living in it seized on the same day, and conducted, under strong escort to Seringapatam. This order was punctually carried into execution. Very few Christians escaped: and I know, from good authority, that the number of persons of this description, so seized and carried to Seringapatam, amounted to nearly sixty thousand men, women, and children.

Some time after their arrival, Tippoo ordered the whole to undergo the ceremony of circumcision, and be made converts to Mahomedanism. The Christians were put together, during the several days that this ceremony lasted; and—oh shame! oh scandal! will it be believed in the Christian World? no one, not a single man, had courage enough to confess his faith, in this trying circumstance, and become a martyr to his religion! The whole apostatized in mass, and underwent the operation of circumcision. No one, among so many thousands, had faith and resolution enough to protest against it—to say, “I am a Christian! I will die, rather than forsake my religion.” So general a defection, so dastardly an apostasy, is, I believe, unexampled in the annals of Christianity.

After the fall of Tippoo, most of these apostates came to be reconciled, and abjure Mahomedanism; saying, that their apostasy had only been external, and that they always kept the true faith to Christ in their hearts. About 2000 of them fell in my way. More than 20,000 went back to the

Mangalore district, from whence they had been carried away thirty years back; and rebuild there their former places of worship.

In the meanwhile, God preserve them in future from being exposed to the same trial! for, should it happen, there is every reason, notwithstanding their late protestations, to apprehend the same results; that is to say, a tame submission, and a general apostasy.

I have yet said nothing of that class of Christians in India, generally known under the denomination of Portuguese, and composed of half-castes, the illegitimate offspring of Europeans. Topal, Metia, native Pariahs, who put on a hat and European dress; &c. &c. As this class of individuals is within your reach, as well as within my own, you will be able to judge of its merits from your own observations.

In my humble opinion, and so far as I can judge from my personal observations, this class of Christians, composed both of Catholics and Protestants, is, in general, the worst of all in India; and, in their religious concerns, in their morals and manners, still below the Native Christians: for the latter exhibit at least some external marks of Christianity, and keep a certain external Christian decorum, almost entirely disregarded by the former. It has been remarked, I apprehend with truth, by many impartial observers, that this class of people possessed all the vices and bad qualities both of Europeans and Natives, without any of the good qualities of either; and that, amply stored with the laziness, apathy, and intolerance of the Natives, they, on the other hand, were quite destitute of that spirit of temperance and sobriety, of that self-command, of that dignity and independence of mind, and other virtues, which characterize the Europeans. They appear to have adopted the looseness of manners, and the disregard of every sense of honour common to the Indian Pariahs, on the one side; and all the lewdness, intemperance, ribaldry, riot, revelling, and other vices of the lowest ranks among the Europeans, on the other.

The source of such a depravity among this class of subjects is, a bad education, and bad company. In fact, most of them are born of Pagan, a Moor, or a Pariah woman, or of a common prostitute; under whose fostering care they are left to the age of twelve or fifteen years. If a small proportion of them are sent to any of the Schools under the protection of government, where care is taken to give them a religious education, a great many go to these Schools after their morals have been already corrupted by the early education of Pariah Parents or Heathen Servants. But the greater number cannot have this

resource; and are reduced to the sad necessity of being fostered at home, under the tuition of a Heathen or a Pariah Concubine, and servants of the same description; who instil into the minds of these children all the vices peculiar to them, and leave their rising passions without restraint or control.

After this, we must cease to be surprised at the baseness and dissoluteness which prevail among this class of Indians. They would not improperly be termed, the European Pariahs; for, by the looseness of their manners and low behaviour, they show themselves, among the Europeans, what the Pariahs are among the Indians. They, in general, live in distressing circumstances, and most of them considerably in debt. The causes of their poverty are, the vices above mentioned; to which must be added, a want of foresight, a love of show, and a spirit of profusion common to all.

With persons of such dispositions, I am at a loss, indeed, to suggest any practicable means for improving their morals, and instilling into their minds religious principles. I should be happy to contribute my share in your truly praise-worthy design, in having circulated among those within my range the Bibles which you would be so good as to send me for the purpose; but, at the same time, I could not answer that such books would prove acceptable to persons very little disposed to peruse them, and still less qualified to understand them; and the greater number of whom would give half a dozen of Bibles for a bottle of Pariah Arrack.

By the way, I beg leave to observe, that among the Indian Christians, either Portuguese, Half-Castes, or Natives, who all generally live in the grossest ignorance of religion, and the greater number of whom are not acquainted, or but imperfectly, even with the fundamental truths of Christianity, it is not so much Bibles, as elementary works on religion, that are wanting; such as; Catechisms, short familiar instructions, plain explanations of the Creed and of the Ten Commandments, simple lectures upon Christian Duties, upon the principal virtues, upon charity, upon temperance, &c. &c. &c. After having prepared their minds by such elementary religious Tracts circulated among them, the reading of the Bible should be recommended, would become intelligible, and could not fail to become advantageous to them; but if, without previous preparation you begin all at once to exhibit to their uncouth and ignorant minds the naked text of the Bible, you will, in my humble opinion, derive very little advantage from doing so; no more, indeed, than by showing light to a dim-sighted person; before you remove the causes which prevent his visual organs from seeing clear.

In fact, by what I have already stated, you will perceive that all classes of Indians must be dealt with as mere children in matters of religion. They must be fed with milk of the lightest kind. If you hazard to give them at once solid food, their weak stomach, unable to digest it, will vomit the whole; and their constitution, instead of being improved by this means, will, on the contrary, be deteriorated, and entirely ruined by the often-repeated experiment.

When I have said that that class of Indian Christians designated under the general name of Portuguese, were the worst of all, I wish it to be understood, that I am only speaking of the majority among them; and this censure admits of a great many exceptions. Indeed, a great many are to be found among them, whose mind has been early cultivated by a good education, and who distinguish themselves very advantageously in society from the others, by their morals, their manners, and their general deportment; some by their gentleman-like behaviour. But, even in these, you will always discover something Indian: they can never entirely divest themselves of that apathy, that indolence, which seem to be the lot of all the people born under a vertical sun; and, in spite of the endeavours to imitate the Europeans in every point, something is always seen in them, by discovering their origin, and justifies the saying of Horace—

Naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret.

You will see, by the picture just drawn of the low state of christianity in India, how trying must be the profession of a missionary in this country; and to how many dangers he is exposed, in the exercise of his professional duties among such a people: and you will also, I believe, agree with me, that, of all professions, this is the most disgusting and most unprofitable; and that it requires more than an ordinary share of resolution and courage, to persevere in it to the last.

The short sketch which I have drawn will be sufficient, I think, to enable you to judge, not only of the low state of christianity in this country, but also of its inadequate influence on the minds of those who profess it. I am nevertheless far from thinking, that, in such circumstances and with persons of such dispositions, christianity is of no avail at all. Should it produce no other effect than that of altogether detaching so many thousand natives from the worship of idols, and the abominable kind of idolatry prevailing all over India, to inculcate into their minds even the merely barren knowledge of only one true God, and that of his Son our blessed Lord and common Redeemer; this alone ought, in my opinion, to be more than sufficient to lead us to wish for, and to

encourage its diffusion, by all practicable means.

I am still farther from admitting the bold opinion of many prejudiced or very ill-informed Europeans, who contend that the Native Christians are the worst of all Indians. Such an assertion seems to me to savour somewhat of blasphemy; since, should it be the fact, it would tend to nothing less than to prove that the Christian religion, so far from improving the condition of men, renders them worse than Pagans. That, on account of the particular prejudices under which all the natives of India labour, it has but a very inadequate influence on their morals, manners, and general behaviour, will appear by what I have already stated: but that it renders them worse than the worshippers of idols, is, in my opinion, an untenable paradox, contradicted by experience; and will be, I trust, disowned by every candid and impartial observer on the subject. That the by far greater number have nothing of a Christian but the name, and that if not worse are yet not much better than Pagans, I am reluctantly forced to admit: but, at the same time, I must say, in justice to truth, that I am acquainted with many among them, who, though not quite free from the Indian prejudices, are, in their morals, manners, probity, and general behaviour, irreproachable men, and enjoy the confidence even of the Indian pagans; and into whose hands I should not hesitate to entrust my own interests.

I will refrain entering into details on the low state of Christianity among the Europeans living in this country. This part of the subject is your province, rather than mine. I will content myself with saying, that, if their public and national virtues are a subject of praise and admiration to all the castes of Indians, their domestic vices and manners are a subject of the greatest contempt and disgust. On the other hand, the barefaced immorality and bad examples openly exhibited by many among them, are not the least of the many obstacles that oppose the diffusion of their religion in India, by increasing the prejudices of the natives against it, and rendering it particularly odious to them, when they see its precepts so badly observed by those who were educated in its bosom.

Unfortunately, the same causes powerfully operate on the minds of the Christian natives themselves; and, by staggering their wavering faith, daily occasion the apostasy of a great number.

I have the honour to remain with regard, my dear Sir,

Your's very obediently,
J. A. DUBOIS, Missionary.

Mysore Country,
15th Dec. 1815.

DEBATE AT THE EAST INDIA HOUSE.

East India House, Dec. 18, 1816.

A quarterly general court of proprietors of East India Stock was this day held at the Company's House, in Leadenhall Street, for the purpose of declaring a dividend from Midsummer to Christmas next, and for the consideration of various special matters.

The minutes of the last general court, (comprising the resolution of the court of directors relative to the grant of medals and badges of honour to the army lately engaged in the Nepal war) having been read—

Mr. Jackson rose to say, that after the orders of the day were disposed of, he should give notice of a motion respecting the paper just read, on the subject of the honours intended to be conferred on the army now in India.

The *Chairman* (Thos. Reid, Esq.) said, the executive body were anxious, on a future day, to learn the sentiments of the court of proprietors on that subject.

HALF YEAR'S DIVIDEND.

The *Chairman* then stated, that the court of directors had arrived to a dividend on the capital stock of the Company, for the half-year commencing on the 5th of July last, and ending on the 5th of January next. The resolution agreed to by the Court of Directors was read by the proper officer, as follows:—

"At a court of directors, held on Tuesday, the 17th of December, 1816, it was resolved unanimously, in pursuance of the Act of the 33d of His Majesty, cap. 55, that a dividend of 5½ per cent. should be declared on the capital stock of the Company, for the half-year commencing on the 5th of July last, and ending on the 5th of January next."

The *Chairman* moved—"That the court do approve and confirm the said resolution."

Mr. Lowndes begged leave to ask, whether the interest of the unclaimed dividends was used in support of the ways and means of that house, to pay the regular dividends? Because, if that were the case, a strong temptation was held out to defraud widows and orphans, who had not an opportunity of claiming their arrears themselves, and whose interests might be confided to dishonest representatives. In an instance that occurred to himself twelve years and a half had elapsed before he received his dividend. Though, when he came to the India House, he invariably asked for *all* the dividends belonging to him. What could possibly be more explicit than the word *all*? He must go to

school again, if, when applied as he had stated, it did not mean *every* dividend due to him. He would take his oath, that he had always thus expressed himself; and, having done so, he thought it was most dishonourable to have retained the dividend so long. Many persons, it should be recollected, could not demand their dividends for a considerable time, because it was not in their power to come from the country. What did the Company pay clerks for, unless to give proper information to the proprietors, and to hand over to them that which was their due? A more dishonourable act had not been done by the Company for many years, than this withholding of the unclaimed dividends. Who, he asked, was the gentleman that suggested the interest of them? Was he one of the Company, or one of those overgrown servants, who could build palaces and tile in his coach-and-six, while the poor proprietors were obliged to go on foot? When, some years ago, they were said to be on the eve of bankruptcy, he had not heard of any proposition to make use of this fund. No, it was left for individuals to fatten on. It was a disgrace that the servants of the Company should be allowed to riot on the little means of the widow and the orphan. He was sure, that, for one male proprietor, there were three female; and, were they to suffer any of their servants to take the money from the pocket of the helpless widow? "I again," said Mr. Lowndes, "ask of the *Chairman*, who receives the benefit of the unclaimed dividends?"

The *Chairman*.—"In answer to the hon. proprietor's question, I must say, that no advantage is derived by any of the Company's officers from the unclaimed dividends. They remain in the coffers of the Company, and are so far useful to their funds; but there is always a large reserve, to meet any demands that may be made on them. No advantage accrues, or can accrue from them, to any individual."

Mr. Lowndes rejoined.—In that case, he contended, a great temptation was held out to the Company to act dishonestly; and he trusted, if an act of obliquity was passed, as to what had been done, that they would, in future, hear of no more unclaimed dividends; or, if there were any, that a list of them should be published regularly, for the information of the public, and particularly of individuals who resided in Scotland and Ireland. When he made these remarks, he meant not to speak merely of this Company, but of every company. He knew nothing that could be more dishonourable, than the keeping from him and others that which

they were entitled to, and, at the same time, the giving enormous salaries to overgrown servants. He should say no more on the present occasion; but, before he sat down, he called on the Chairman to give his promise, that a list of the unclaimed dividends should, hereafter, be published every year or two, for the benefit of the proprietors.

The *Chairman*.—"I cannot make such a promise. No advantage is derived by any individual from the unclaimed dividends, though the hon. proprietor seems to dwell very strongly on that point. I must again state distinctly, that none of the Company's officers receive benefits of the nature he has alluded to. Perhaps it would be better if questions of this kind were not taken up so hastily."

Mr. *Lowndes* could see no reason why even the general body should derive any benefit from the property of individuals. What, he demanded, was the amount of the unclaimed dividends? If the proprietors knew that, they could then judge of the advantage which the Company had received from those dividends. Did they amount to half a million of money? "I ask you, Sir, what is the amount of the unclaimed dividends?—You surely must know what it is."

The *Chairman*.—"The hon. proprietor has no right to ask me particular questions. If a motion be made on the subject, and acceded to by the proprietors, of course every information will be given."

Mr. *Lowndes*.—"Then I shall move, in due order, for the amount of the unclaimed dividends. I say it is a fraudulent transaction. I asked for all my dividends when I came to the East India House, but I did not get them. One dividend was owing for twelve years and a half before I received it."

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, he should be extremely sorry, if any undue impression should go abroad on this subject. He did not object to the hon. proprietor's making an inquiry relative to the unclaimed dividends. He thought the act in itself was highly meritorious; and, he conceived, that the publication of a list would be useful, as it would enable individuals to recover what belonged to them. While dividends remained unclaimed, however, he could see no impropriety in using them, in aid of their funds. But, he was sure, if the representative of any person could shew, that, through some error a dividend had not been called for during a considerable time, and that £50 or £100 were due from the Company's funds, proper attention would be paid to their statement, and they would have a right to demand the sum. If, however, the hon. proprietor expected that every gentleman who called at the India House was to be admonished by the clerk, after looking over the books for

two or three hours, in these terms, "O, Sir, there is a dividend due to you, which you have not claimed for five or six years," he thought he looked for too much. But he was perfectly convinced, if any individual or his representative, could prove a title to a dividend, which they had not received for three or four years, they would have a right to demand it, and, without doubt, their demand would be complied with. The unclaimed dividends were in the Company's coffers, but they were not in a state of requisition.

Mr. *Lowndes* observed, that in twelve years and a half, in ordinary times, the interest of money would almost equal the principal. But, considering the extreme scarcity of money during the last twelve years and a half, and its consequent increase in value, it was not too much to say, that a sum of money, put out at interest, would have nearly doubled itself. Could the learned gentleman say, that the Company were right—that they acted correctly—when they had been so many years without declaring the unclaimed dividends? If they were not declared during a period of twelve years and a half, was it not a dishonest act? Did they not get almost the amount of the principal money, in interest? The existing list went back to the year 1792. Since that time, the Company had received more than the principal, by the accumulating interest of the money. It was highly desirable, that the proprietors should know what was due to them. They did not all reside in London; and, every three or four years at most, a list ought to be published.

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, the character of this question ought to be understood; for, if it made its way into the public papers, it might seem that some fraud was committed, unless an explanation accompanied it. He now understood the hon. proprietor to say, the Company ought not only to pay the unclaimed dividend standing in his name, and which he forgot to claim some years since, but that he should also receive intermediate interest upon his neglected claim. Now he (Mr. *R. Jackson*) was of opinion, that those who neglected to claim their dividends, ought to lose the interest, as one of the pains and penalties of their neglect. What right had any man to say to the Company, "You must allow me interest on my dividends," when no bargain, no compact, was ever entered into between the parties to that effect?

Mr. *Lowndes* wished to convince the learned gentleman, that if the Company retained the interest of the unclaimed dividends for several years, it was most unjust; and therefore a list should be published every three or four years.

The motion for the dividend was then agreed to.

The *Chairman*.—"I beg to acquaint

the court, and particularly the hon. proprietor who has last spoken, that the dividends will be paid on the 7th of January next."

ACCOUNT OF THE COMPANY'S AFFAIRS.

The *Chairman* laid before the court the account of the Company's affairs, made up to the 30th of April last.

Mr. *Hume* inquired whether the account was made up, both in England and India, to that period?

The *Chairman*.—"It could not be made up to the 30th of April in India."

Mr. *Hume*.—"Was it not intended, that it should be made up to the same time in both countries?"

The *Chairman*.—"It is drawn up merely in compliance with the form specified in the by-law."

Mr. *Bonquet* (a director).—"The account is made up to the 1st of May, 1815, in India."

MR. GEORGE TEMPLER.

The *Chairman* acquainted the court, that the court of directors had agreed to a resolution, permitting Mr. George Templer, late of the Bengal civil establishment, to return with his rank to India.

The resolution was then read as follows:—

"At a court of directors, held on Wednesday the 9th October, 1816,

"On reading a report from the committee of correspondence, dated the 2d and 9th instant, viz.

"Resolved, That for the reasons therein stated, Mr. George Templer, late a senior merchant on the Bengal establishment, be recommended to the general court for their concurrence in his return to Bengal, with his rank in the Company's service, agreeably to the provisions of the act of the 33d Geo. 3d, cap. 52, sec. 70, also the act of the 53d Geo. 3d, cap. 153, which provides that no civil servant returning to India, shall take any higher rank than he held when he left that country."

The *Chairman* moved, "That the court do approve and confirm the said resolution."

Mr. *A. Smith* asked, how long Mr. Templer had been at home?

The *Chairman* answered, that he had been thirty years in England.

Mr. *N. Smith* called the attention of the court to the case of another gentleman, who had applied for leave to return to India, and was refused. That gentleman had a wife and twenty children (*a laugh*), it was a very serious subject. The gentleman had remained for twenty-two years in England—and he then asked leave of the court of directors to return, with his wife and twenty children, to India; his fortune not being sufficient to enable him to live comfortably in this country. He

(Mr. Smith) understood the answer given to his application was, that he had been too long in England. That was the reason assigned for refusing him permission to return. Yet that permission was granted to Mr. Templer, whose absence from India was much longer.

Mr. *Lowndes* was surprised at this distinction. He could not conceive why such a difference should be "twixt tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee." It certainly struck him, that, if no other reason or impediment operated against his return, his having twenty children, so far from militating against his claim, was a strong argument in his favour.

Mr. *Hume* said, he was very glad the hon. proprietor had put the question he had done to the *Chairman*. He (Mr. Hume) intended to put two or three others, for the purpose of learning some important particulars connected with Mr. Templer's case. He had never heard that gentleman's name, till a few days before, and was totally unacquainted with his history. What he wanted to know was—how long he had served in India?—to what establishment he belonged?—how long he had returned to England?—and how old he now was? When these questions were answered, it would enable the court to come to a just determination. They would then be able to judge what his claims on the service were; whether he was going out to India as a mere pensioner, or as an efficient servant. It was not perhaps, generally known, that every gentleman who went out to India, whatever his rank might be in the civil service, received, on landing, a certain annuity, whether he was employed or not. He therefore wished it to be known whether Mr. Templer's age, his knowledge of the Company's affairs, and a variety of other circumstances, would admit of the Company's employing him, if he were allowed to return to India. By the provisions of the last act of Parliament, he could only take rank next to those who had been the same number of years as himself in India. He might, therefore, be placed under the control of those who were mere boys compared with him—and that circumstance alone would probably prevent his being employed. If the intention were to pension Mr. Templer, by sending him out to India, he recommended the court to make a provision for him in this country, instead of burdening their establishments abroad.

The *Chairman*.—"I beg leave to observe that I do not know Mr. Templer myself. He is, as I understand from the best authority, a man of very high character, and has been visited by a series of unforeseen and unmerited misfortunes. His services are stated in the report of the committee of correspondence, on

which the resolution of the court of directors is founded."

The clerk then read the following extract from the report:—

"Mr. Templer went to India in 1773, and returned to England in 1786. His services were highly meritorious, particularly when he acted as a member of the grain committee, in 1784—a period when the country was suffering under the strongest apprehensions of famine. For his exertions on that important occasion, he received the thanks of the Governor-general, the right hon. Warren Hastings. He came to England on account of the health of his father, and domestic circumstances prevented his return to India. He here embarked a property of £50,000 in a banking-house, which was unfortunate—although not a single creditor of the house was injured, every demand having been honourably discharged. The court should have a strong case made out, before they permitted an individual to return to India, after such a lapse of time; but the committee were of opinion that the present was worthy of recommendation to the court of proprietors."

Mr. Hume.—"And I understand that Mr. Templer went out in 1773 and returned in 1786?"

The Chairman—"Yes, Sir."

Mr. Hume—"What is Mr. Templer's age?"

The Chairman—"I am told 61."

The hon. W. F. Elphinstone said, the executive body brought the case of Mr. Templer before the proprietors, deeply impressed with his merits, and sympathizing sincerely in his misfortunes. He willingly put his hand to the report; and, as a proprietor, he would cheerfully affix his signature to it again, if it were necessary. Mr. Templer had been very unfortunate; and his misfortunes were to be commiserated the more, because through life he had acted with undeviating honour and integrity. He did not think any man had a stronger claim on the protection and approbation of the court, than he had.

Mr. F. Smith said, the other gentleman had memorialized the court of directors for leave to return to India. He had himself read that memorial. Now what was the conduct pursued towards him? He was told, that having been at home for twenty-two years, he could not be suffered to return—although he sought to go out, in order to provide for his numerous family. Why then should an individual, who had been thirty years in England, receive the sanction of the directors, and have his case recommended to the court of proprietors? He had no objection, however, to Mr. Templer's going to India. He would vote for it. But he thought, when a gentleman, who had been so many years in England, was about to be permitted to

go out to India, the case of an individual who had been only twenty-two years in this country, and who had twenty children alive, ought to receive some consideration from the court.

Mr. R. Jackson said, this was a question of very great importance; and the present was one of the many times in which he had expressed his opinion, that concessions of this kind should be allowed only in extreme cases. It was quite impossible for any man to return to India, after a long residence in this country, without, in some degree or other, affecting the interest of those who had remained there for a series of years, in the due course of employment, and who had, therefore, a right to expect promotion. If, by seniority, persons who thus went out could not immediately arrive at high situations, yet would not the idea that they had favour, and regard, and patronage, in this country, recommend them to officers, which individuals long resident in India, but perhaps wanting such interest, did not possess the means of obtaining? Such permissions should, therefore, be granted with great caution, and only in extreme cases. His hon. friend Mr. Elphinstone had not removed one of his objections. He had only said, that he listened to the dictates, and obeyed the impulse of his feelings, as a proprietor, and not as a director. Now, the court expected counsel and assistance from the executive body—they expected to hear them sanction recommendations like the present, on the ground that such sanction arose from a view of all the circumstances of the case. He, therefore, objected to any director standing up, and saying, (though possessed of complete and perfect knowledge on the subject) "I will not give you counsel, but you may take my sympathies." He looked for sound counsel, not for an expression of feeling. In this instance, he did not doubt but there was great reason for sending out Mr. Templer. He did not know that gentleman; but he understood from those who did, that he was a most respectable and honourable individual. This, doubtless, weighed much with the court of directors;—but he agreed in the sentiment of his hon. friend (Mr. Hume) that it would be better for them to indulge their sympathies, by granting him a provision here, instead of sending him to India, at an advanced period of life. With respect to the other case, mentioned by the hon. proprietor, it was not before the court. Very good reasons might have existed, for refusing permission to that gentleman to proceed to India, although they did not now appear. Many circumstances were to be considered, when applications of this kind were made. The extent of the individual's services—

the character he had maintained in India—the character he had supported here—the cause of his misfortunes—whether produced by his own misconduct, or by the inevitable and awful decree of providence, which frequently deprived the most virtuous of the means of subsistence. Under every view of the subject, he strongly recommended, that only in extreme cases gentlemen should be permitted to return. At the same time God forbid that he should shut the door on sympathetic feeling; or that he should be supposed to harbour such a desire. Far were such sordid and reprehensible ideas from his breast. He had always, and ever should, cherish sentiments of a more humane and liberal description. With respect to the gentleman mentioned by his hon. friend, in his opinion, the best thing he could do would be, to solicit the interest of the *Indies*, who might petition the court of directors, that he, his wife, and his twenty children, should be permitted to go out to India.—(A laugh.)—The directors, he was sure, were too gallant to refuse any request coming from the fair sex. The question would then go to a ballot, at which none but ladies should be suffered to vote.—(A laugh.)—If this course were pursued, it could not be doubted, that the gentleman would be placed in a state of comfort and affluence for the remainder of his life.

Mr. Lowndes said, the learned gentleman who had last spoken, very properly noticed the sentiment of the hon. director, who had got up and informed the court that he acted from a principle of *sympathy*. Now it astonished him, that the sympathy of the hon. director had not been awakened by the case of a man who had a wife and twenty children to provide for. It seemed to him, that the court of directors acted like overseers of the poor, in the case represented, and refused to let him return to India, with his twenty children, for fear of overburdening their parish. He was aware of the great respectability and high honour of Mr. Templar—but, if it came to a question of sympathy, he thought the feelings ought to be more strongly affected by the distresses of twenty-two people, than by the misfortunes of one. Nor should it be forgotten, that, of those twenty-two, many perhaps were too young to do any thing for themselves. If, therefore, Mr. Templar were allowed to go out to India, it followed, as a matter of course, that the other gentleman should proceed with a prosperous gale after him. In many instances, perhaps, it would be better to grant a pension in this country, than to send a gentleman to India. But here was a proof of lavish expenditure, as he collected from the speech of the hon. proprietor (Mr. Hume). If a gentleman

staid thirty years from India, he received a stipend for every one of those years.

Mr. Hume—"No, no."

Mr. Lowndes—"I understood you to say so."

Mr. Hume—"The moment a gentleman leaves India, he resigns his pension."

The hon. W. F. Elphinstone said, the learned gentleman had censured him, because he failed in giving counsel to the court. If the subject required counsel he would have offered it—he would have given the best advice in his power to enable them to decide correctly. But no counsel was called for in this case. The whole of the circumstances were before the court—and men's feeling, rather than their judgment, must prompt them, when an honest man, suffering under severe misfortune, called on them for relief. It was an appeal that came home to the feelings and bosoms of all men. The most flourishing, the most prosperous amongst them could not guard against reverses. Those who now had the brightest views, the most pleasing prospects, did not know but they might meet the same change of fortune. Those who were at present the most happy amongst them, who looked forward to years of ease, comfort, and affluence, might, by a sudden turn of the wheel, be hurled from their eminence, and reduced to the same state in which Mr. Templar was placed. No counsel was to be expected in such a case. A plain statement was laid before the proprietors, and, he conceived, nothing more was necessary.

Mr. Hume stated, that notwithstanding the observations which had been made, and the explanations that had been given, still the doubts that struck his mind respecting this case were not removed. By the act of the legislature, it was most clear, that some degree of restraint, some limit was intended, with reference to the power exercised by the court of directors, in recommending persons to return to India. It was not directly mentioned in the act—but, at the time it was passed, he was convinced, if the legislature had imagined that persons would be suffered to return to India, after an absence of so many years as had elapsed in the present case, a limited period beyond which individuals would be ineligible to go back, would have been inserted in the statute. He requested the proprietors would consider this case, and the consequences that might arise from it, with that prudence and caution which it deserved. After allowing this gentleman to go back, merely on account of sympathy, without any other reason being stated, no man could ever in future hold up his hand in that court against any application that might be brought forward. It would at length come to this, that, if an individual had

interest behind the bar, he would be sure to succeed.—(*Cries of no! no!*) An instance of that nature had just been stated, which no person had contradicted. It was the case of an individual, suffering more perhaps than Mr. Templer, to whom permission had been refused. How then could he vote for this motion, if he wished to act impartially, as that court always ought to do? he revered sympathy for the misfortunes of others, and he trusted also that he felt it, as much as any man in that court—but he would never suffer his feelings to make him act unjustly or partially. What were they now called upon to do?—to restore a gentleman to his rank in India, who was, perhaps, near seventy years of age, and could not be efficiently employed after his arrival there. If he went out to India at the usual period of life—staid there thirteen years—and had been thirty years in this country—it brought him to an age, at which it was hardly possible to expect that he would be fit to perform duty; and, if he were, he must be placed under a junior, which could not be very agreeable to his feelings. The establishment abroad already bent under its own weight. Many persons thought that the Company had already more civil servants abroad than were necessary. They were now, however, about to add to the number by sending out a person who already had had his share of the service. But, if they did send him out, they must extend the like favour to A. B. and C; in short to every man that asked it. He, therefore, hoped, before they passed this vote, which it would give him considerable pain to oppose, that they would seriously consider the consequences which must inevitably follow from it.—With respect to the circumstances of Mr. Templer, he had not heard that he was burdened with a young family. On that head, no claim to their consideration had been made. Now, before he gave his vote, he should be glad to know, why the application of another gentleman with a family of twenty children, was rejected? he had no doubt that both were honourable men—and, in his opinion, the recommendation of the court of directors which was given to the one, should, in common justice, be extended to the other. He however, decidedly objected to the restoration of a man to his rank in India, after an absence of thirty years—against an understood rule—and equally against the interest of those who were in the Company's service abroad. He, therefore, for one (though he might be reproached as a person destitute of sympathy and humanity) acting from the pure and unbiased dictates of his conscience, would vote against the return of Mr. Templer, because no proper reason had been assigned for sending him

back—because it would injure the Company's servants, who had remained for years in India—and lastly, because no future applicant for permission to return, could, if a principle of impartiality were acted on, be refused the boon.

Mr. Londeles said, if they sent out this gentleman, it was impossible to tell how many applications would be made to them for similar indulgence. If they were called on to give away their own money, they might proceed with as much liberality as they pleased—but it was a different thing when they were asked to defend the public money, and to agree to a proposition that might interfere with the promotion of some meritorious servant in India. On this occasion, as so much sympathy appeared to be excited for the misfortune of Mr. Templer, he thought it would be better to confer on him a handsome pension here, rather than send him back to India.

The *Chairman*.—In order to put the court in possession of all the particulars we know concerning the gentleman whose case is before the court, the report of the committee of correspondence shall be read. This is not usual—it has not been customary to make many observations on propositions of this nature, because, as the question must go to a ballot, the hon. proprietor (Mr. Hume) or any other gentleman who does not wish the individual to go out to India, may vote in conformity to his feeling.

The clerk then read the following report:—

"At a committee of correspondence, 2nd and 9th October 1816.

"Pursuant to reference of court of the 11th ultimo, the committee have considered the memorial of Mr. George Templer, late a senior merchant on the Bengal establishment, representing that he went to Bengal as a writer in 1773, and returned to England in 1786, with the approbation of the Governor General in Council of his conduct—that in India he served the Company in various important offices, especially in the year 1784, when the country was suffering under the dreadful sensation of apprehended famine; that upon this occasion he was selected to be a member of the grain committee, then appointed to adopt measures of provision against the apprehended distress, the success of which called forth the highest approbation of the government—representing, also, that he was called to England by the death of his father, and was detained contrary to his intention, and thereby prevented from returning to the service, in which he had acquired but a very moderate fortune—that his father's affairs turning out better than expected, he received, as his share of the estate, nearly £40,000, and the further sum of £3,000 on the death of his mother and younger brother—that with

those acquisitions he was induced to adopt the business of banking in England, which proving unfortunate, (though full justice has been done to all his creditors) he is driven to the necessity of soliciting permission to return to the Company's service in Bengal, with the reduced rank, according to act of parliament.

"It appears that Mr. Templer proceeded to Bengal as a writer in 1773, that he arrived there in February 1774, and was appointed an assistant to the commissary general. He subsequently furnished the Company with elephants for several years by contract, which terminated in 1781.

"In October 1783, Mr. Templer was nominated one of the members of a committee, appointed to assemble during a period of severe famine, with complete authority to superintend and regulate the sale, distribution, and price of grain, throughout the Company's provinces under the Bengal presidency, and to receive and examine into complaints from all parts of any infringements of the orders which might be issued on the subject; the exertions of this committee appear to have been productive of the best effects, and their conduct was repeatedly approved by the supreme government.

"With reference to Mr. Templer's services upon this occasion, the committee find the following sentiments expressed in a private letter to him, from Mr. Hastings, dated the 1st of last month, which accompanied his memorial above-mentioned, viz. "If you had attributed a larger share of merit to yourself and your associates in the conduct of that measure, I should have been still more pleased; for, as far as I myself am concerned in it, I consider it as the first and most beneficial act of my public life. I believe it was so considered by the natives at the time, and long after, as the memorial transmitted by them in my favour, after my acquittal, abundantly proves, though little credit has been given to it at home; and, if a reference was made to me upon the subject, I should make my selection of the members who formed the committee, an act in itself highly meritorious, as it marks the high estimation in which they were held by the government, and their complete success, which ordinary capacities could not have effected, fully justified it."

"In December 1784, Mr. Templer obtained permission to resign the service and return to England for the adjustment of his private affairs. Upon this occasion the Bengal government remarks to the court that they should deem it an injustice to him not to state that he had regularly observed the most scrupulous attention to his duty on all occasions where his services had been called forth, and had ac-

quitted himself with propriety, diligence, and integrity.

"Mr. Templer advised his arrival in England in August 1785.

"In January 1787, he requested permission to remain in this country another year, and again in February 1789, to remain till the next season to settle his affairs, which the court acceded to.

"The committee having taken into consideration all the foregoing circumstances are not unaware or inattentive to the great lapse of time that has occurred since Mr. Templer's retirement from the service; and that it will require a strong case to be made out, to justify the restoration of a civil servant after so long an interval; but looking to the particular instance now before them, they find that Mr. Templer always maintained a fair character in the service, and acquired great credit in the estimation of the right hon. Warren Hastings, in a season of great public calamity, as a member of the grain committee; that the misfortunes which have subsequently involved Mr. Templer in loss of fortune, have in no respect arisen from extravagant habits of life, from wild and unjustifiable speculations, or from causes that can attach blame, discredit, or dishonour, to the character of Mr. Templer; on the contrary, it must redound to the credit of himself and of every member of the banking establishment to which he belonged, that on the breaking up of this extensive concern, the partners alone came out with the sacrifice of fortune; and that the claims of every individual constituent of the house, have been fully and amply satisfied; and your committee, under the influence of these considerations, submit to the court in their opinion, that Mr. Templer may be recommended to the general court for their concurrence in his return to Bengal with his rank in the Company's service, according to the provisions of the act of the 33d of his present Majesty, cap. 52, sect. 79—also the 55th section of the act of the 33d of the King, cap. 155, which enjoineth that no civil servant returning to India shall take any higher rank than he possessed when he left that country."

The Chairman.—"In addition to what is stated in that report, I beg leave to have a letter read, from a gentleman very much respected to this court (the right hon. Warren Hastings), addressed to Mr. Templer on this subject."

The clerk then read the letter*.

Mr. Home said, that, even after the explanation the court had heard, his objections remained unshaken. What he wished to impress on the court was, the manner in which the present case was brought

* The substance of the letter is quoted in the above report.

before them. It appeared extraordinary to him, that one case should be recommended by the court of directors, and that another should not have been at all noticed. It struck him the more particularly, when he considered the trifling grounds on which the present recommendation was founded. He objected most decisively to the system of granting such concessions, because the application was supported by a great name or two. The court ought to decide by the direct and unequivocal services of the applicants. He could mention many cases in which suffering and deserving individuals were refused permission to proceed to India. That day week, a deserving young man, who had been five years in the Company's sea service, (almost half the time that Mr. Templer had been in Bengal) applied for leave to go out for two years to settle his affairs, which had been left unsettled on his last voyage to Bengal. He (Mr. Hume) stated that he knew the gentleman very well, and that he wished him to be permitted to return to India to attend to his affairs. He had recommended him to petition the court for permission, but the application was refused. He thought the conduct of the court in that case severe and extraordinary. He would not doubt but the court of directors had reasons for acting thus, but those reasons did not appear. Neither was it shewn, why Mr. Templer should be suffered to proceed to India, whilst another individual was peremptorily refused, on the above ground, of the length of time he had been in this country. The gentleman mentioned by the hon. proprietor (Mr. Smith) had been twenty years at home, and his application for leave to return to India had been refused by the court of directors, on the plea of length of time elapsed; whilst Mr. Templer after having been thirty years at home, is allowed to return without any reason being assigned, but that of sympathy and compassion! It was against this practical use of the authority committed to the court of directors that he raised his voice—it was of that he complained. If Mr. Templer should ultimately receive the sanction of the court to return, then, he contended, that no individual who had acted fairly—whose conduct had been upright—whose character was unimpeached—could, in future, be refused leave to go to India, no matter how long his stay here had been, if he applied for it. If the proprietors were to understand, that, hereafter, this general permission to return to India would be granted, then he would not say another word on the subject; but he should always oppose any thing that savoured of partiality and favouritism.

Mr. K. Smith said, it appeared that interest and sympathy together, had

carried this question behind the bar. Considering all the circumstances, he could not help feeling, that the unfortunate gentleman he alluded to, was not fairly treated. He requested to know, whether it would be regular to have that gentleman's memorial read, the statement in which put forth a very strong claim to the consideration of the court. The circumstance of Mr. Templer, who had been thirty years in England, being recommended to the proprietors as a person who ought to be suffered to return, while he, who had been but twenty-two years at home, was refused, on account of length of absence, was most extraordinary. It was pretty evident, that the gentleman's being without interest, occasioned the cool reception of his application. He was, he believed, an older servant of the Company than Mr. Templer; and the permission ought, in his opinion, to be extended to him. While in India, he performed his duty to the satisfaction of all those who had an opportunity of appreciating his exertions.

Mr. Pattison.—Before the memorial is read, I put it to the hon. proprietor, whether he would not act more discreetly by abstaining from this discussion. It has been said, on many occasions of importance, "that an injudicious friend is worse than an avowed enemy;" and the maxim appears to be strongly illustrated in the present instance. As the protector of the gentleman concerned, I beg that the hon. proprietor will consider seriously what he is about to bring forward, and not place these two cases in competition with each other. I did withhold my assent from this resolution as long as I could consistently with my feeling, because I was anxious to preserve our servants in India from any injury that the return of gentlemen to that country might inflict on them. But it was argued with me, and very powerfully argued, that there being a *dernier resort*, was one of the finest and most honourable features of the Company's government; and this gentleman, whose character stands as high as that of any man, was considered a proper object for the recommendation of the executive body. It is on record, that, in India, he conducted himself entirely to the satisfaction of one of the ablest and most highly-gifted governors-general that ever appeared in that country; and now, at an advanced period of life, he comes forward, and requests that, in consideration of his services, he may be suffered to return. His services stand on the most irrefragable ground; and his distresses are, unfortunately, no less well authenticated. Mr. Templer had fallen in a great banking concern, in which he had embarked his property to a very large amount; and, when it is considered that not an individual lost a shilling by this

failure—when it is known that twenty shillings were paid in the pound—I should think myself wanting in the discharge of my duty, and deficient in feeling, if I did not recommend his case to the proprietors. Having the privilege of voting, as a proprietor, for the resolution, I will do so with all my heart and soul. The propriety of the recommendation stands on such strong grounds, that it cannot be impugned. With respect to the other gentleman, the circumstance of his having a family of eighteen children, appears upon record; and I humbly beg that credit may be given to the integrity of the feelings which actuated the executive body in refusing that application. We judged and decided for ourselves on the merits of the applicant; and if the case had been one that deserved the recommendation of the court of directors, I can assure the proprietors it would have received it. On the part of my brother directors and myself, I claim the confidence of the court of proprietors with respect to the justice of our decision on that occasion; and request that the hon. gentleman will ask no farther question on the subject.

Mr. K. Smith observed, that he felt no hostility towards Mr. Templer; on the contrary, he said, he would vote for him. He did not mean to introduce the case of the other gentleman with the idea of preventing Mr. Templer from going out. But certainly he was of opinion that the having been twenty-two years in this country should not delude one from proceeding to India, when another who had been much longer at home, was permitted to go out. As to the memorial being read, he could dispense with it. His reason for wishing it to be read was, that the case might be properly known, in order that it might undergo farther consideration.

The *Chairman*.—"After what has passed, I believe nothing remains to be done, but to fix the day for a ballot. I think the 8th of January will be the most proper day; when the dividends will be about to commence paying."

Mr. Lowndes said, this was a matter of more consequence than the court seemed to be aware of, since it would open the door to innumerable applications of this nature. All parties seemed to agree upon one point, namely, the high respectability of Mr. Templer; but he and several others were of opinion, that it would be much better to grant him a handsome pension here, than to send him out to India. They must feel the injustice and danger of penalizing him in return to India, to fill a situation that had, perhaps, been looked up to for years by some meritorious servant who had never quitted his post. This resolution did not give satisfaction to any party. It could not be gratifying to Mr. Templer's friends, because

at his advanced age, and with his confirmed habits, it was more than probable that he would rather remain at home; and certainly it could not please those who were of opinion that such permission should be rarely conceded. He felt the most gratifying sensations when the honourable and upright conduct of Mr. Templer was stated. He, it appeared, in spite of misfortune, had faithfully discharged the demands made upon him. At a time when many persons were contented with paying two shillings or eighteen pence in the pound, he, much to his credit, came forward with the whole twenty shillings. He would put down his £20 or his £50, not so much to assist Mr. Templer, as to encourage the pure principle of honesty. Amidst the discoveries made in the present day, none was of more importance than that of vaccine inoculation; he wished that some means could be found out of inoculating for honesty, (*a laugh*.) that would be an invaluable discovery indeed. The want of principle, the deficiency of integrity, were disgraceful to the present age. It was there they failed. In all things else the world was infinitely improved; and it was high time that pains should be taken to make mankind more honest and more virtuous than they were. They had, since the French revolution, made such an alarming progress in roguery and villany, that posterity would scarcely believe it. Therefore the virtues of this gentleman, surrounded as they were by so many follies, appeared with redoubled lustre. So much was he delighted with his conduct, that he was almost disposed to send him out to India with this striking recommendation to the government there,—"We send you this most honest and respectable gentleman, who, when others paid two or three shillings in the pound, stood forward like a just and honourable man, and paid twenty shillings. His example may be of great use, therefore respect and esteem him." By doing this, the court supported, as he hoped they would be, by the Board of Control, would show that they were determined to protect honesty. With this present feature in his character, he could almost wish that Mr. Templer should be suffered to return to India, (a soul not remarkable for the production of honesty), if he were not afraid that the precedent might lead to unpleasant consequences. Still, however, he thought if they sent him out, on account of his character, with such a recommendation as he had mentioned, they would scarcely have a second application for leave to return, founded on similar grounds; for there were not many, he believed, in these times, who could challenge inducement on the score of their honesty. (*a laugh*).

The question was then agreed to, and

the ballot, for the final decision of the question, was fixed for the 2th of January.

MAJOR-GENERAL FAWCETT.

The *Chairman* stated, that one part of the business, on account of which the court had been made special, was to lay before the proprietors, for their approbation, a resolution of the court of directors of the 30th of October, granting to Major-General Fawcett, of the Bengal establishment, an allowance of £500 per annum, for a limited term, on the grounds there stated. The court of directors having, however, received private, not official, information, that events, the occurrence of which would have deprived him of certain advantages, in lieu of which the proposed allowance would have been necessary, had not taken place. The court of directors therefore would not trouble the proprietors with the resolution, which should be postponed for the present.

Mr. *Hume* inquired, whether any thing had been done for Major-General Fawcett, who, he knew, had suffered much inconvenience? If the question were put off, *sine die*, the gallant General would be left in a state of uncertainty and suspense.

The *Chairman*.—"The information connected with Major-General Fawcett's case will arrive, I hope, almost immediately; and, I trust, no inconvenience has been, or will be felt by him. If any proposition should be offered on the subject, it will meet with proper attention from the court."

Mr. *R. Jackson*.—"Will you allow the resolution of the court of directors to be read? Such a proceeding will have this good effect;—it will cause the gallant officer to feel some of their protection from that moment. It is very unpleasant that the period of relief should be uncertain. I am quite sure, when the necessary papers are read, that there will be found a great disposition, on this side of the bar, to concur with the court of directors in remunerating General Fawcett. And I am equally convinced, that the reading of the resolution would carry home to the feelings of the gallant General, and of every man who heard it read, a certainty that a liberal recompense would be afforded to him. In my own humble judgment, the remuneration proposed is not so ample as the circumstances warranted, and as the object of it merited. That gallant officer and his connections knew very well that he was placed in a situation which he could not avoid; and that the circumstances arose from an error in your government, for which he was not accountable. He has, therefore, a right to claim the approbation of the Company, to the extent of every thing fair, just, and liberal."

HERTFORD COLLEGE.

The *Chairman*.—"I have now to inform the court, that the court of directors have come to a resolution for appointing an additional European assistant in the Oriental department of the East India College, with a salary of £100 per annum, and an allowance of £100 per annum for house rent, which shall now be laid before you for your approbation."

The clerk then read the subjoined resolution:—

"At a court of directors held on Wednesday, the 30th October, 1816:

"A report from the committee of college, dated this day, being read, stating that they have had under consideration the state of the Oriental literature at the college, and that it appears there is a want of another European to assist the professor in the Muhammadan division in which the Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani languages are taught, recommending, therefore, that another European be appointed to assist in the Oriental department at the college, with a salary of £400, an allowance of £100 a year for house rent, and his commons, subject to the approbation of the general court and the board of commissioners for the affairs of India; and that the person who may be appointed to this situation, shall begin to exercise its functions at the commencement of next term, should the sanction of the measure by the proper authorities, be obtained by that time.

"Resolved, That this court approve the said report."

The *Chairman*.—"I have to state to this court, that the court of directors have agreed to grant the sum specified to a gentleman, qualified to act in the situation of assistant, in the Oriental department—they conceiving such an assistant to be absolutely necessary. If the court of proprietors concur with them in their resolution, it will not increase the expense of the establishment beyond the original amount, because an allowance of £500 per annum was allowed to Dr. Henley during his life, and that gentleman having died, the salary, formerly paid to him, may be balanced against that now proposed to be given to the additional oriental assistant. With this explanation I beg leave to move, "That the court of proprietors do approve and confirm the resolution of the court of directors, of the 30th of October last."

The *Deputy Chairman* (J. Bebb, Esq.) seconded the motion.

Mr. *Hume* said, in presenting himself so early to the Chairman and the court, on the present occasion, he did so, because a twelvemonth before, he intended to have brought the circumstances of the college under the consideration of the proprietors.

He was pleased, at all times, to concur with the court of directors in any resolution they might propose, when, consistently with his duty, he could do so; and, he hoped, that they would not be offended when he spoke his sentiments honestly and conscientiously, however they might be opposed to their views. The measure now proposed by the executive body, though, in a pecuniary point of view, involving only the sum of 5 or £600, suggested to him a question as to the very existence of the college. The question which fairly presented itself for their consideration was, whether the college had answered the purpose for which it was instituted? He was extremely sorry to reiterate an opinion, already strongly and generally expressed in the country, that the arrangements made respecting the instruction of their servants in Oriental literature, had not turned out so well as had been expected, and as they might have done if proper care had been taken. The foundation of a college in this country, and the suppression of that which was founded in India, had been, he regretted to say, attended with most unfortunate consequences. Here he begged leave to notice the letter written by the court of directors in January 1802, calling on Marquis Wellesley to annul the college at Calcutta, which, he must say, was one of the noblest and most magnificent features of his administration. The determination to suppress that establishment has been in its consequences most unfortunate. In the letter to which he had alluded, the only reason assigned for putting an end to the college at Calcutta, was the great expence of that establishment. The noble marquis's answer, dated the 5th of August in that year, and addressed to the Chairman, clearly shewed, that the expence ought not to be considered as an obstacle by a great and munificent body, like the East India Company; when they recollected that it was incurred for the praiseworthy purpose, of giving to their servants instruction in the language and government of the country, which was of so much importance to the correct management of their affairs. The noble marquis stated in his letter, "that for and after that year, the whole expence of the college would be three lacs and 30,000 rupees, or £41,250 sterling, and probably less. That, as the court of directors admitted the necessity of giving their young servants an improved education and a knowledge of Oriental literature, he was satisfied that the servants of the three presidencies could not be well educated in separate and detached seminaries, as in the college at Calcutta; and that the expences would be equal, if not greater, than those of the college." His lordship's statement had been completely verified;

and he (Mr. Hume) wished, that some person connected with the noble marquis, and more capable of eulogising his merits than he was, would step forward, and support the justice of his prediction in this instance. The noble marquis stated, and the event had proved the truth of his assertion, that if they established a college in England, and seminaries at each of their presidencies in India, the expence would be as great as that incurred by his liberal and extensive plan, while the advantages would be far inferior. For the good of the service, he (Mr. Hume) sincerely regretted that the experiment had ever been resorted to.—The expences of the different establishments, in the last year, were—

For the reduced seminary at Calcutta	210,306 rupees,	£	s.	d.
or			20,306	0 0
Seminary at Madras,	12,928 pagodas, or		7,571	0 0
Hertford College,	£17,623			
From which deduct 9,934 paid by the Students, leaving to be defrayed by the Company			7,699	0 0

Making the total expence of last year	35,576	0 0
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This was the expence for the civil servants, without any provision for those of Bombay—being only £5,676 less than Marquis Wellesley's large, general, and complete establishment would have been. Then it became a matter of consideration, whether the advantages derived from the divided arrangement had been equal to those which would have resulted from the comprehensive plan of the noble marquis? He hesitated not to say, that they had not. If, therefore, an establishment instituted in England for the purpose of instructing their servants in the oriental languages, had not answered the end for which it was instituted, (as, he contended, was the case with respect to Hertford College,) the question immediately resolved itself into this—"Are we to continue it?" It was not the grant of a paltry sum of 5 or £600 that could influence his vote on this occasion. If they were to continue the college, he agreed that professors must be appointed. He would go to any reasonable extent in procuring men of learning and ability, provided it was deemed proper to support the establishment. But it became a matter of the most serious consideration, whether the college should or should not be longer permitted to exist? If he called the attention of the proprietors to the resolution of that court, of the 26th of February 1805, at which period the establishment of a college was agreed on, he felt a decided conviction, that not one of the gen-

tllemen who now heard him could say, that the advantages held out at that time had been realized. He knew they had not. Instead of young men being sent forth, improved in education and manners, formed in character, and confirmed in those principles which must become the youthful mind, the establishment produced many individuals, who were without the principles of honour or honesty, without a knowledge of the essential parts of the British constitution, whose habits (of course he spoke of virtuous habits) were not fixed and settled, whose minds were not enlightened—in short, who could only be considered as half Englishmen! If the reports in general circulation were correct, these were the advantages that had been derived from the institution!! The expenses which his learned friend (Mr. Jackson) stated, in 1805, compared with the beneficial results that were expected from the establishment, could not be a matter of the first consideration; although £55,000, the sum originally voted for the erection of a college—and, it should be observed, that nearly double that sum had been expended) was by no means an inconsiderable provision. Yet, to use the words of his learned friend, he looked upon it as a drop of water in the ocean, when placed in competition with the immense advantages which would accrue to British India from having the minds of their young servants properly formed, the principles of virtue imprinted on their hearts, and the love of honourable distinction closely interwoven with their youthful feelings.—Had the institution produced such beneficial effects? No man could assent that it had. Very different indeed were the results which he had to submit to the attention of the court. Other colleges slept in peace. They went on quietly and well. But this college, which was a disgrace to the Company and to the country, and to all those who belonged to it, had been the scene of riot, disorder, and irregularity.—As the question was now agitated, he should consider himself lost to character, lost to every principle of honour and of justice, if he did not state some of the facts which had come to his knowledge—if he did not let the court know what his wishes were on the subject. He thought, before the court of directors had recommended this resolution, it might have been proper to have taken into consideration whether the college ought or ought not to be continued? Had not the proprietors and public heard of repeated rustications and expulsions, of charges for felony even, together with a long list of shameful offences, which had grown out of the proceedings at this college? Were not the students dreaded by every honest and peaceable inhabitant of the neighbourhood? Were not they and

the college equally notorious in the country? Surely, the investigation was imperatively called for. He did not wish, if, consistently with the conscientious discharge of his duty, he could avoid it, to give any opposition to the grant now recommended and supported by the court of directors; but still he conceived it was a matter of most vital importance to the Company, to their servants, and to the public at large, that the whole affairs of this college should be taken into consideration, without loss of time. He felt disinclined to detain the court much longer.—But, having shown that the expense of the present establishment in England, and the other institutions for education in India in the last year, had nearly equalled what would have supported a proper college at Calcutta,—which would have produced benefit, not mischief—from which good, not evil, would have resulted—he would leave it for the proprietors to decide on what course it would be proper to pursue, with respect to the college at Hertford. Were he to read to the court the letters which had been written by persons who had sons and other relations in the college, there was not a gentleman present who would not hold up his hand, and exclaim, “Reform you must, or ruin will follow!” One of those letters which he held in his hand was written by a father, who, speaking of his son, before he sent him to this college, described him as a youth, perfect in morals, and esteemed and admired by all his relatives and friends—but who, from thence, he had imbibed at this institution, had become a disgrace to his family, and was now lost to them for ever. He (Mr. Hume) did not pretend to say, that the account of the father in this instance was strictly correct with respect to his son, or that all the evils complained of as arising from the college, were to be charged to the principal of the college—that they were to be attributed to this or that professor—or that they were to be imputed, as faults, to the committee of the college, appointed by the court of directors. He was utterly at a loss to account for the disgraceful scenes that had taken place since the establishment of that institution. He had seen the statutes for the government of the college. He had gone over them, one by one, and although several of them were very objectionable, he wondered on the whole that they had not been productive of better effects. He could not believe that they had been fairly put in force. In one point, however, the executive body had, he thought, gone beyond the intention of the court of proprietors. They had in effect, in establishing a college with extreme privileges and establishments, converted boys into men. They had imparted to them ideas of su-

periority and independence, which were at their ages completely incompatible with due subordination and beneficial study. Having done this, the control over them divided between the court of directors and the professors, was no longer of that efficient nature to compel them to a proper performance of their duties. He could assign no other reasons for those abuses—he knew nothing else that could have produced such a series of unfortunate occurrences. He was well acquainted with individuals, who from the character of the college, were afraid to permit their sons to go there, lest they also should turn out disorderly, and become both disgraceful to the institution, and dishonourable to their families. He held in his hand the letter of a father, to which he had before alluded, in which he attributed the destruction of his son; “whose ruin,” he observed, “is to be attributed to the vices he had imbibed at the college in Hertford—which is ill legislated, and ought to be immediately abolished.” He certainly was of opinion that his son had been ruined at that college, which was instituted for the advancement of learning and morality. In another letter, the unhappy father said, “my son proceeded to the East India College, praised and admired by all who knew him. But, by the system pursued at that ill-conducted establishment, he has been ruined, and he is now an outcast from society.” Although the conduct of that youth, (from what he had learned) might have been in some degree improper before he joined the college, yet the course it had taken there, where it ought to have been corrected, was deplorable. He (Mr. Hume) expected, after he had stated this, that the hon. Chairman, sitting in the high situation he did, would himself take up the subject, if no other person stepped forward for that purpose. The expense was not now a matter of the first consideration,—he had already stated that in the last year the gross expense at Haileybury, exclusive of interest on the premises, was £17,633, deducting from which £9,934 paid by the students, it left the sum of £7,699 to be defrayed by the Company. This, in itself, was not a heavy charge. But, when it was expended for purposes of evil, instead of benefit—when the object of granting instruction in oriental literature appeared, up to the last year, to have been very little attended to—when a knowledge of vice, instead of a proficiency in learning, seemed by concurring accounts to prevail—then, most assuredly, the smallest grant was too much. Instruction in oriental literature, which had been so much neglected before the time of Marquis Wellesley, was the primary object of the institution—which was also intended to impart such instruc-

tion to their servants as was necessary towards the correct performance of their duties in India, and which it was thought they could not obtain so well at other colleges.—Now, in all the reports from the college committee which he had seen, the young men there displayed qualifications of a very different nature. Premiums which were granted to them for their proficiency in French, in drawing, and in various other branches of education, might be obtained at any other seminary in the country, and which were not of paramount importance with oriental literature. Instead of this, he expected to find the students displaying a considerable degree of proficiency in the Hindustani and Persian languages, and a competent knowledge of the jurisprudence of India. This, and the oriental tongues, were to have formed the principal branches of education at the college. They were most important to the due government of their Indian empire, and ought not to be neglected for matters of a comparatively trivial value. The last report of the college committee was something more favourable than those which preceded it. The committee admitted that the young men were, in general, very lax in their studies—but they stated that oriental literature had been cultivated to a greater extent than in the preceding year. Such a statement as this he was pleased to see, but it did not satisfy him—he protested against a disbursement of £35,000 a year, for the purpose of giving education to their servants, when oriental literature, of which they ought to be as complete masters as possible, was only attended to as a secondary object.—If they wanted education of a different description, they could get it, amongst men of all ranks, at Oxford, or Cambridge, where, by good example and a mixture with grave society, any glibly or idle propensities might be corrected or entirely removed. But here, a number of boys were assembled together, for a specific object which it was thought could not be elsewhere attained, and that very object, it appeared, had been very much neglected. Therefore, he again appealed to the gentlemen within the bar, that this matter ought to be taken into their serious consideration; and, though the act of parliament (which he thought a very absurd one, for it appeared to be very unnecessary, that the board of control should have the power of interfering with the Company, as to the manner in which they might think proper to educate their servants,) prevented them from getting rid of this college without applying to the legislature—yet, if the court of directors did, what he hoped they would, namely, lay before the proprietors such a report as would justify them in calling on parliament to remove

the evil, it might, he was confident, be very easily done. He would not *now* question the policy of establishing either of the seminaries—but, if he were to draw a comparison between the Institution at Hertford, and their military college at Addiscombe, it would afford a very strong argument for abolishing the former and extending the latter. He had not himself been at Addiscombe, but he had heard from unquestionable authority, that the conduct of the young gentlemen there was a model of perfect propriety, worthy of general imitation; and he doubted not but that, at some future day, many of them would, as was frequently the case amongst their military servants, take the lead in political matters; for, when difficulties arose, great abilities improved by early subordination and joined to a laborious application to business, would always be looked for by their governments abroad,—and those qualities, he understood, were possessed, in a very eminent degree, by their military students. He had, therefore, no hesitation in prognosticating, that many of the young gentlemen educated at their military establishment at Addiscombe would reflect credit on that institution, and prove of great importance to the Indian empire; whilst, melancholy to relate, those who were brought up at the college at Hertford, if the accounts related respecting it were true to half their extent, would probably disgrace themselves there, and bring shame on the Company hereafter. The interests of the public, the welfare of the Company, and the repose of India, called on the court of directors to look narrowly into this subject. We ought not to be left in doubt as to its useful or mischievous effects—it was a question of so much consequence, that he would himself submit a motion respecting it, but that his doing so would perhaps be considered a reason for objecting to it.—(No! no!) He (Mr. Hume) felt, that any motion on this subject, should come from the court of directors, as the establishment of the college had originated with them—for, let them shut their eyes as they would, they could not be blind to the disgraceful scenes that had taken place; and, unless the gentlemen within the bar took the state of the college into consideration,—unless they devised means to prevent a repetition of such scenes—and completely remedied and rectified the disposition to riot and misconduct which had so long prevailed—he should be most anxious to see the establishment dissolved. In that case, he should like the funds now appropriated to its support, to be transferred to the establishment now existing in India. Three lacs and 30,000 rupees, or £11,000 sterling, (on the estimate of the marquis of Wellesley in his letter 5th of

August to the Chairman) would amply educate all their servants in India on the most extensive scale—and here they were giving £35,000 annually to three establishments, not all for good purposes, but for a positive evil. Whilst he was on the subject of oriental education, he could not help observing, that an individual, who had laboured more to promote it than any man who had ever been in India, had not received the reward he merited. Much of the progress now made in oriental literature was owing to his exertions—what were the circumstances of his case? he should be sorry to assert, that the court of directors had acted partially or unjustly—but gentlemen would excuse him for a few minutes, while he stated what had been their conduct towards one of the most accomplished oriental scholars, towards one of the best and most tried friends of education the Company have ever had in the service, or that this country had ever seen. The court would at once perceive that he meant Dr. John Barthwick Gilchrist; for to what other person could this description apply? He, although a surgeon on the medical establishment, was desirous of bringing the Hindustani language, as being at once the most general and useful in India, into general use amongst the servants of the Company—and, for that purpose after a labour of twenty years he published, amongst other valuable works, a Hindustani grammar and dictionary, the first of the kind that deserved the name, which were held in universal esteem. Upon which, to this moment, little has been added. His acquirements were highly estimated by the marquis Wellesley, who spoke of him in the most flattering terms, in his letter to the Chairman, dated the 5th of August, 1802. In paragraph 49, the noble marquis spoke of “*the zeal, ability, and diligence, of Mr. Gilchrist, as a teacher of the Hindoostanee; and of his eminent merits in forming a most useful grammar and dictionary.*” &c. Again in paragraph 50, the noble marquis said, “*Mr. Gilchrist’s laudable offer of the aid of his services, on that occasion, was not only prompt and zealous, but was accompanied by circumstances highly creditable to his liberality and public spirit, to the moderation of his views of private interest, and to his just sense and value of public fame.*” In paragraph 52, the noble marquis designated Mr. Gilchrist, as “*that able and indefatigable scholar,*” &c. This gentleman, after twenty-two years residence in India, was driven home by ill health brought on by excessive study. He applied to the court of directors for assistance, as his publications had expended part of his private fortune, which was very limited—and what was the result? It was to be found

in the resolution of the court of directors, in answer to Dr. Gilchrist's request that his past services should be taken into consideration—and it was the most cold-blooded answer that was ever returned to any individual, who had performed such eminent services as he had done. The letter of the marquis Wellesley to Mr. Henry Addington, then minister of this country (which, if it were possible,—but that, he thought, could not be,—spoke more highly of his merits than marquis Wellesley had done in his dispatch to the Chairman,) did not seem to have been attended to. Compelled by indisposition to relinquish the service in India, and with a very limited income, Dr. Gilchrist applied to the executive body, in 1805, begging that they would take his circumstances into consideration, and grant him such an addition to his income as would enable him to pass the remainder of his life in comfort. He had offered his services as a teacher in the college at Haileybury and officiated for some time there, but was obliged to resign, as the arrangements there appeared to him to promise bad instead of good effects, and his prognostication has been woefully fulfilled. The answer of the court of directors was—"having taken into consideration the whole of Dr. Gilchrist's letter, we think proper to grant him a pension of £150 a year." He (Mr. Hume) was not certain if he had received even *that sum, or any thing from the Company*, except the pension of his rank as a surgeon after twenty-two years service in India. This was all the provision made for one gentleman, whose life had been devoted to improve oriental literature, and whose services were beyond reward—whilst an individual who was placed on the college establishment here as principal, got a pension of 5 or £600 a year, after a very few years service, though he had never done as far as he (Mr. Hume) could learn, any thing to promote either discipline or oriental literature for it.—Much had been said, in the early part of the day, about humanity and sympathy. Those feelings ought to be extended to Dr. Gilchrist, who had been obliged, like Mr. Templer, to abridge those comforts which his situation demanded, in consequence of the failure of a banking concern, which had embarrassed his fortune; and yet to him who had done so much—to him who deserved so much from them—they doled out this scanty pittance; but to others who could boast of no service whatever, they were ready to grant pensions, in prospect, as well as directly. Was this encouragement to merit, or likely to promote the cause of learning?—The hon. proprietor concluded with an earnest entreaty, that, before the resolution was agreed to, the affairs of the college should be minutely

investigated, and, if found deserving, no man in court would more warmly support it.

Mr. Randle Jackson said, after the allusion which his honourable friend had made to him, as having, eleven years before, moved, in that court, the adoption of the resolution, in consequence of which the college at Hertford was founded, the proprietors would readily believe, that he felt no common anxiety to obtain permission to express his sentiments on this subject. It was true that he did assent to the abolition of the college at Calcutta; but no man who knew him would imagine, that he did so from any one disparaging feeling towards the Marquis Wellesley, who was the governor-general, and under whose auspices that establishment had been raised. On the contrary, during the eleven years that had elapsed since that period, and those which had passed since the administration of the noble marquis had terminated, every recollection that had presented itself to his mind, every page he had read on the subject of their policy in India, convinced him that the administration of the noble marquis was one undeviating tissue of brilliant achievements—Great as ever the wit of man devised, the talents of a statesman carried into execution, or the mind of a genius gifted as he was, could conceive for the benefit of the Company and of the empire in general, (&c. &c.) If ever there was a consolidator of an empire, he was the man. If, at a subsequent period, their affairs were less prosperous than they had been under his administration, it was caused by a retrocession from his plans—by a deviation from his policy. If there was one thing for which he applauded the present governor-general, the Marquis of Hastings, more than another, it was because he saw in his dispatches, because he marked in his conduct, a recognition of that policy which the Marquis Wellesley had pursued. If the Marquis of Hastings should stay long enough in India and proceeded as he had commenced, he would cure the evils which had been produced by that *fanaticism* (for there was fanaticism in politics as well as in religion) which had attempted to throw down all that the Marquis Wellesley had erected! Lord Hastings he trusted would put a stop to that post-haste abandonment of the Marquis Wellesley policy—the departure from which had produced nothing but mischief. If any conclusive reason could be adduced for wishing the Marquis of Hastings to remain longer in his situation than others had done, it was, that he might have an opportunity of following up the principles of Lord Wellesley, and thus be enabled to leave their Indian empire, as that great statesman had done, without an enemy, foreign or domestic—

the French power being annihilated—and every native state either tributary or an ally! This was a glorious state of things—and, he doubted not, if it pleased God to spare the Marquis of Hastings, he would leave their Indian territories in that same situation. With this feeling, the noble Marquis Hastings possessed his confidence and demanded his applause. He differed notwithstanding from the Marquis Wellesley, on the subject of the college at Calcutta, and on the occasion of moving his resolution in the general court in 1803; he stated the grounds of that difference of opinion, and the proprietors agreed with him in the proposition he submitted to them. He opposed the college at Calcutta, because Lord Wellesley, instead of erecting a *school* for the purpose of giving instruction in the oriental languages, created an *university* for all sorts of languages, and for every species of learning. He disliked the idea of sending out professors in every branch of literature, with immense stipends, who, on coming back to this country, upon a few years residence, would have expected large pensions, by which the funds of the Company must have been overburdened. He did not wonder that one of the most elegant scholars of the age—that a nobleman of such talents—should, in his anxious desire to forward the interests of learning, promote such an establishment. He conceived, however, that it would not answer the object sought to be obtained. It was too much to expect, that young gentlemen would descend from the *curriculum*,—where they had been displaying their acquirements in philosophy, political economy, jurisprudence, mathematics, natural philosophy, the law of nations, and other high branches of human knowledge,—to count hales and to measure muellins.—(Laughter.) He felt that it was not right nor necessary to make all their young servants *doctors* and *magistrates*, before they had gone through subordinate situations with credit, and obtained that rigid integrity, that immovable firmness of character, which years only could supply—before they had learned, that, which was most important to a great commercial body, a perfect knowledge of the Company's trade.—(Hear! Hear!) Surely, if they wished to form a good and active merchant, they would not commence by making him a *Doctor of Laws* or an *exponent of philosophy*. This constituted one strong ground of objection. Another was this:—He always thought that their young servants ought to be bred in the British land, under the immediate eye of their parents and tutors, who, if they manifested any vicious propensities, could at once place a salutary check on them—while those who sup-

ported the Calcutta establishment, proposed that the young men should pass three years of their early life in a debilitating climate, and surrounded by every incentive to vice; for they all knew well, that there were not wanting persons in India, who, relying on the expectancies of young gentlemen, would lend them money, in the hope of receiving exorbitant interest, at a future day. He, on the contrary, was anxious that this critical period of life, when the seeds of vice or of virtue were always sown, should be spent in England, where the mind and the body would be invigorated and improved, instead of sending the youths to a country, where the probability was that both would be threatened. If not destroyed. His honourable friend did him the justice to admit, that, in opposing the Calcutta college, money was not the motive by which he was actuated. Certainly it was not. His opposition was not founded on the desire of effecting a paltry saving. No—the mind was far above all questions of money—and this was a question of mind. He stated this at the time—and he stated further, that he did not wish to exchange one university for another—that he did not want that fault to be committed here, which he regretted had been committed in India. But, the proprietors had no sooner countenanced a seminary for 80 or 90 students, than the gentlemen behind the bar ran wild. Instead of a *school* they immediately created an *university*. As if the *mania* of India had reached the directors in England, they instantly appointed professorships of all descriptions—of philosophy, of theology, of humanity and philology, of civil jurisprudence, of the law of nations, of the political economy and finance of rhetoric, of mathematics, and of history. Instead of sending out writers qualified for the purpose of commerce, they prepared to persuade India with an army of young *Grociuses* and *Puffendorfs*,—whose qualifications were too high for the situations they were intended to fill,—whose minds could not descend to the drudgery of the counting-house, after they had been stimulated, by honours and rewards, to become proficient in every species of literary attainment. This was not the institution that he had contemplated, although he might be charged with favouring the system. Happily, however, writing remained when words were forgotten—and he now held in his hand, the resolutions moved by himself in 1803, on which the institution at Hertford was founded. His views would clearly appear from that document, which he begged leave to be read:—“Resolved, That this court doth highly approve of an establishment in the country, for the education of youth de-

aligned for the Company's civil service in India, and promises itself the happiest consequences, from a system which, instead of sending out writers to India at too tender an age to admit of fixed or settled principles, proposes previously to perfect them, as much as possible, in classical and liberal learning, and thoroughly to ground them in the religion, the constitution, and the laws of their country; so that when called upon to administer their functions abroad, they may be mindful of the high moral obligations under which they act, and of the maxims of the British government, whose character for justice, freedom, and benevolence, they will feel it their duty and their pride to support." He was quite satisfied, that such a seminary as he then contemplated would have afforded the young gentlemen an education perfectly suited to the situation in which they were to be placed. As many of them would, in time, arrive at the dignity of residents and judges, he was anxious that they should have such a liberal education as would enable them to discharge their functions with propriety. Therefore, they were to be accomplished in classical learning, and to be thoroughly grounded in the eastern languages, which must be their medium of communication with those whom they governed. During those three years they would here learn those lessons of morality, which were too frequently neglected abroad; and, when they went out to India, they would carry with them all those valuable precepts which they had imbibed at home—a deep respect for religion—a knowledge of the great and leading principles of English law—and a determination, founded on that knowledge, to render the constitution of their country revered and admired, wherever it was administered. Such was his view, when he proposed the establishment of a school. But what had the court of directors done? Their first step (and he heard it with shame and astonishment) was, to clothe those boys in the *costume* of Oxford and Cambridge! If any one circumstance could contribute more than another to create those difficulties and produce that insubordination which his honourable friend had mentioned—it was the placing this dress on boys of 15 or 16, and thus nourishing sentiments of pride and arrogance in their minds till they became too strong to be managed, and set at defiance the commands of those who were placed over them. This was certainly the act best calculated to produce such effects. He wondered that the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge could suffer such a mockery in silence. He was surprised that some of those members of government who had once worn the academic gown, which must be dear to them, because it connected with it so many of the most pleasing recollections,

did not remonstrate against such an assumption. If any thing prevented them from seriously noticing it, it could only be those lighter feelings which the exhibition must have created. The speech of his honourable friend went to admonish the court that they ought to proceed to the abolition of the college. Now, although he objected to the manner in which it was conducted, he did not feel prepared for its abolition. He said, reform the establishment. Let the court of directors retrace their steps, and treat the students as boys, instead of filling them with ideas of manly consequence and proud independence. He would advise them to do by the young writers as they had done by their clerks at *Aldiscombe*. He was present during the last examination at that establishment, and, so gratifying was the scene, that it was hardly possible for any person to resist the powerful feelings which it excited. He could scarcely avoid giving way to enthusiasm of the most ardent kind, when he saw 60 youths, clothed in the plainest manner, but still in *costume*, go through their various exercises with the utmost correctness and propriety. He saw them travel through different problems in the mathematics, with the same ease as an ordinary youth would repeat his French dialogues. But, what most delighted him was, the infinite modesty of their deportment, which rendered every thing they did peculiarly interesting, and lent an additional grace to their performances.—(Hear! Hear!) He never beheld a more interesting or a more excellent set of youths; and he never saw a band of boys more accomplished, more polite to strangers, or more obedient to their tutors. This was not a college, it was a school. Let them, then, turn Hertford college into a school—let the students be treated as at the public schools like boys, who used to be made to *feel* if they would not *learn*—and he was convinced that subordination and regularity would soon take the place of disorder and idleness. In a few years after the institution of the college at Hertford, he found that every thing was going wrong. He heard that the boys were growing wild, and, instead of being informed that they were proceeding quickly with their studies, nothing but histories of conduct the most extravagant and disgraceful reached his ears. So shameful were the circumstances related to him, that he concluded, irregularity and idleness had been admitted as the qualifications necessary to entitle them to appear as candidates for election into the college. He thought it his duty to interpose—and he presented a new regulation to be adopted—namely, that annually there should be taken from the court an account of the number of youths in the college—their names of proficiency in different branches of learning—reports

of their progress in oriental literature—together with a statement of the expenses of the institution. Here he must observe, that the sum originally voted, did not, he believed, more than half build and furnish the college. But he would not quarrel upon that account. He would not find fault with their magnificence. A great and sovereign corporation ought to act fully up to their dignity, he therefore had not rejoined at hearing that the directors had erected a splendid pile; he had never seen it, but such was his information. It might indeed appear whimsical, but such was the fact, that he, who, by his motion in that court, had as far as respected the authority of the proprietors, laid the corner stone of the institution, had never seen the outside of the edifice at Hertford. This circumstance did not create any feelings of acerbity in his mind. But it was at least whimsical, that the individual who moved that there should be such an institution, had not a card to admit him to witness the laying of the first stone of the building.—(*Hear! Hear!*) But, though he had not viewed the edifice, he had kept a strict eye on the conduct within—and he felt the utmost degree of shame and compunction at hearing that the students were in the frequent commission of every species of offence. Not only rustications had taken place, but expulsion after expulsion was resorted to, without effect. Some of the students, as stated by his honourable friend, had been dragged before the magistrates for outrageous assaults, if not for something worse. Insurrections, and every kind of disorder and irregularity were continually occurring. The young lads were not principally to blame. The executive body were accountable for this misrule—they who had invested them with robes and thus turned their brains with vanity and folly. He had seen with what feelings of pride it filled the youthful breast, at the university, where, during the first year, the wearers of the gown would often sally forth in order to display it—and where among much older subjects than the youths at Hertford, the excess of self-importance would sometimes generate licentiousness.—It would, Mr. Jackson said, have been a great consolation to him, if the court of directors, in their places, making an honest report to the proprietors, had been able to say:—"It is very true, all those offences, all those irregularities, all those errors, which you so justly reprobate, and which are so highly reprehensible, have taken place—but see what has been accomplished as to learning. See what men we are about to send out as the ornaments and upholders of our Indian territories. Behold what proficient they are in the oriental languages, in philosophy, in jurisprudence, in classics, in mathematics! We admit, they have been a little turbulent, but that was merely the effect of

momentary extravagance, and has passed away. You should not forget what great and splendid characters have, in their early career of life, been marked by faults and even vices—who have nevertheless by their learning and their accomplishments made ample atonement for their juvenile errors. So, you will say, these young men have done, when you see how deeply they are read in oriental and classical learning—when you mark their great progress in the mathematics, in the study of philosophy—and of every other species of knowledge; when you refer to that report which your standing order directs should be annually laid before you, you will see how they eclipse all their predecessors—and delighted with the account you will exclaim, "let us continue the college with all its errors, provided we can send out such prodigies of learning and ability!" But let the court check its exultation; let it look at the very last reports of the progress of education at the college, and they would find but little room for pride. These reports were evidently drawn up with all that tenderness which usually characterized instruments of this kind. He did not mean to condemn the feelings which influenced preceptors to lean as lightly as possible on the errors of their pupils. It was a good and praiseworthy principle.

"Be to their faults a little blind,

"Be to their virtues very kind,

"And clap a padlock on the mind;"

It was the wise and proper medium by which the conduct of tutors ought to be regulated.

He would now refer to the "minutes of the general court held in September, for the purpose of receiving the report of the college council, as to the result of the general examination of the students." He had, when that report was laid before them in September last, professedly avoided entering into its consideration, but intimated that he should call the attention of the court to it on some future occasion; and he would inform the proprietors why, when the report was introduced, more had not been said on it. About the period when it was deemed necessary to bring this question forward, five or six young men were under sentence of expulsion, and their friends were at the feet of every gentleman who was in the habit of stating his sentiments in that court, beseeching them not to stir the question at that moment, as they hoped to soften and propitiate the college council towards their misguided relatives. His hon. friend (Mr. Hume) though completely possessed of all the materials necessary to place the matter fully before the court, would not, in consequence of this application, bring it forward. "I will not," said his hon. friend, "be the means of adding one pang to

those you already feel; 'till the business is settled and decided, I will not say a word about it." He had scrupulously kept his promise—but the time was now come, when it was necessary that every circumstance connected with the subject should be stated. What then said the report of Dec. 1815? "the Chairman stated, he found that the determination of the court, on the application of the students, was to dispense with the test in favour of those who had failed in passing the oriental test."

This, observed Mr. Jackson, was a college instituted for the express purpose of attaining perfection in the *oriental languages*—it was to render unnecessary the establishments at Calcutta and Madras, in order that, through it, the eastern tongues should be studied at home—and here, at the very outset of the report there appeared to be a failure in the primary object for the attainment of which it was instituted. The report proceeded thus—"the determination of the court, on the recommendation of the oriental professors and visitor, had not been communicated to the college council. The number of students who had failed, and who consequently applied to the court to dispense with the oriental test, was only five, and the court's determination was to comply with their application. The Chairman remarked, however, to them, that the court had complied with the recommendation of the said professors and visitor, to dispense with the test, in favour of those students, but that he should take care the minute was so worded, as not to give any encouragement to future remissness—it being impossible that the like indulgence could be again granted." Thus the proprietors were paying £20,000 a year, for the support of this college, including interest on the money expended in building, &c. in the expectation that it would supersede all other establishments of a similar nature, and what was the result? the young men were unable to get over this miserable test known to be a net law—they applied to the court of directors for indulgence, who immediately furnished them with certificates of ignorance—and sent them out to India.—(Laughter.)—But it might be said, "the oriental languages are, we know, difficult of pronunciation, and the characters are a little cramp, so that a young man cannot immediately familiarise his tongue to the one, nor his optics to the other. Well, well, let us overlook this test in the eastern languages, which seem so very hard. Doubtless the young men are deeply skilled in the dead languages, and one would not be too severe on such accomplished classics." He would, by and by, state to the court their proficiency in classical and mathematical knowledge, which appeared to equal that, displayed by them in oriental

learning. The next paragraph of the report was as follows:—"the examination lists annexed to these minutes were then laid before the committee, and that of the students who have obtained medals, prizes, and other honourable distinctions, was read to them by the principal, who remarked that, notwithstanding the late unfortunate proceedings, the great body of the students had remained orderly—(orderly! exclaimed Mr. Jackson, the lads at the charter-house would have been flogged to death for the flagitious conduct indulged in at Hertford college!)—"and the literature of the college did not appear to have sustained any material injury." This was pretty consolation indeed!—Well, six months of reflection having been given to the young gentlemen, he now came to the last examination, which took place in May, 1816:—"Minutes of the committee of college, held on the 30th of May 1816, for the purpose of receiving the report of the college council, as to the result of the general examination of the students. The council had consequently laid before the committee of college a report, which was read in general court, containing a view of the literature of the college in the term then on the point of expiration. By this report it appeared, that the *Asiatic languages* had seldom been cultivated with greater zeal and success than by a considerable proportion of the senior students; that the condition of the *European literature* was not quite so favourable, the importance of the classical and mathematical branches not appearing to be so highly appreciated by the generality of the students, as it had been in some former periods." This was a pretty specimen of subordination and docility. It was here admitted that the students were the masters. They were to select the branches of literature, which it was proper to study—they, not their tutors, were to appreciate the value of different kinds of learning; and, when a young gentleman found the study of Greek and Latin to be a bore, he had only to put on his cap and gown, and stroll into Hertford in search of society.—(Laughter.)—In his time, when the youth walked about in this manner, they were accustomed to call it *lounging*, and many of them thought it much better than learning—but, one time or other they were undeceived. "But," continued the report, "the council were willing to hope, that that state of feeling" (out of which, said Mr. Jackson,) the students ought to have been whipped) "would not become permanent in the college, or prevail to such a degree as to defeat those wise and liberal views which embraced a sound European education, as one of the most essential objects of the institution; that the class last admitted had not shewn any disposition to withdraw themselves" (they

might, then, he supposed, withdraw themselves if they pleased!) "from that class of study; that, with few exceptions, there had been throughout the college a pretty general disposition to confine, to a certain extent, some branch of knowledge or other." Indeed, remarked Mr. Jackson, the young gentlemen appear determined not to kill themselves prematurely, by too severe an application to study—they felt, it seemed, "a pretty general disposition to pursue some branch of knowledge or other." They had made up their minds, with a few exceptions, not to pass their time in a state of entire and complete listlessness.—(Laughter.)—"And," continued the report, "the instances had been very rare of an abandonment of all literary application." Now, was it possible, in reading such a statement as this, for any man to preserve his gravity? And yet there were very grave considerations connected with this report. It was a grave consideration, that this establishment, which costs £20,000 per ann. did not answer the end proposed. It was a matter of very grave consideration, that the manner in which the college had been conducted, was so repugnant to every principle of order and morality, as to prevent individuals from sending their sons there. He knew a gentleman, who, from his situation in life, could procure a writership wherever he pleased; but he rejected the gift, "because," observed he, "I cannot trust the morals that have notoriously existed at the East-India College." He had therefore given him another destination in life, which cost him a very considerable premium, because he did not dare to send him to Hertford. That part of the report which stated, "that the instances had been very rare of an abandonment of all literary application," demanded peculiar notice. So, after eleven years experience, the utmost they could say for this college, on which nearly three or four hundred thousand pounds had been expended, was to be found in this report! The proprietors were now to congratulate themselves, because the last report was so animated, so consolatory and cheering, as to inform them, that the young gentlemen were determined to act better than they had done—that though some of them did not appreciate the mathematics very highly, and others thought classical learning of no great importance, yet they would apply themselves to something or other; and that out of all this band of students scarcely any one young gentleman could be named, who would not cultivate to a certain extent some branch of learning—and finally, they, the proprietors, the paymasters of the institution, were told, that instances of an utter abandonment of all

literary application were very rare! (Hear! Hear!) Let the proprietors then, when things were so situated, throw themselves at the feet of government, and ask for the necessary powers—not to abolish the institution, (God forbid that any establishment, where learning might be advanced, should be abolished);—but to reform and regulate it! Let them beseech the legislature, for the sake of their children, for the honour of their country, for the security and advantage of our Indian empire, to interfere, and correct acknowledged abuse in this establishment! Let it be reduced to its proper designation, a school for higher boys. Let that nursery, which had created so much evil, be stripped from their backs! for it was nursery when assumed by an institution, which possessed no endowment, which could confer no degrees! That robe, when regularly worn, in its proper place, denuded the rank and literary station of the wearer. At Hertford, it only inspired the young men with ideas of privileged independence, and had greatly contributed to those disasters and irregularities which were the general subject of complaint. It was, however, always wise and proper to retract our steps, when they appeared to be manifestly wrong. Governments, like individuals, were subject to error. To acknowledge it, was not disgraceful in either case. The college was intended for the best of purposes—it was meant, nobly and honourably—but it had not fulfilled the expectations that were formed of it. Instead of a blessing it had become a misfortune and a curse. It gave us vice, when we asked for learning!—licentiousness when we looked for good order and propriety!—idleness and disorder, when we expected industry and subordination! Still, he would say, annihilate it not, but reform it, and it would ultimately answer its own purposes and those of the Company!—(Hear!) His hon. friend seemed to allude to a passage in the speech delivered by a noble baron, the chancellor of one of the universities, and a genuine friend of learning. He (Mr. J.) conceived that he had embodied some of the noble lord's sentiments in the observations which he had made. His lordship said, the youth that are designed for India, instead of being isolated, ought to be placed in a situation where their first lesson would be to value, as it ought to be valued, the honest independence of British feeling—to venerate the constitution of their country—and to reverence religion; for those who loved and respected them would always abhor tyranny and oppression; and where could they learn those moral and political lessons so well as in a due mixture of society in this country? He himself used the same sentiments eleven years ago—and he hoped

then, as he thought now, that those principles might be cultivated at Hertford. But, when those who ought to have maintained their power over the institution, suffered their authority to be wrested from them, even for a moment—when due submission to college laws was derided, and proper subordination to those who administered them ceased to be observed, it could not be expected that the establishment should succeed; and those who allowed such a state of things, ceased to be the friends, and became the worst enemies of those young gentlemen. If any proprietor, after reading the report, could doubt of the insubordination and general laxity of management that had existed, it would astonish him not a little—and, if the fact were admitted, he should be still more surprised, if any gentleman should imagine that reform and regulation were unnecessary. What he had addressed to the court, was dictated by the most disinterested views for the welfare of the young gentlemen. He was not a father himself, though much identified with young people, and his sentiments towards them partook of the solicitude of a parent. He felt, that when he gave them morals, he bestowed on them more than the wealth of worlds could purchase; and, when he gave them education, that he placed them on a level with the most elevated characters. No man was more exalted in this country than the man of education—no man was more honoured or respected than the man of moral worth.—(*Lord applauds.*)

Mr. *Lawrence*, having the advantage of the learned gentleman, who declared that he had not seen Hertford college, was anxious to address the court. After hearing so brilliant a speech, and so very much to the purpose, little remained for him to say; he had, however, lately visited the college at Hertford, and he could assure the proprietors that every thing the two preceding speakers had said, was strictly true. He had heard the same account at the college:—And, when he was told of the misconduct of the young men, he felt ashamed, lest he should be known as a proprietor of East India stock, and that the people should hoot at him, as he went along, as one of those who supported such a profligate establishment.—(*A laugh.*) He spoke with great sincerity on this subject, for what must he feel who was conscious that he had contributed to uphold an institution, which was the terror of the neighbourhood? When he looked to the conduct of the rioters, who had lately alarmed the inhabitants of this great city, and compared it with the proceedings of these young men, it appeared like a *farthing rascal*! At placed in competition with a *couple of four to the pound*—

(*A laugh.*) What would the world think of a college, sanctioned by the East India Company, in which two staircases were pulled down, and one of the Professors was fired at through his window? The staircases were now so formed that only six conspirators could stand on each, instead of twelve. This was done to prevent them from mastering in too much force. The building was a very simple one, without any unnecessary ornament about it, and it should have taught the young men simplicity of manners. Gentlemen of liberal education, and who had been taught how to conduct themselves with modesty and propriety, were alone fit to be sent out to India; and, if they sent young men from this college, who had not a just sense of subordination, to their Indian territories, they would probably create as much confusion there, as they had done at Hertford. He understood, that, over every six young men in the college, a captain was placed: he was accountable for their conduct, and was a sort of ball for their good behaviour. Undoubtedly this was one regulation, that a young man of sober habits and modest demeanour should live on each staircase, and be accountable for the rest of the students in that part of the building. One would suppose, when he stated this, that he was speaking of Newgate, or of some other prison for felons, and not of a college. Now what was all this owing to? It was owing to the *custom* in which the students had been clothed, to which the learned gentleman had very justly referred, as filling them with over-weening pride and arrogance! The moment they were placed in their caps and gowns, they conceived themselves to be an order of beings raised far above the level of other men! It was the restraining from such properties that made the college of caulets conduct themselves with such formal propriety—it was giving way to them, that caused the writers to act so incorrectly. They considered that they were the relations of directors, and that those who had placed them in the college would protect them in every thing they did. Therefore, they were determined to act just as they pleased. At Eton, Winchester, and other great schools, none of the young men gave themselves such intolerable airs. The reason was, because education was there looked upon as every thing—and, if one young man appeared to be more learned than another, he was held in estimation accordingly. That was the only distinction which prevailed. Now, if the writers were, in many instances, the relations of men high in power in India, they ought not, therefore, to give themselves airs, since it was an adventitious circumstance, from which they could claim no merit. From what he had heard, he thought it would be better, if, instead of

permitting Mr. Templer to return to India, they would send him to Hertford college, as *professor of honesty*, a few lectures on which obsolete quality would be very useful there, and do quite as much good as those delivered on jurisprudence.—*(Laughter.)* The reason he advised this was, because the students ran in debt with all the people in the neighbourhood, without any prospect of paying them. Their character had become so notorious, that no person would trust them for a plot of wice—the money was obliged to be put down, before they would be served.—*(Laughter.)* He mentioned this circumstance to one of the professors. What did he say? He stated, that a bit of a *fracas* had taken place a few weeks before—for the students, it appeared, instead of paying their washerwoman had stung missiles at her. He observed, that this was very extraordinary conduct in young men of fifteen or sixteen; but the professor expressed a hope, that they would, in future, behave better than they had done. One distinguishing feature between their college at Hertford and those of Winchester, Eton, and Westminster, was, that the youths in the latter great establishments acted up to the point of true honour. They paid their debts, and behaved themselves with strict decorum to all who approached them. It was, therefore, but just to infer, that their minds were better regulated, and their habits more calculated to procure esteem and respect, than those of the young men at the East India College. Indeed, from the supercilious conduct of the latter, it might be supposed that they had got into their heads the story of the lady of quality, who described persons of rank as *nature's china*, and looked with contempt on the rest of mankind as her common crockery.—*(Laughter.)* Now, if those young gentlemen could be taught that they were common crockery, it would be doing them a great deal of service.—*(Laughter.)* He could not help thinking, that those youths lay in bed in college, and ruminated on the probability of their one day being very great men in India; and, perhaps, such waking dreams had filled them with those high notions of importance, which had produced disorder and insubordination.—*(Cries of question!)* The hon. proprietor was sorry to find, that, when a subject of this nature was touched on in an *impressive manner*—*(much laughter)*—there generally were marks of impatience and disapprobation. He had stated his authority for what he had advanced. The court had heard what his hon. friends had said—and he completely agreed with them, that, unless the court of directors reformed the college, the college would reform them! For, if they sent those wild young men out to India, they would do the same there as they had

done at Hertford college, and there would be a second edition of the unfortunate business at Madras. Let the court consider the example their servants ought to set, and take along with it the character those young men would bring out with them, and it was not difficult to foretell the issue. The letter which his hon. friend (Mr. Hume) had read, affected him very deeply. It was impossible to bear a father complaining that his son's morals had been destroyed—that he was lost to him and to society, in consequence of his connection with the East India college—and not be visited by painful reflections. Such a letter harrowed up every feeling of the soul. What must be the sensations of the father when he wrote thus of a son, whose faults he would naturally mention with more delicacy than those of an alien to his blood? Yet look at the picture he had drawn—could it be more highly coloured? Could they have a stronger proof of the immorality of the college than was to be found in the letter, in which a father detailed the destruction of his son? What he wondered at was, the little progress that had been made in the reformation of the establishment. That letter, if he understood correctly, was written two years ago; but long since that period disorder and irregularity continued to prevail. He had been at Oxford, where no man could be educated under £300 a year. Now those young men at Hertford received as good an education for £100 a year, as cost an Oxford man £300; and this consideration, if there were no other, ought to fill them with feelings of gratitude, and teach them to prize very highly the benefits that were bestowed on them, instead of acting in a way which proved they were unworthy of such blessings. They lived in a state of the greatest luxury. When he visited Hertford, he saw fourteen *geese* on the table, and he imagined he beheld so many proprietors of East India stock.—*(Laughter.)* It was a long time supposed that the soldiers of Great Britain were not so brave as her sailors; but that fallacy was now exploded—they were found to be *cousins german*—made of the same stuff—formed of precisely the same stout materials. The young men at Westminster, at Eton, &c. were, in like manner, composed of the same elements as those who were placed at Hertford College. Whence, then, arose the difference in their conduct? It was evidently produced by the difference of education. At Hertford, a school had been turned into an university, and the lads were sent there with gowns and caps, like grown-up gentlemen, their parents not knowing what to do with them for the three years which preceded their embarkation for India.—*(Cries of "Question.")* The hon. proprietor trusted, as this was a question of importance, and concerned the

character of their servants, that the court would suffer him to proceed. He was informed that, at Hertford, a person was appointed who acted as an *espion*, or *spy*, between the masters and the boys. This, he understood, was absolutely necessary. The only way in which the spirit of insubordination could be kept down, was by appointing an individual who would state to the professors any *germ* of discontent that might appear in the minds of the young men. This formed another, and a very distinguishing feature of that college; for in no other seminary in England was a person employed to perform the duties of a spy between the professors and the students. Did not this most decisively shew the necessity of reform? He would not say that the professors did not do their duty; but he would assert, that the mechanism of the college was defective, and, if they did not give it a different form, the machine would stop. Let the gown and cap be immediately taken from the young men. The cap of liberty, or rather of licentiousness, ought to be immediately removed from the college. The students, when they put it on, acted as if it were the *bonnet rouge*, and thought while they wore it, they were privileged to do any thing they pleased. What was Great Britain, in extent or population, compared with the countries these young men would be sent to govern? They would be placed in high situations in India; and, as they were to be so elevated, it would be the salvation of our eastern territories, if they were taught justice and forbearance, and moderation, before they were sent out. They ought to learn the difficult task of governing themselves, before they attempted to govern others. It was of far more importance that they should know how to administer the Company's affairs wisely and honestly, than that they should be deeply skilled in the Oriental languages, and Latin and Greek, though he by no means undervalued those studies. Let them be taught honesty;—let them learn to respect persons beneath them;—let them no longer imbibe the idea that, because individuals were worse dressed than themselves, they had a right to domineer over them. Those headstrong youths acted, at present, as if the country all around was inhabited by a sort of Siberian peasantry, and that they held them in a state of vassalage. He never heard such a character as they bore; and, if the proper authorities did not speedily reform the college, the thing would become incurable. If they sent men to India with such outlaw principles—with such an utter want of honourable character, the necessary consequence would be, that, in less than twenty years, they would have the peninsula in a complete state of riot and confusion. Their conduct was worse than that of the misguided individuals who

lately threw the city into confusion. The latter were ignorant, and might have been led by designing men into the commission of crime; but the former were persons to whom all the advantages of a good education were afforded, and whose abuse of those advantages was inexcusable.—(*Lowd cries of "Question."*) The hon. proprietor again adverted to the necessity of instilling principles of morality into the minds of their youthful servants—and concluded with quoting Pope's well-known lines, (which he hoped would be placed in large characters of gold in some conspicuous part of the college.)—

"A wit's a feather, and a chief's a rod,
"An honest man's the noblest work of God."

The *Chairman*.—"I found it necessary to place a check upon my mind, lest the eloquence of the learned gentleman, who recently addressed the court, should run away with me, as it appears to have done with himself. The discussion which has been entered into by the three last speakers would have been applicable, if a motion on the state of the college had been before the court. But, in my opinion, what has passed embraced a great deal of matter quite irrelevant to the motion I had the honour to propose. That motion merely goes to this proposition—"That it is the opinion of the court of directors, established as this college is, that there should be an additional professor." Such a proposition cannot be rendered effectual without the concurrence of this court, and that is now applied for. All the matters introduced in the eloquent and long speeches of the gentlemen who preceded me, do not bear on this question. They have all gone to the general subject of the college, which is not before the court. When it is brought under our consideration, many things may be advanced in reply to what has fallen from the hon. proprietors—many circumstances may be stated in justification of the college. It is a new establishment, and various difficulties were to be contended against. Those difficulties were met as well as they possibly could have been; and if two or three instances have been pointed out of persons who have acted improperly, it should be recollected, that there were those (and it does not appear quite candid not to have noticed them) who had done themselves, and the college the highest credit. It is the decided opinion of the court of directors that an additional professor is necessary; and, as no other motion has been made, I think it would be proper to assent to the resolution of the executive body."

Mr. *Hume* said, as he had originally called the attention of the court to this subject, he should now state his reason for not moving any resolution. In the

course of his speech he distinctly observed, that he would abstain from such a proceeding, because he felt that any resolution relative to the college ought to come from the other side of the bar. He did not act thus from harbouring an idea that no motion should be made, but because he entrusted that duty, in confidence, to the executive body. His only anxiety was, that an inquiry should take place. If it were decided, that the college ought to be carried on, then, undoubtedly, no person could oppose the appointment of the necessary professors; but he called on the court of directors not to press the resolution now proposed, lest, at a future time, this establishment might be considered unfit to be continued. He trusted they would see the propriety of postponing this resolution, until they had taken into the fullest consideration, the whole of the affairs of the college. They might then come forward with such a plan of reform as appeared proper—for, it was most evident that some reform was necessary. He should be most happy to support the establishment, if it were made to produce good, instead of mischief and ruin, to those whom the Company meant to serve. He had not moved any resolution, because he should be sorry that the court should stuffly itself by proceeding to decide, before they had examined. He would venture to say, boldly and openly, that no answer could be given to the statements relative to the college, which had that day been laid before the court. The hon. chairman had observed, that many things could be advanced in opposition to those statements. He, however, would assert, that they were facts which could not be shaken. They were as open as the noon day—clear and perceptible to all who were not wilfully blind. He, therefore, did hope, that, instead of agreeing to a resolution, by which an additional expence would be created by the appointment of another professor, a pause would be allowed for the purpose of investigation. If alteration be necessary, if reform be called for, it ought to be proceeded in without loss of time—and, unless examination took place, how could they devise the proper remedy for any evil or irregularity? Surely, after what had been said, the executive body were called upon to look into the state of the establishment. He considered the facts stated, to be perfectly true, and he would maintain them. If, in the face of these facts, the court of directors pressed this resolution, his confidence in them, with respect to the college, would be completely withdrawn. The executive body would, in that case, be increasing, instead of diminishing the evils which all honest men must deplore. In what he had previously offered to the court, he appeared to have been misunder-

stood. What he meant to say was, that, without examination and subsequent reform, the college ought not to be suffered to exist. He did not express an opinion unfavourable to education, though he had stated his anxiety for the promotion of virtue and good conduct. He was the first advocate of education. To education he owed every thing he possessed. He started in life almost without a friend, and industry and education were the weapons with which he had to carve his way. Since the encouragement of education had become a prominent feature in the domestic politics of this country, he had shown himself a strenuous friend to the system, and had become connected with many institutions whose object was the general diffusion of knowledge. He did not oppose the East India College, as a seat of education, but as a sink of immorality and vice, of disorder and irregularity. Remove these grounds of complaint, and with them his objections would also be removed. He hoped, therefore, this subject (it was not a light one) would be taken up in the proper quarter. He would detain the court only while he read a short extract from the letter to which he had before alluded. The unhappy parent said,—“This would seem a void to me. I have lost the object, for whom I nourished the most tender affection, during nineteen years—who, I fondly hoped, would have distinguished himself by his talents—and done credit to his family and friends by a display of pure integrity, and by the exertions of a mind which I had endeavoured to fashion to the highest sense of honour.” This was the statement of a parent, who was stretched upon a sick bed. With such facts as these before them—facts that could not be controverted—he thought, in justice to themselves and to the Company, they might not to add to the difficulties which surrounded them by a new appointment. It ought to be postponed, until the entire affairs of the college had been taken into consideration; when such reform might be brought forward as the necessity of the case appeared to demand. He did, therefore, hope and entreat, that the court of directors would not press the motion until a proper investigation had been completed.

The *Chairman*.—“I do not know who the gentleman may be, whose letter the hon. proprietor has quoted. But, when he laid all the blame of his son's misconduct on the college, was it perfectly clear to him that the young man would not have disgraced himself had he been placed elsewhere?—(Hear!) As we, behind the bar consider the business, (though it is certainly subject to the approbation of the court of proprietors) it is indispensably necessary that another professor should immediately be appointed, leaving the question of the abolition of the college for consideration

at a future period. I shall therefore propose "that this court approve of the resolution of the court of directors."

The resolution was then carried in the affirmative.

The *Chairman*.—"It is necessary, before this resolution can have the effect of a law, that it be confirmed by another general court; and, as we have fixed the 8th of January for a ballot, in the case of Mr. Trencher, it may be as well to convene a court on that day."

EMBASSY TO CHINA.

The *Chairman*.—"I have to mention to the court, that we have heard, within these two or three days, of the arrival of lord Amherst at Macao. The information received on this subject, not only with reference to the safety of his lordship and those with him, but with respect to the object of his mission, is very satisfactory."

HONORARY MEDALS.

Mr. R. Jackson said, as the orders of the day were now gone through, he rose to give formal notice of his intention to make a motion, if circumstances rendered it necessary, relative to the honours proposed to be conferred on the army lately engaged in the Nepal war. From the papers laid before the last court, and which were this day read, it appeared that it was intended, with the sanction of the Prince Regent, to grant medals and badges of honour to the Nepal army, with a view to reward their valourous achievements, and that similar distinctions were in future to be conferred on their troops, in order to encourage deeds of gallantry and military daring. No man could be more happy than himself in giving every degree of encouragement to their army. Those who viewed his conduct, for a long series of years, must have perceived, that military gallantry—that military merit of every species—always found in him an ardent admirer and a strenuous advocate. He felt more than ordinarily solicitous that the army should be properly rewarded, because he knew that their Indian empire, more than any other, depended on the faith and affection of their military force. The indiscriminate grant of rewards must, however, weaken their value; and, though he did not mean to object to the course proposed to be pursued towards those who had been engaged in the Nepalese war, still there were persons who thought, that, instead of granting these honours generally, as in the case of the heroes of Waterloo, the object would be more decidedly attained, if they sought out individual instances of merit, and marked them as worthy of particular honour. His reason, however, for rising was this—to prevent the Company, if possible, from seeming to act with partiality. It was impossible for any man, who re-

collected the nature of the Nepal campaign, and compared it with that of 1804-5 (fought partly under the duke of Wellington, and conducted entirely under the administration of the marquis Wellesley) not to perceive, that, if the Company conferred honours on those concerned in the former war, and passed over, unnoticed, those who were engaged in the latter, towards the individuals thus neglected, they would act unjustly? He knew no man who was less likely to be offended with what he was about to say, than the marquis of Hastings; for he was sure, if there was one man in the king's dominions slower than another to institute a comparison between the Nepalese and Mahratta wars,—between the campaigns of 1814-15, and 1804-5,—the noble marquis was that man; and he was not the friend of the noble marquis, nor of the Nepal army, who would touch on the two campaigns in the way of comparison. In the course of the Nepal war, he was ready to allow, instances of individual valour—instances of heroic bravery—instances in which great military genius appeared—were frequently to be met with. But in the contest of 1804-5 the exertion was still greater,—and, if they overlooked the military skill and the military prowess then displayed, would they not be ruining the great purpose which they contemplated in granting marks of applause and approbation. If they were extravagant in their praise of the Nepal army, while they totally passed by the troops who had been concerned in the Mahratta war, to the latter the world would declare they had acted with injustice. Could they forget that the campaign of 1814-15, though successfully terminated, was a mountain war, a war of skirmishes? Could they cease to remember that the contest of 1804-5 was distinguished by a series of severely-fought pitched battles?—(Hear.) In that war four pitched battles were fought, between five and six hundred pieces of cannon were taken in the field, nine fortified towns were captured, seventy standards of colours fell into our hands, and, as to treasure, baggage, and munition, the quantity taken was almost beyond enumeration.—(Hear.) A campaign so splendid in itself hardly admitted of any additional glory, but it could not be forgotten that the names of WELLINGTON and of WELLINGTON were closely connected with it! In the course of four months, fifty thousand men, equipped and disciplined in the best manner, were brought into the field. They were acting simultaneously, in every part of India. So well arranged was the plan (the history of the period would scarcely be credited in after times) that, on the same day, on the extreme opposite sides of India, two desperate battles were fought, and in each

instance, the British arms were crowned with success. Were he to allude only to the battle of Assye, it would stamp the campaign with a character of never-fading glory. But, beside that great action, there were also the battles of Delhi, of Agra, and of Allypore. The last mentioned victory placed them in possession of the key of the Mahratta dominions, and enabled them to penetrate into the heart of the enemy's territory. At Assye, the disparity of numbers was fearful. There, five thousand of the Company's troops were opposed to a native army of forty thousand men, led by chiefs of approved courage and experience. There we conquered, though the victory cost us dear. One half of our countrymen were left dead or wounded on the field of battle!—*(Hear! hear!)* He said, "*our countrymen*"—because, though a part of the force opposed to the enemy, were natives of India, he should ever consider, as worthy of the appellation of countrymen, those who fought and fell in the defence of the British interest.—*(Hear, hear!)* Great, undoubtedly, was the loss sustained on this occasion; but still the victory was most brilliant: out of one hundred pieces of cannon which the enemy brought into the field, we took ninety-eight; and the standards, magazines, and treasures which fell into our hands, were without end!—*(Hear, hear!)* And though the enemy appeared, at first, to make a regular retreat, yet their discomfiture soon terminated in a complete rout. The effect of this battle was the consolidation of the Indian empire—it struck terror into the hearts of the native powers—and, but for the exertions made on that memorable occasion, perhaps they would not have been that day sitting and deliberating in the court. If, therefore, one gallant man existed, who had fought at Assye, at Agra, or at Allypore, that man should be sought out and rewarded! If he were not honoured, while those who had taken part in the late contest, were distinguished and rewarded, his feelings would be severely wounded. Could such a man, when he walked out, and met one of the Nepal army, wearing the badge of valour, forbear placing his hand on his uncovered breast, and, recollecting his ancient services, exclaiming, "Is this just?" Let the Company give no man an opportunity of saying that they acted partially and unjustly. He did not find fault with the determination to honour and reward the Nepal army. But he called on the court not to let their feelings be so much excited by a recent event, as to render them insensible to the great achievements to which he now called their attention. If a badge of distinction were justly due to the Nepal army, it could not be improperly placed on the breasts of those

who conquered at Assye, or who shed their blood at Delhi, or at Allypore. From that chair, the whole of the proceedings in the Mahratta war had been described as glorious—from that chair, when an Oelsterloo was rewarded, it was stated, with sorrow, that other officers had failed, in the course of the contest with Nepal. Let the court, therefore, take care, that they were not too indiscriminate in conferring honours. Let it not be said here, or elsewhere, that they acted from the impulse of the moment, and not from judgment and consideration. Let it not be reported, that they compared a mere frontier war with a contest which terminated in the complete consolidation of an empire! His notice now was, that, should the Prince Regent signify his approbation of granting medals to the Nepal army, he would, on some future day, call the attention of those proprietors, who had, more than once, expressed their high sense of the events of the campaign against the Mahrattas, to the necessity of bestowing on the brave soldiers who had been engaged in that contest, a proper mark of gratitude and admiration. That campaign was, in his opinion, splendid beyond all that had ever occurred in India—beyond all, perhaps, that the European world could boast! For, though Alexander and Bonaparte might have achieved as many conquests in the same time, still, it must be admitted, that the names of those warriors occasioned the surrender of as many places as were captured by their arms, whilst, in this instance, every thing was gained by hand fighting.

"When Greek met Greek, then was the tug of war."

Every battle was fought even to extremity—and the success which crowned our arms, was attended with consequences the most important. A frontier had been created—a great accession of territory was gained—and that power which had been our constant and inveterate enemy, was annihilated! Yes, the enemy's power was annihilated, while we consolidated our own! All he asked was, that justice should be done to those who were instrumental in achieving such glories. He did not mean to impugn the generosity of the gentlemen behind the bar, in coming to the determination of rewarding the Nepal army—but he called on them to extend the principle. He was very sure that he saw some amongst them, at that moment, who had borne a part in the great battles he had attempted faintly to describe, and who would be amongst the first to bear on their breasts the proud memorial of services rendered at Assye, at Delhi, or at Allypore. Let it not, therefore, be supposed that he doubted

their generosity. But, as the resolution of the court of directors was partial and prospective, he was anxious to put in his humble claim that it should be made retrospective.

The *Chairman* observed, that, after what he had said in the early part of the day, the notice of the learned gentleman did not appear to be necessary. The proceeding in question was in an unfinished state—and it would be found, in the event of its completion, that the court of directors had not been insensible to the merits of their officers, in all situations, and under all circumstances.

MAJOR HART'S CASE.

Mr. R. Jackson said, it was well known that certain proprietors had pledged themselves to bring forward a question of great importance, for the consideration of the proprietors, namely, the recent transaction between the Company and the Board of Control. Since that notice was given, a gallant general (Macanlay) had sent a letter to Lord Harris, on the subject of the claim of Major Hart, which claim had occasioned the difference between the Company and the Board of Control; and Major Hart had, in consequence, also addressed a letter to Lord Harris. Perhaps, in justice to the parties, both these letters should be printed. He understood, that the gallant general had sent a second letter to the same quarter, in which, in very distinct and many terms, he charged Major Hart with speculation, and with converting the property of the Company to his own private use. He agreed that unless Major Hart answered this statement, he was not worthy of being supported. But he was sure he would have the cordial assent of the gallant general to this proposition, that the case of Major Hart ought not to be decided on, until he had an opportunity of being heard in his defence. The charge was one which the board of control and the court of directors had agreed to legitimize him of, therefore, legally speaking, he had no right to notice it—but, public opinion was of greater importance than that of a few individuals, however respectable—and, if the charge were not answered, in the mind of every man of honour, the character of Major Hart was gone for ever. He understood that Major Hart had availed himself of the short repose which had been afforded to him in this part of the world, and was at present with his family in a remote part of Scotland. He there could not have heard the charge, and consequently could not answer it. In taking up his case, therefore, all be requested from the court of directors, from the proprietors, and through them, from the public, was, that they would suspend their judgment until Major

Hart came forward with his defence. However awful the charge was, and though made in the most direct manner, and in the plainest terms, he entreated, from the proprietors and the public, to pause before they condemn an absent person—to forbear forming an opinion, until the accused was able to come forward with his defence.

Mr. Lowndes observed, that, as they were about to confer medals on the army, he conceived it would be a very good plan if similar distinctions were bestowed amongst the young men at Hertford College. If an order of merit were instituted there it would have an excellent effect.—(*Cries of "adjourn."*) He did not think it was decent, after what they had heard, to cut a proprietor short when he was proposing a plan which would, *prima facie*, prove an alleviation of those outrages that had been complained of. The extravagant conduct of the young men would subside, if they were informed that their writings depended on the propriety of their demeanour while in college.

The court was then adjourned to the 8th of January.

East India House, January 8, 1817.

A special general court of proprietors of East-India stock was this day held at the Company's House in Leadenhall-Street, for the purpose of submitting, to the proprietors for their confirmation, the resolution of the last general court, approving of the resolution of the court of directors, of the 3rd of October, 1816, for appointing another European to assist in the oriental department of the East-India College.

The minutes of the last court, comprising the resolutions relative to the oriental professors having been read—

Mr. Lowndes immediately rose, for the purpose, he stated, of preventing his being taken by surprise. Very often things of that kind, (alluding to the resolution) were read over hastily, and disposed of. Afterwards, when gentlemen rose to address the court, it was said, that they were too late. Now, as he meant to speak on the subject of the resolution, and as he knew many of his honourable friends also wished to deliver their sentiments, he thus early protested against any sudden disposal of the question.

The *Chairman*.—"The honourable proprietor must know, that, before the resolution can be disposed of, it must be regularly put from the chair."

Mr. Lowndes again signified his intention of stating his sentiments to the court.

The *Chairman*.—"It now lies with me to inform the court, that their resolution

of the 12th ult. approving of the resolution of the court of directors of the 30th of October last, is now to be submitted to them for their confirmation. I have, therefore, to move,—“That this court approve and confirm the resolution of the court of directors of the 30th of October last, for appointing another European to assist in the oriental department at the East India college, with a salary of 400*l.* *per ann.* and an allowance of 100*l.* *per ann.* for house rent, agreeably to the 12th section of the 6th chapter of the Company's by-laws. I mean to move this as a substantive resolution.”

The resolution having been seconded by the *Deputy Chairman*,

Mr. *Lovindes*, after a moment's pause, again rose. He observed, that what many of his honourable friends could offer to the court was much better worth hearing than any thing he could say—but, if they were not disposed to speak, he would proceed to state his sentiments. Observing, however, that Mr. R. Jackson had risen, the honourable proprietor gave way to him, expressing his readiness to act as junior counsel, when his learned friend was willing to take the lead.

Mr. R. Jackson said, he was very much obliged to his honourable friend for conceding to him the precedence on this occasion—because he was very anxious to have an opportunity of stating, in as few words as possible, his opinion of the proposition now submitted to the court. With all the respect which he entertained for whatever came from the quarter in which that proposition originated, he could not, either with reference to the circumstances under which it was brought forward, or consistently with the respect which he owed to his character, vote for this resolution. He believed there was but one voice as to the necessity of an investigation into the affairs of this college. Controversialists, on each side of the question, agreed that this was a case which demanded a minute examination. Seeing, therefore, that investigation, in one shape or another, must take place—seeing that it was quite impossible to avoid it—it would be most indiscreet, and most discreditable to the proprietors, if they agreed to this resolution, before such investigation was concluded. He could not consent to fix an additional expense of £500 a year on the Company, for the support of an institution, which, for any thing he knew, might be found, in the end, altogether unnecessary. He therefore presented himself to the court, in order to procure a pause before they concurred in this resolution. If he were supported, the operation of his proposition could be no more than to suspend the

grant, until inquiry had been gone into. If, after that inquiry were completed, the court of directors came and said, we have fully considered this subject, and it is our opinion that the institution should be continued, certain alterations being made in it, he should, in all probability, give it his support. But it did not follow, that this very professorship, for the maintenance of which £500 a year was now demanded, would not be one of those which it would be found expedient to lop off. If, in the future plan of the establishment, the proper alterations being made, this professorship were found necessary thereto, he was sure an appeal for the sum requisite for its support, would not be made in vain to the proprietors. But it seemed to him preposterous, beyond calculation, to apply to the general court to sanction the grant of £500 a-year before it was known whether it was necessary or not. When he had the honour of addressing the proprietors on the last court day, his argument proceeded on the same principle as that he now laid down. He had not then, however, considered every part of the case. Since that period he had a great opportunity of examining it further. He had seen, in various publications, admissions of such a nature, as left the course undoubted—that of inquiry and investigation—which ought to be adopted. His honourable friend (Mr. Hume) laid before them, the other day, the statement of some distressed parent, whose son's morals had been ruined at this college. He knew there were many parents, who, if they could do it without prejudice to their children, would go down on their knees, and implore the Company to suffer them to give their sons the education necessary for the due performance of their duties when sent out to India. “We will,” they would say, “bring up our sons in any manner the Company may direct. Let us know what branches of learning you wish them to be instructed in. What oriental literature they must acquire—what proficiency they are to make in general knowledge—let us know the test you require them to answer—and we pledge ourselves to give them the necessary education. Let them be brought up under our immediate care—and do not compel us to send them to a place where the contagion of bad example may vitiate their morals.”

The *Chairman*.—“It is not an easy thing to discriminate what is in order, and what is not in order, in discussing a question of this sort. But I put it to the candour and discretion of the learned gentleman himself, whether he is not going to the general subject of the college, and not to the particular question before the court?”

Mr. S. Dixon hoped the subject would this day be considered in the most extensive point of view.

Mr. Lowndes contended, with all due deference to the honourable Chairman, that the court could not look to the particular question without going into the general subject. It was absolutely necessary, in order to come to a correct decision on the former, that the latter should be fully considered.

Mr. R. Jackson continued.—He felt the propriety of the honourable Chairman's admonition, and was about to obey it. He had, therefore, only to state to the court, the proceedings which ought to follow, when the present resolution was disposed of. He should do this, because he could not, with decency, ask the proprietors to oppose a proposition, without stating to them what he intended to substitute. He meant, after the present question was decided, to give notice of the following motion:—"That the court of directors be requested to take into their consideration the nature of the Company's institution at Haileybury, and how far it has answered, or is likely on its present plan to answer, the ends proposed by the resolution of the general court of the 28th of February, 1805; and whether, in their opinion, any seminary at the Company's expense in England be now advisable for the civil service; and if so, whether an establishment more in the nature of a school, where masters should attend at stated hours, having proper authority for the due enforcement of obedience, learning and moral conduct, would not be preferable to an university or college? This court, however, more especially requests the court of directors to consider, whether the expense at present incurred in maintaining the college might not, with great propriety, be almost wholly saved if, instead of compelling parents to send their sons to a particular seminary, the court of directors were to require of the youths intended for their civil service in India, a certain degree of proficiency in such languages and sciences as should be deemed necessary, to be certified by gentlemen of known learning and ability, appointed for that purpose? and whether, in such case, it would not be highly expedient and economical to remove the military seminary from Addiscombe to the more commodious and spacious building at Haileybury? And, that the court of directors be further requested to report their opinions on the different points herein referred to them as soon as convenient, and call an early and special general court to receive and consider the same." The learned gentleman then observed, that he had already stated, why he could not vote for this additional expense of £500 a-year, and he had also pretty broadly intimated,

that it was not his intention to provoke a debate on this general point of the question, at present. He wished to have a day appointed for the discussion. It would then be his bounden duty to state his reasons for introducing the resolution he had just read; always observing, that it was impossible to object to an examination of the affairs of the college, after what had passed at the last general court. This was a question, which, unless it could bear the light—unless it could challenge all controversy—ought not to be tolerated. He would say no more about its magnitude; they must allow that it was most serious—and, therefore, ample time should be given to the proprietors for its consideration. He would, in the interim, pending its discussion, vote against the motion now proposed.

Mr. Lowndes considered the present to be a very important question, and, therefore it ought not to be hurried over. They knew, however, that a baneful system prevailed in that court of hurrying over questions that were not pleasing to some individuals.—(*Cries of No, No.*) He had been stated, in some of the papers, to have said, that he was ashamed of being a proprietor of East India stock, for fear the boys should hoot at him. What he had said, and what he would repeat, was this, that he was sometimes ashamed of being a member of the Company, because he apprehended it might be thought, that their conduct in India resembled that of the young men in Hertford college.—(*Cries of Order.*) The hon. proprietor contended that he was not out of order. The question was of great importance to him, for his family had a large property embarked in the Company's concerns, although his own dividend might be considered small.

Mr. Perry interrupted the hon. gentleman, who, he observed, was certainly not in order. Notice of a motion had been given, which would bring on the consideration of the general subject. If a day were to be appointed for such a debate, surely it would be better to postpone general observations until that period arrived. He could not see the sense of bringing the general question before them at present. It could be discussed when the fair opportunity arrived.

Mr. Lowndes, in continuation, stated, that when he gave up his right of speaking to his hon. friend (Mr. R. Jackson) he understood the question about to be discussed, was the propriety of appointing an Oriental professor, with which his observations were connected. When he gave up to his friend, he had not precluded himself from offering his sentiments to the court. If the court of directors were afraid of discussing the affairs of the college, lest other unpleasant circumstances

should come to light, he could not help it. He could state circumstances that would not reflect much credit on the gentlemen behind the bar. If they were afraid of discussion—if they were jealous of any observations that might fall from him, it would show that they dreaded lest he might touch upon some tender part that would not bear to be examined.—(*Cries of Order!*)

The *Chairman*.—"I wish the hon. proprietor would confine himself to the question immediately before us. When the motion, of which notice has been given, is brought forward, the hon. proprietor can go through the whole of the subject. But at present I beg, for the sake of consistency and propriety, that he will confine himself to the question."

Mr. *Louder* then declared that he would stick to the Oriental professor.—(*Laughter*.) What he said on the subject of the young men at Hertford having run in debt, had not been correctly reported. What he asserted was, that they could not get credit for a pint of wine, or for five shillings worth of sweetmeats. This certainly was not an honourable feature in the character of a school. The West-Indiam boys, when they had money, would pay their debts, but it was not so with those at Hertford college. He did not know what the court might think; but, in his opinion, honest principles were far more valuable than a proficiency in Oriental literature. It was of more importance to the well-being of their Eastern possessions, that those who were destined to govern them should be honest and honourable men, than that they should be conversant with every species of learning. With respect to the appointment of an Oriental professor, it was necessary, before such a proposition was acceded to, that the affairs of the establishment at Hertford should be examined, in order to decide whether it was to be continued as a college, an university, or a school—or whether it should be continued at all.

Mr. *Dixon* hoped, that a respect for moderation and good sense would induce the hon. proprietor to accede to the proposition of his learned friend (Mr. Jackson). If that should be the case, and the whole subject was taken into consideration on a future day, then the hon. proprietor, and every other gentleman, would have a fair opportunity of going into the question on all its parts. If, however, it was to be pressed on the present occasion, without regard to the re-consideration of his learned friend, then he hoped that himself, and every other gentleman who thought proper to speak on the subject, would be allowed a fair opportunity for the delivery of their sentiments.

Mr. *Louder* said, he made those obser-

vations purposely, because he might be one hundred miles from London before the general discussion came on. Therefore, though he waived for a moment in favour of his friend, the right of addressing the court, he hoped he would be now allowed to speak. He never would agree to the appointment of an Oriental professor when the college was, like Mahomet's coffin, suspended between heaven and earth, and it was not known whether it would be proper to continue it or not. He was glad to hear that the military establishment went on so well. Of the two institutions, the military and the civil, he was happy to learn that the military had been the more civil (*a laugh*). He should oppose the motion, because he could not think of appointing a professor to a college, which three months hence might not be in existence.

The Hon. W. F. *Elphinstone* objected to the insinuations thrown out by the hon. proprietor who had just sat down, with respect to the conduct of the gentlemen behind the bar. He addressed that court very often with such sort of language as no gentleman ought to use. As the hon. proprietor was likely to be one hundred miles distant when the next discussion came on, he (Mr. Elphinstone) called on him to bring forward his charges against the directors, at the present moment, and they should be immediately refuted. No gentleman behind the bar would interrupt him while he spoke. Let him, therefore, state his charges, for he had told the court, that circumstances had come to his knowledge discreditable to the directors. He was very fond of making such observations—and whether he spoke nonsense or sense, he was constantly throwing abuse on gentlemen who were undeserving of it. In the face of the court he challenged the hon. proprietor to bring forward his charges in a fair and manly way, instead of dealing in hints and insinuations.—(*Hear! hear!*)

Mr. *Pattison* said, he really must beg leave to call to the recollection of his learned friend, that all that had been stated by the hon. proprietor, was neither worthy of notice nor reply. It was such a *farra*go of irrelevant and unconnected matter, that the proprietary were disgraced in listening to it. The only consolation he had was, that the hon. proprietor had passed a sentence of *ratification* on himself, and he sincerely hoped it would be a long one, unless he altered his mode of addressing the court (*a laugh*). He felt a personal respect for the hon. proprietor, but he could not consider the desultory observations, with which he so frequently took up the time of the court, as consistent with the decorum of a deliberate assembly, or with the correct transaction of their

important affairs. Having said so much, he would now advert to the proceeding of the learned gentleman (Mr. Jackson) who had stated his intention of opposing the appointment of an additional Oriental professor. Let him be as successful as he could imagine—let him and the hon. proprietor (Mr. Hume,) whom he supported, conceive, in the exuberance of their fancy, that they had fully succeeded, and were about to take down, stone by stone, the edifice at Haileybury—still, before they could do this, sometime must elapse. They must apply to parliament to do away that institution which the legislature had considered good. Parliament had declared, that, without its permission, the college should not be annulled; and before that permission could be obtained, some months would probably pass away. In the mean time the college at Haileybury suffered, being left destitute of the necessary professors. He, therefore, deprecated the measure of putting down this appointment; and he hoped the good sense of the gentlemen he had alluded to, would induce them to withdraw their opposition, although the course they took on a former day did not lead him to admire their good sense on that occasion, or to expect much from it now. Their conduct, at that time, he thought was opposed to good sense. The young men whom they had so severely censured were, by their intemperate harangues, more likely to be driven into acts of insubordination, than any thing else. The appointment of this professor being an isolated object, they might throw down the college after it had been effected, and of course the professorship must fall with it. But, at present, a professor was wanted; and he hoped, while the institution was suffered to exist, the necessary teachers would not be withheld from it.—(*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Hume said, he was sure the court must have heard, with the utmost astonishment, what had fallen from the hon. director, who, in railing another to order, had not himself set any great example of regularity. He certainly had not the ability of the hon. gentleman; but if some of them spoke nonsense, and others half sense, it was a misfortune rather than a crime, and ought not to receive such a check as the hon. gentleman was pleased to bestow on it. Now although two worthy members, within the bar, had called his hon. friend (Mr. Lowndes) to order, he would venture to say, that he was not out of order at the time. The question was now precisely as it was on the first day. It was to be considered as if it had never been before the court; and, therefore, his hon. friend had a right to treat it generally. But it was said, "You must confine yourself to the dry question before the court." That could not be done; it

was too nearly connected with the general merits of the case; and, therefore, his hon. friend was regular in the course he had adopted. The argument was, why should you do that to-day, which you may be called on to undo to-morrow? He strongly deprecated the idea of gentlemen rising to call proprietors to order, when they were strictly regular. He considered the present as a question on the propriety of an appointment, which embraced this consideration—"Shall I consent to incur an additional expense for this establishment, when I do not know how long it may be suffered to exist—when I cannot tell but it may be found necessary to abolish it?" Though, in the idea of the hon. director, his hon. friend might not have so much good sense as others, still, as a proprietor, decency of language was due to him; and he could not look upon the repeated attacks that were made on him as consistent with fairness and candour.

Mr. Lowndes said, after the personal attack that had been made on him, it was necessary that he should vindicate himself. The hon. director challenged him to state the circumstances which had come to his knowledge. His honour was perhaps, too much concerned to disclose what he knew. But, if the hon. gentleman provoked him to it, perhaps he might say something which would shew, that he had had a peep behind the curtain as well as others. He had heard a circumstance very honourable to the gentleman who sat near him (Mr. Stewart); for, it was owing to his ideas of justice, that some young men were sent out to India, who were not intended, by another quarter, to be sent there. No person had a higher sense of the merits of some of the young men than he had. He knew Mr. Burgess, a great oriental scholar, who was now in India. He had been at Haileybury, but he received the elements, the rudiments of his oriental learning, at Manchester. Before he went to the college, he was considered a great proficient in oriental literature. When he was charged with making accusations that he could not prove, he would assert, in the faces of the directors, that he never had made a charge which he could not substantiate. He never trifled with the feelings or the character of any man. He must be permitted to say, that he had now a thousand times a higher respect for the court of directors than he had when he first became a proprietor; for, he believed, (whether the change was effected by the exertions of few or of many, he knew not), that the directors were now a more pure body of men than they were fifteen years ago. He thought, in order to keep them pure, the best mode was, to have some sturdy characters in that court, who, like himself, would state

their opinions boldly. It was the misfortune of human nature that men corrupted each other. Individually they were very good—but, when they came in contact, they corrupted one another, and against corruption every effort should be directed. Reform was now the general subject of conversation—and, when people talked about it, he would say, that the two houses of parliament were too good and pure, considering the corrupt state of the country. Those reformers ought to begin with the *electors*, and not with the *elected*. After saying what he had done, it was clear that he bore no malice against the directors. He stood there an independent and honourable man—and, whenever the directors did wrong he would tell them of it, but, where praise was their due, he would be ready to give it to them.

The hon. H. F. Elphinstone said, he must repeat, what he had before advanced, that the hon. proprietor had made a gross accusation against the gentlemen behind the bar, which he ought to state in direct terms. He would not retract what he had said. He challenged the hon. proprietor to specify his charge, conscious that it would meet an instant refutation. Such vague assertions might look very well on paper, but they ought not to be tolerated in that court. He talked of being an honourable man. He (Mr. Elphinstone) did not doubt the fact—but as an honourable man, it was his duty to stand forward, and speak without reservation.

Mr. P. Moore said, there was but one question before the court; and that was, whether the institution at Haileybury should be rendered efficient, while it was in existence? He knew of no other question at present under consideration. Until this institution were reformed, in some way or other, he for one, would contend, that it ought to be made as efficient as it possibly could. When it was first founded, he thought badly of it; and he had learned nothing since, that could induce him to alter his opinion. Should an application be made to parliament for doing it away, he should be found in his place, and he would then state what had been done without the aid of that college—what had been achieved before it existed. In the mean time, however, he conceived that the establishment should not be allowed to suffer by withholding from it the necessary professors.

Mr. S. Dixon was extremely glad that the question had been placed in so narrow a compass. The matter for consideration was—"are you to appoint a new professor to this college?" The only doubt was, whether it would be wise to complete the appointment now, or to suspend it for a time, until the general question was considered, it being understood that

investigation was absolutely necessary. He was ready to declare, that unless the court of directors and of proprietors were, in their judgments, convinced that the kind of education dispensed at this college was best calculated to fit the young men for taking situations in India—unless a thorough conviction was entertained that this institution led to that end—the impression on his mind was, that he hoped he should live to see the whole establishment done away. If, in the early stage of life at which those youths went to this college, they could not be compelled to submit to due subordination, they must be very unfit persons to take responsible situations in India, and to command others. As a requisition (which he had consented to sign) would speedily be presented, for calling a special court to consider the general question, he would not now go into it; but he would recommend to an hon. gentleman in the intermediate space (Mr. Pattison) not to use such language, in future, as he had that day indulged in. Though that hon. director might think an individual did not speak sense, yet it ill became him to hold such a dictatorial tone in that court. If it had been used to him (Mr. Dixon) he would not have thrown himself on the protection of the court. He could have defended himself, with his own resources, little as they might be deemed. He trusted the hon. proprietor would never make use of such language again.

Mr. Pattison said, he would not be intimidated from doing what he conceived to be his duty, from any fear of the taunts that were opposed to him. He would not abstain from speaking his sentiments, when the peace and good order of the proprietary were disturbed by speeches wholly irrelevant to the question before them. If, however, he had said any thing uncivil or discourteous to his hon. friend (for so he took the liberty of calling him) he regretted it; but, he was hurried into some warmth, because his hon. friend did sometimes break in, very unwarrantably, on the time of the proprietors. He was ready to apologise to his hon. friend, if he had said any thing offensive—but he could not avoid observing, that it required very great patience, to mark, in silence, the irrelevant matter which he so often introduced, by which the time of the court was consumed, and its business retarded. If he had made use of improper expressions, he was sorry for it, and certainly did not mean it.—*(Hear! hear!)*

Mr. S. Dixon said, he alluded to what had fallen from the hon. director with reference to the hon. gentlemen (Messrs. Ruxton and Jackson) who sat near him.

Mr. Pattison.—"With respect to the observation alluded to, I answer, that I

did say I appealed to the good sense of the two hon. gentlemen to withdraw their opposition; and, when I mentioned good sense, I observed that their conduct at the last court did not warrant me in expecting much from it, on this occasion. I stated my reasons for making this observation. It was, because I thought the two inflammatory speeches of the hon. gentlemen had occasioned much mischief in society; I think so still, and therefore I will not retract the expression, which referred only to one particular act, and did not go to impugn their general good sense, which would have been ridiculous. I am aware that they possess good sense—but strength ill applied is worse than weakness, because it always produces evil consequences."

Mr. Lowndes said, his being frequently out of order, formerly, arose from the circumstance of their having two of the most partial chairmen that ever presided in that or any other assembly. The present Chairman he was proud to say, was one of the most impartial he ever met with. One of the individuals to whose partiality he had alluded, when these proprietors got up, one after the other, would single out the last, because the others were obnoxious to him—and he would cry out to him (Mr. Lowndes) when he was claiming his right to speak, "Sir, you are out of order." It struck him, that this Chairman's eye-sight was of a curious nature, and, therefore, he observed to him, "If you cannot see me, you shall hear me.—(Laughter.)—My voice is very loud, and you cannot easily mistake it for that of another person." When persons got up, and told him that he was always talking nonsense, he could assure them that their conduct should have no effect on him. He did not choose to be put down in that manner. If gentlemen stood forward, whom he considered to possess far greater abilities than himself, he cheerfully gave way to them; but that was not a reason why he should not afterwards speak to the question. The hon. director (Mr. Pattison) had acted towards him in a very polite and gentlemanly manner, and he gave him full credit for the urbanity of his behaviour. With respect to the charge of being out of order, that error was often occasioned by the partiality which was shown to particular individuals. The gentleman behind the bar knew very well those who were willing to speak in their favour, and those who were likely to oppose them—and a partial Chairman would say, when he saw one of the former about to address the court—"O here is a friend, he will say something pleasant to me—he will flatter my vanity—he will say his commendations on with a grovel, an inch

thick—by all means let him proceed!" But, if a gentleman who professed different sentiments arose, the observation would be, "this fellow will annoy me with some of his hard rabs, therefore I won't see him!" Such conduct, however, should never deter him from speaking the truth, although it might be unpleasant to those to whom it was directed. What was said of kings and princes, that they never heard the voice of truth, and became despots in consequence, would equally apply to corporate bodies. If the latter were never corrected by the voice of truth—if they were suffered to proceed, just as they pleased, without check or control—good God, what corrupt bodies they would be! He was happy to say that the Company had been mending from year to year—but there was still great room for improvement. They were better now than they were fifty years ago—but it was in their power to become better still. When the question of the renewal of the charter was agitated, he stood forward, and defended the East India Company—because both the directors and proprietors laboured under the unjust censure of a great portion of society. But, he would venture to say, looking to the pure administration of justice in their eastern territories—considering the admirable manner in which they governed sixty millions of people—that, although something improper might have occurred at Hertford College, still there were fewer abuses committed by the Company, than by any corporate body, of similar magnitude, that existed now, or he believed, ever did exist. He, however, wished to place them beyond the reach of censure—he wished to make them perfectly pure—as pure as the crystal stream, unpolluted by any sediment of corruption. In doing this, he was not actuated by any hope of individual advantage. The only reward he hoped for, the only title he aspired to, was to be considered an honest and independent man.

The Chairman.—"As other business is, I understand, to be introduced by certain proprietors, it will perhaps be proper to put an end to the present discussion; for that purpose, I shall proceed to take the sense of the court on the resolution."

The question was then put in the usual form, and carried in the affirmative.

Mr. H. Jackson then moved "that the resolution of the general court, held on the 24th of Feb. 1805, be now read?"

The resolution was read by the clerk as follows:—

"At a general court, held on Thursday the 24th February 1805.

Resolved, that this court doth highly approve of an establishment in this coun-

try for the education of youth designed for the Company's civil service in India, and promises itself the happiest consequences from a system which instead of sending out writers to India at too tender an age to admit of fixed or settled principles, proposes previously to perfect them as much as possible in classical and liberal learning, and thoroughly to ground them in the religion, the constitution, and the laws of their country, so that when called upon to administer their functions abroad, they may be mindful of the high moral obligations under which they act, and of the maxims of the British government, whose character for justice, freedom, and benevolence, they will feel it their duty and their pride to support."

Mr. R. Jackson then said, his hon. friends had suggested to him, as this business ought to be discussed in the most dispassionate manner, and, as every possible means of giving due notice to the proprietors ought to be resorted to, that the most agreeable mode of proceeding would be, to call a special general court, in the requisition signed for which purpose, the exact proposition the proprietors would be requested to support, should be propounded. As far as respected himself, and other gentlemen then in court, he would take the liberty of again reading what he meant to propose. If the gentlemen behind the bar were placed in a situation to convene the court, they would, he conceived, admit the necessity of sending forth the proposition to the proprietors at large, in order that they might judge of the matter fully. The proprietors had now heard the resolution come to, by the general court, in February 1805; and he was sure, after hearing it read, they could not suppose, (to use the coarse phraseology of some of the advocates of the college) that the gentlemen who felt it their duty to agitate this question, wished to contract the system of education. Perhaps that was not the place to notice such observations;—but he wished it to be generally and distinctly known, that he and his hon. friends, though they would not wink at the abuse which existed in the college, were not anxious, as had been asserted, to treat the students as mere children; and to send them, smarting from the application of the rod, to hold situations of high trust and great responsibility in India. He wished the resolution to be read, that it might be re-echoed throughout the country—and that it might clearly appear, from the present day, that they desired to have the young gentlemen elegantly and efficiently educated. Having said thus much on the charge made against him and his hon. friends, he should now state to the court the proposition he

meant to submit to them on a future day.

[Here Mr. Jackson read the resolution which he had laid before the court in the early part of the debate.]

In continuation, the learned gentleman observed, that, let this question come on to be discussed when it might, he perceived, amongst the other difficulties and embarrassments he would have to encounter, there would be that of coming up to the standard of his hon. friend's (Mr. Pattison's) idea of ability and good sense. He would, however, make the best atonement he could for his deficiency in those qualities, by narrating to the court nothing but principal facts, extracted from their own records. He would begin with the principles of that enlightened statesman, the Marquis Wellesley—he would point out what that noble marquis had considered necessary in the formation of a college—he would quote the sentiments of the court of directors themselves, who removed the establishment at Calcutta, because it was on too great a scale—he would shew, step by step, that, in proportion as the executive body had departed from their own recorded ideas of what was fit and proper in forming an institution for the education of their young servants, they had failed in producing the beneficial results that were to be expected. He pledged himself to state nothing but simple facts, which, he hoped, would make some amends for the want of that ability, with which, now and then, he and others were reproached.

The *Chairman*.—"I think, under all the circumstances of the case, the most suitable mode of proceeding will be, for the learned gentleman to make his application to the court of directors in the usual way, I mean by a requisition, signed by nine proprietors, when he shall have digested, with his particular friends, the precise nature of the motion he intends to submit to the court. This, I think, will be the most advisable course, for two reasons:—First, because it accords with the regular course of proceeding adopted here;—and secondly, on account of the feelings entertained by the court of directors; for, I believe, from my knowledge of the sentiments entertained by gentlemen behind the bar, on the subject of this college, that it is very generally conceived by them that the interference of the proprietors can do no good—but may possibly produce evil consequences. Many beneficial alterations have been made in the government of the college—the information respecting it has lately been most satisfactory—quarterly visits are regularly paid—and monthly reports of a minute and detailed nature, are constantly received. We have every reason to believe that the college is going on very well under the checks that have

been provided; impressed with that feeling, we are of opinion, that the agitation of this question would do a great deal of mischief."

Mr. S. Dixon said, this subject was matter of very great interest to the parents and friends of the young gentlemen, and ought to be taken up coolly and dispassionately. In bringing it forward, it was evident that his learned friend did not mean to give offence to any individual director, or to the general body. It was a most important question, and he approved of the proposition of his learned friend, to refer its consideration to the court of directors. He concurred in the sentiment of the hon. Chairman, that the most proper mode of proceeding would be by requisition.

Mr. R. Jackson assented to the suggestion.

Mr. Stewart, one of the professors of Hertford College, said, he rose merely to express a hope, as the proceedings of the college had ever been open to the most minute inquiry and consideration—as the reports were always made in the clearest manner—that no opposition would be made to the fullest investigation on the present occasion. He wished for nothing so much—having no doubts or fears of the result.

Mr. Hume said, as he understood that his learned friend waived the consideration of the question for the present, intending to call the attention of the court to it at a future time, and as the gentleman who had last spoken, whom he had never seen before, but who appeared to be connected with the college, had stated, that all the proceedings relative to the institution were open to the proprietors, he should now endeavour to bring that fact to the proof. He held in his hand a resolution, which, if agreed to, would place the proprietors in a situation to consider the question in its fullest extent. Having heard it said, that the proprietors were in possession of all the facts necessary to enable them to come to a clear, fair, and candid decision, he begged leave to dissent from that statement; and, to use a homely phrase, as he had never misused the trivet, as he had never concealed his opinion, to contend, that the proprietors were ignorant of the proceedings in this case. In consequence of the challenge that had just been given, he would tell the hon. gentleman (Mr. Stewart) that he (Mr. Hume) was, in common he believed with the proprietors at large, ignorant of the great facts of the case. The reports sent by the college council to the court of directors were not before the proprietors. His learned friend (Mr. R. Jackson), by the resolution which he moved in 1808, provided that a report of the progress of the students should be submitted to the

court annually. But that report did not constitute one-tenth of the proceedings, by a reference to which, the institution must stand or fall. He was surprised when he heard the establishment defended, not on the evidence to be found in the documents relative to the college, but by a recurrence to what had taken place abroad. That was the line of argument adopted, in opposition to the facts stated in the court, with respect to what had taken place at the college. If there were no truth in the assertions, the court of directors could easily get rid of the matter by a reference to the reports of the college council, instead of defending the cause of the college by appealing to the authorities abroad. His motion, which would call on the court for the production of a great variety of documents, was couched in the following words:—

"That there be laid before this court, copies of all reports from the college council to the college committee of directors; and of all communications between them relative to the college, and of all communications between the court of directors and the college council and college committee, together with all proceedings of the court of directors relative to the college; and also copies of all communications between the board of control and the court of directors, respecting the College of Halliburton, since the 25th of February, 1805*."

In alluding to that part of the motion which called for the production "of all the proceedings of the court of directors, relative to the college," Mr. Hume observed, that he had introduced this particular passage, in justice to the directors themselves, because a paragraph had appeared, written by one of the professors of the college, in which it was stated, that the executive body had taken the examination of the students concerned in the late riots, ("which were a disgrace to all persons in the college, and to every individual who could tolerate such proceedings.") into their own hands, and had reversed the sentence of expulsion with which some of those misguided young men had been visited. As this statement had appeared in the public papers, and had been strongly commented on, he conceived that they ought to receive correct information on the subject. If the court of directors had taken from the proper authorities the judgment of the cases of

* This is the motion as originally proposed; it was, in the course of the debate, amended, by omitting that part which called for the production of "all communications respecting the college, between the Board of Control and the Court of Directors"—by circumscribing its operation "to the 1st of January, 1814," and by giving to the court of directors a discretionary power to grant only such of the documents respecting the college "as they might think expedient for the information of the proprietors."

those young men, against the established laws of the college, did it not demand investigation? It was decided, that all those youths, he believed twenty-one in number, should be sent out to India, notwithstanding the gross breach of the college laws. For ought he knew, there might have been twenty others treated in the like manner. In the late disturbances, perhaps young men who had fallen under the displeasure of some of the professors, had received a still larger indulgence—and, as one proceeding had been brought before the public, he should be glad if the whole of them were made known. In every thing he had done, with respect to this college, he acted as a sincere friend to education. As he had stated on a former day, he owed every thing to education. He therefore well knew its value—and no man was more ready to support and extend it. His opposition was not directed against the appointment of a professor, or against a grant of 5 or £600, if it were necessary—but he could not suffer an expense to be incurred, when no benefit was likely to accrue from it. He, therefore, hoped that no dissenting voice would be heard on this occasion, but that all the proceedings connected with the college, would be laid before them by general consent. He thought it was absolutely necessary that these documents should be produced, if the affairs of the establishment were at all taken into consideration. They had been told, that only ten years had elapsed since the college was founded—that so short a period was not sufficient to enable them to form a proper judgment of its utility—and that a trial of ten years more ought to be afforded. He differed entirely from such a sentiment. If, after ten years fair trial, the establishment was found to produce no beneficial consequences, the fact was conclusive against it. He denied that any party was found in that court against the college. Let those who asserted this, look to the proceedings of the 25th of February 1809, and mark how cordially the proprietors seconded the resolution of the court of directors—let them look to the years 1808, 9, and 10, and, instead of hostility being manifested against the establishment, it would be seen that they had given it their warmest support. He was sorry that he had not the resolution moved by his learned friend (Mr. R. Jackson) which would place this statement beyond doubt or dispute. Every one of their proceedings shewed, that they felt no indisposition to extend education as far as possible, although they now opposed this college, where, it appeared, vice, and not learning, was cultivated. The proprietors could not be blamed for having unnecessarily taken notice of the affairs of the institution: the college had, in

fact, obtruded itself on the attention of the public, in consequence of the misconduct of some of those who were connected with it. He gave no credit whatever to the assertion that the country gentlemen, in the neighbourhood of Hertford, were leagued against the college. It could not be imagined, that the Independent country gentlemen, the pride and glory of England, could enter into such a combination. If, on examination, it was found that the reform, which had taken place, had answered every end, and that the establishment stood on the high and honourable ground befitting such an institution, he could have no objection to its continuance; but, if it were found wanting in the balance, its power to do mischief ought to be provided against. In justice to the directors, and to the proprietors, who defrayed the expense of the college, the fullest information ought to be submitted to them. He could not, as a proprietor, bear to hear it stated, as had been done in a recent publication, that they who paid for the institution, ought not to know what was going on. This was strange language to use to those who supported the institution. He might be told, that ladies (many of whom were proprietors) were incapable of forming a judgment on such a subject. He did not coincide in this observation—he had a higher idea of the mental powers of the fair sex—and he thought that such an assertion, when thrown out by any professor, ought not to be permitted to pass unnoticed. In order to enable the proprietors to come to a fair determination, all the correspondence relative to the college ought to be submitted to them—and, with that view, he should hand up the motion which he had framed on the subject. If any verbal alteration were necessary, it could be immediately made. Should it be thought to comprise too much, he was ready to contract it; or, if it was proper that any thing should be added to it, in order to put the court fully in possession of the question, he would willingly insert it. The utmost extent of information ought to be afforded—for this was not a question between the directors and the proprietors, but between the Company and the public.

Mr. Lowndes seconded the motion. He begged leave to suggest an alteration. When he called for his dividends, he used the word *all*, though he only received one; and he wished the words "*all the papers*" to be introduced in the motion. The word *all* was very comprehensive.—(A laugh.)

Mr. Hume—"The motion embraces all the papers."

The motion was then read by the clerk, in the regular form, as it had previously been stated to the court by Mr. Hume.

The *Chairman*—"I beg leave to state to the court of proprietors what has been done in conformity with their resolution of the 7th of April, 1809, which resolution shall be first read." (The resolution set forth, that, at least once in every year, there should be laid before the court of proprietors, a report, specifying the number of youths in the college, their proficiency in literature, their general conduct, the expense of the institution, &c.) "Once in the year—(continued the *Chairman*)—I think in the month of September in each year, an account is laid before the general court, conformably with this resolution. But the motion introduced by the hon. proprietor, contains a great deal more than the resolution of 1809 contemplated—and a great deal, which, I submit to the court, it would be improper to communicate. Beside the annual reports, monthly reports are also made. The latter describe the conduct of every individual in the college, in order that the parents and friends of the students should be acquainted with their behaviour; and that, if any thing appeared amiss, it might be corrected, so as to produce those habits of order and morality which we are all so anxious should distinguish the young gentlemen. Now, if this motion should be carried, it will occasion a disclosure of those observations, which I consider purely confidential. It will also compel an exposure of other matters, which ought not to be laid before the general body of proprietors, and never were intended to be submitted to them.—(Hear! hear!) I think, the general body will see, when their executive devote so much time and pains to this institution, that they deserve their confidence—and they will, I hope, refuse those papers, which, if laid before the court, would not produce a good effect, but must be attended with great evil."

Mr. *Hume*.—"In order to prevent any improper disclosure, I propose that it may be left to the discretion of the court of directors, to communicate as much of these documents as they think can be done without interfering with confidential reports."

Mr. *R. Grant* said, he did not rise for the purpose of entering into the discussion, but to state to the hon. gentleman, (Mr. *Hume*) that he had, in no respect or degree, misconceived the extent of the challenge given by the hon. proprietor, (Mr. *Stewart*) he being also a professor of the college. The hon. proprietor courted every inquiry, however extensive, in whatever place, and before whatever tribunal. With respect to a passage to which the hon. gentleman had alluded, and which was taken from a publication made by one of the professors, he had totally misconceived it, if he thought that

the professor meant to object to any inquiry, in that or any other court. What that rev. and celebrated gentleman had said was this, (and the hon. proprietor himself coincided in the correctness of the proposition) that it was unfair to have partial statements relative to the college dragged piecemeal before the court, which could not be connected at the time, in the absence of that evidence on which alone an impartial, conclusive, and just judgment could be formed. He, on the part of the college, with a perfect understanding of the feeling of that body, did, in the face of that court, and of the public, challenge the most comprehensive inquiry. The question could not rest here—it must, after what had occurred, be investigated in the fullest manner. He challenged the most rigid inquiry—he hallooed the result—for he could have no doubt of its nature! The learned proprietor who introduced the discussion that day, had abstained from at all breaking in on that great and momentous question, which was one day to come before the court. He thought it proper to follow the learned gentleman's example, dissenting from him, as he did, on every other part of the question. With respect to the time, at which the subject should be brought forward, he was perfectly easy. It was a matter of complete indifference to him, whether it should be discussed now, or hereafter. But, if it were the sense of the proprietors that it should be taken into consideration at a future time, he acquiesced in that opinion. As, however, the learned proprietor had stated, frankly and candidly, what would be the proposition he should lay before the court, he (Mr. *Grant*) begged leave, without breaking in on the discussion, to state what course he would pursue, supposing, as he was led to suppose, that certain charges would be made against the institution. In doing this, he did not mean to get at the case which the learned proprietor intended to bring before the court—but he would state his case, in what, to use the language of the law, might be considered a criminal charge against the college. He understood that several general charges were made against the institution. First, a charge of grievous excesses, vices, and immoralities being prevalent in the institution—not similar to those that pervaded other extended seminaries, and which, notwithstanding the utmost care, might creep in—but of that peculiar character which reflected disgrace on the professors—of that peculiar nature, which must render it imperative on parents not to trust the morals of their sons in such a contaminated society. He understood it would be stated, secondly, that the institution had failed, even in a literary point of view—that it had

not redeemed itself in that respect—but that its expense was worse than thrown away. Thirdly, he understood it would be contended, not that partial instances of insubordination had occurred (which, they knew other seminaries were liable to)—but that, from beginning to end, the college exhibited a scene of so much tumult, riot, and disorder, as rendered it impossible that the purposes for which it had been founded could be carried into effect.

The *Chairman*.—"Acting impartially, as I ought to do, I think the hon. proprietor is anticipating a discussion that will take place, with more propriety, when the subject is regularly brought forward. He had, therefore, better favour us with his sentiments on a future occasion."

Mr. R. Grant, in continuation, observed, that he only wished to shew his view of the case. It was more candid to the proprietors in general, and to the learned gentleman in particular, that he should adopt this course, and state his general feeling on the subject, rather than take any person by surprise. He would not, at present, in the least degree, examine any of the grounds on which the charges proceeded. He would be content to say, and say only, with respect to the charges of vice and immorality, that, whenever such charges were made, as he had described, of greater excesses being committed in this institution, than were known in other establishments, he would, on the part of the college, on the part of the professors, and on the part of the students, whose characters had been unnecessarily implicated in such charges, till proofs were adduced, give them a most positive denial. With respect to a deficiency in learning, he would deny that too; and, with respect to insubordination, he would shew that it arose from causes totally different from those to which it had been attributed. This was the view he would take of the case, and he doubted not but he should be able to shew, there was very little foundation for those charges.

Mr. Impey said, it seemed to him extremely material that the court should understand, as early as possible, what proposition would be laid before them respecting this college; and, on the other hand, he thought that the explanation of his learned friend (Mr. R. Grant) was equally important to be known. At present nothing appeared to him more wild or unsettled than the state this question stood in. A weighty accusation was about to be made against the college and the court of directors, but it was impossible for any gentleman, who was not in possession of the facts to which it related, to know the precise nature of the charge.

It was therefore necessary that those who attacked or defended the college, should state what proposition they meant to support, and what they intended to deny. It was material that the learned gentleman who had given notice of a motion, who had spoken of serious disorders in the college, and who had thrown out an accusation against the court of directors, should state the *dates* of the different transactions. The college, it should be observed, had existed for many years; and, at first, for the want of an efficient control, it was well known that disorders had taken place. From the mere want of due and necessary authority, the proper officers were not able to govern the young men as they did at present. Now if the charges referred to the former state of the college—if they related to evils already corrected—he thought the court of proprietors would feel it not to be very discreet in them to interfere either with the college or with the directors, who were the acting governors of it. If the college had latterly been going on well; if proper subordination had been preserved, he conceived they would do very wrong in entertaining a question which had no facts to support it. He was not fortunate enough to be in the court when the subject was introduced, collaterally, as it appeared to him; but he had read what appeared in the public papers, and he had perused the pamphlet written by one of the learned professors. In that pamphlet he pledged himself to prove, that what had lately passed in the court, if it referred to recent transactions, was "founded in gross ignorance or in wilful misrepresentation." How, then, were they to come to the truth of the case, but by a fair statement of facts, with their *respective dates*? The *dates* he considered most essential to the proper understanding of the subject. If the young men were, as they had been described, a nuisance to the neighbourhood, the sooner a reform was effected the better; for as to doing away with the institution, it was idle to talk of it. A proposition for abolishing the college would be like a motion for breaking up the Company, and putting an end to the British empire in India. He perfectly agreed to the propriety of the sentiment contained in the motto of the Marquis Wellesley, that these young men who were sent out to govern India (for govern it they did), should receive an education of the highest order. That they were bound to give them such an education he had no doubt. If such an education could be acquired at the college, if it were going on prosperously and quietly, if order and morality were observed, he conceived they would be acting most imprudently to agitate any question relative to it. If, on the other hand, there were any foundation

for the charge made against the college and its professors, it was advisable that it should be brought before the court as soon as possible. He was anxious for the facts on which the charge rested. If they were new, it would be necessary to go into them; but if they were old stale transactions, it would be highly inexpedient to notice them.

Mr. R. Jackson observed, that perhaps very few instances had ever occurred, where so many palpable misrepresentations had been crowded into so small a compass, as in the pamphlet to which the learned gentleman had alluded. He admitted that charges were made against the professors, and that inflammation appeared amongst the students; but that inflammation manifested itself against their own constituted authorities, who were treated with haughtiness and contumely. He was happy that the learned gentleman (Mr. Grant) and the learned professor near him, concurred with him and his hon. friends in thinking that the whole affair of the college ought to be fully considered. He believed, when they were examined into, that much would be discovered highly meritorious on the part of the professors. But they ought to recollect (those who publish pamphlets on the subject should particularly recollect) who were the persons from whom the censure emanated. He would presently call on the Chairman to state, whether that which was termed "an inviolable charge," was not founded on a public document? If it were not a public document, he was blamable in laying it before the court. He alluded to the two reports from the college itself, purporting to be drawn up by the college council, which it was impossible to read without coming to this conclusion, that the establishment presented a most extraordinary instance of non-improvement, and of the wilful perversion of every thing that should distinguish a public institution. He and his hon. friends were not the libellers. They derived their information from the college itself; and he called on the Chairman to say, whether the paper he alluded to was, or was not, a public document? If it were, it disclosed the most shameful want of improvement in the pupils that could be imagined. Such an admission, after the Company had put themselves to an expense of £100,000, besides £16,000 per annum for the support of the establishment, was unparalleled in the history of scholastic institutions in this kingdom. The second allegation (for there were only two, all the rest was fair inference) related to the disorders which existed in the college. Would any man deny the allegation, that great, that serious, that lamentable insubordination prevailed? He and his hon. friends alleged, because the

records of the college stated the fact, that there was an utter want of discipline and improvement in the institution. These were the allegations—the rest was matter of fair inference. The learned gentleman (Mr. Impey) observed, that if charges were made, facts ought to be laid before the court, and transactions, *with their dates*, should be fairly stated. His hon. friend (Mr. Hume) acted precisely in this spirit, when he called for the documents mentioned in the motion now before the court. He was happy to witness the frank and liberal manner, in which an inquiry into the state of the college, a measure so necessary to the honour of all parties, had been challenged by the two learned gentlemen—Messrs. Grant and Stewart; and he hoped he should recognise some of that honourable pride, and lofty independence, which belonged to learning, and to professional eminence, in their opposing a steady resistance to any importunities by which they might be assailed, and in their strenuous endeavours to procure the necessary examination. He had been accused of inconsistency; but it did not follow, because he went hand in hand with every man who contended, that they ought to give an enlarged education to their young servants—that they ought to ornament and decorate every youth with the choicest gems of learning—that, therefore, he might not, most consistently, differ from those persons, as to the mode and manner of education, and as to the degree of expense that should attend it. He had a right to stand up in his place in that court, and say, in the name of weeping parents—"we will carry our children to any extent of education the Company may propose—we will give them all the knowledge you require—but do not compel us, by sending them to this college, to be guilty of a moral imputation." Many of them thought, perhaps they thought erroneously, that this would be the case—but, even if they were in error, their feelings ought to be respected by the court, when they exclaimed—"do not distress and agonize us! During the two or three years probation of our sons, lay down whatever course of education you deem necessary. Insist on their being qualified to answer the oriental test, from which you have departed, in order to cultivate general literature. They shall be instructed as you desire—but it will be under the eye of their parents. Surely you will not force us to send them to a place, where, at least, vice is familiarly talked of, to say nothing more—which is not exactly the case in our families, in which good order and morality are observed, and where private tutors may give the necessary instruction." Suppose a gentleman in Scotland had procured a writer-

ship, would it be unfair, if, instead of sending his son to Hertford college, he requested that he might be allowed to educate him at Edinburgh or Glasgow—or to provide private tutors for him in his own house?

Mr. *Impey* put it to his learned friend, whether, in the present state of the question, it was right to proceed in so extended a line of argument?

Mr. *R. Jackson*.—"I quite submit to the propriety of my learned friend's suggestion."

Mr. *Impey*.—"I ask for the dates of the disturbances, and also for the period, at which the conduct of the directors, now alluded to as reprehensible, took place?"

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, when he rose to address the court, he was conscious that two gentlemen, who preceded him, had committed a breach of the rule laid down for the conduct of the discussion on the present occasion; but, he had hardly let the reflection pass in his mind, before he fell into the same error himself, though certainly without intention. His learned friend asked for dates—and the resolution before the court would produce them, and every other species of information, which his learned friend and the learned professor called for.

Mr. *Impey* was anxious that his learned friend should perfectly understand him. It was alleged, that great disturbances had taken place in the college, and that the court of directors, in some particular instances, had behaved exceedingly ill with respect to the government of the institution—now, he wanted to know the dates of those commissions and of this misconduct, as grounds for the production of papers.

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, in selecting the papers, care would be taken that dates were not wanted. His learned friend (Mr. *Grant*) and the learned professor, had very honourably and candidly invited discussion. The former had most truly said, that the question could not rest here. Certainly it could not, it ought not to stop here. If his learned friend, therefore, would name a day (that day fortnight for instance) he would be ready to bring the subject before the court. By that time, the whole of the proprietors would be in possession of what he meant to do; and, in the same manly spirit with which his learned friend defied inquiry, he (Mr. *R. Jackson*) challenged controversy—feeling, as his learned friend did, in his honourable mind, that examination was imperatively called for, if the college was to go on hereafter without opposition. Gentlemen being acquainted with the specific motion he meant to bring forward would have fourteen days to consider of it.

After a short pause—

Mr. *R. Grant* said, that his reason for not answering "yes" immediately to the proposal of the learned gentleman, was, because it was a matter of perfect indifference to him, whether the discussion came on, on that day, or on that day fortnight. He knew so well the ground he occupied, and the satisfactory manner in which he could meet the charges, that the period to be fixed for the debate was immaterial to him. He wished to know the specific motion for papers which the hon. proprietor had introduced.

The *Chairman*.—"There have been, on both sides, some aberrations from regularity, and I wish to bring the court to the question immediately before us, therefore let the motion be again read."

Mr. *Hume's* motion was accordingly read by the clerk.

Mr. *Hume* said, he had neglected to introduce one word in his motion, which appeared to him to be essential. He could wish the motion to read thus "college council, and *principals*." He had omitted to insert the last word, "*principals*," but he understood that many of the reports, necessary to explain, and show the state in which the college was, came through them.

Mr. *Lawrence* said, he could at once save the time and trouble of the court. He had discovered a certain cure for the evils which they wished to remedy, and which they all deplored. In future, let the writerships be given to the young men according to their good conduct, and not the moment they entered the college. There lay the seat of the disease. The Company, in conferring those writerships immediately, did what was never before done by any corporate body—they rewarded persons who had not, by their good conduct, proved that they were worthy of favour. What could be expected but insubordination, when they gave to youths, whose pulses beat at the rate of one hundred and twenty a minute, writerships worth £4000? Yes, the Company put £4000 in their pockets, and they became intoxicated with vanity. "Here we are," they exclaimed, "on the point of going out to India. We are provided for, and may do what we please." They conceived they were petty kings, and they looked with contempt on all who approached them. He did not know, until he went to the college, that the writerships were given them when they entered—and he could not sufficiently reprobate such a system. Young men went to Oxford and Cambridge, to procure fellowships and bursings. But they received those rewards in consequence of their exemplary conduct, and their academic acquirements. They were

not complimented with situations as soon as they became members of the university. Why should not the Company imitate the system adopted at these great seats of learning, and, instead of giving the young men writerships the moment they became students, make them wait a few years, and hold out this provision as an incentive to good conduct?—(*Cries of question, and coughing.*) The hon. proprietor did not know whether this was meant for applause or disapprobation—but he would not occupy himself in beating about the bush. They had been a long time beating about the bush—but he had at length found the *hare sitting*, and he hoped the Company would profit by the discovery. As long as they gave away those writerships, without having any insight into the conduct of those who received them, they were doing that which they ought not to do—they were holding out temptations to misconduct, when the young men were assured that they would be sent out to India, whether they behaved well or ill. It was most important that the proprietors should turn this point in their consideration—because the great evils of the college might easily be traced to it.

Mr. *Impey*, to order.—He really wished that the hon. proprietor would not speak so much out of time, and so irrelevantly. There was a particular question before the court, on which his observations did not bear in the remotest degree.

Mr. *Lawrence*, (in a tone of the utmost surprise).—"Not bear on the question? With all due deference to the learned gentleman, they do bear on the question—but they bear on a very tender part, and, therefore, are not relished behind the bar!"—(*Laughter and coughing.*)

The *Chairman*.—"The hon. proprietor is completely misinformed on the subject he has introduced. The stay of the young men at Haileybury is a period of probation; both the time and arguments are specified. If they do not pass the test, they are not sent out to India at all; and when they are sent out, they are classed according to their merits."

Mr. *Lawrence*.—"That must be a new regulation, for I heard that the writership was given without any condition whatever."

Mr. *Hume* said, it was a matter of very great importance that what had fallen from the hon. Chairman should be substantiated. The proprietors and the public were told, in 1812, that writers were sent out to India, who had not completed their course at Hertford College. With respect to the insubordination which prevailed there, he could state, that, in the two first years, two extensive riots had occurred—and in the past year, a very disastrous commotion had taken place.

He had no wish to state these circumstances, having left it with the hon. Chairman and the court of directors to select such documents as appeared most likely to elucidate the subject. He could give dates if he were called upon—but, as the court seemed anxious to entrust the selection of documents to the executive body, he would abstain from such a course. Before the question was put, he begged leave to state one circumstance that must come home to the feelings of every man, and must shew that disorder and insubordination had existed to an alarming extent. The learned professor who stood forward before the court, to defend the proceedings of the institution, had said, "I am only astonished that the college has gone on at all!" These were the words given to the public, in a pamphlet, the day before yesterday; and surely, after this statement, those who saw the characters of the professors and of the institution at stake, could not refuse the most minute inquiry. He should be most happy, if, on investigation, the college was able to rescue itself from the charges brought against it. By inquiry alone could it be ascertained what was calumnious assertion, and what was well-founded statement. For his part, he sought for nothing but cool and dispassionate consideration. He was anxious for an inquiry founded on facts, and on nothing but facts. To them he would apply himself—and by them he pledged himself to stand or fall.

Mr. *Bonaquet* thought it was essential that the court should not labour under a misunderstanding (and it was a very common one) with respect to persons being sent out to India, who were not duly qualified. He would put this point beyond all question, and beyond all doubt, by reading the clause relating to this subject, in the last act of parliament; when he had done this, it would appear that the hon. proprietor, who introduced the topic, was not correct in his statement. The clause (the 15th) in the act of 1813, was as follows:—"And be it further enacted, that it shall not be lawful for the said court of directors to nominate, appoint, or send, to the presidency of Fort William, Fort St. George, or Bombay, any person in the capacity of a writer, unless such person shall have been duly entered at such college, and have resided there four terms, according to the rules and regulations thereof; and shall also produce to the said court of directors, a certificate, under the hand of the principal of the said college, testifying that he has, for the space of four terms, been a member of, and duly conformed himself to, the rules and regulations of the said college." Beyond this, (continued Mr. Bonaquet) there was, in

the statutes enacted for the government of this college, a clause, which was as binding as law, because it had received the approbation of the board of commissioners. It was this, that the professors should not be under the necessity of granting this certificate, unless they felt that it was reasonable and proper: Mr. Hosanquet, after a moment's consultation with one of his brother directors, said he begged leave to correct himself. He did not wish to mislead the court on this occasion, and, he understood, there was no provision in the college statutes, on the point he had last mentioned. But, he apprehended, what he had read from the act of 1813, was a complete bar to the sending any person out to India who was not qualified. It did not, as had been stated, follow as a matter of course, that, because young men were sent to the college at Hertford, they must, therefore, proceed to India.

Mr. Hume said, in consequence of a question he had, on a former occasion, put to the chair, an answer was given, which was now contradicted—namely, that individuals *had* gone out to India, without the required certificate. That was before the passing of the last act, and took place in 1812 or 1813. By the act, from which the hon. director had read a clause, it was impossible, without a breach of the law, for any person to be sent out to India, who had not qualified himself by a residence at the college. He did not mean now to enter on this subject, but he had, on a former occasion, in his place in that court, called the attention of the proprietors to it. He now held in his hand a letter, which he had brought down to the court by accident, in which it was stated, that a Mr. Parker, a Mr. Phillips, and a Mr. Thomas, gentlemen who were recommended by very high authority, had been sent out to India, though they had not been at the college at all. This was directly in the teeth of the act of parliament; and if the court of directors could, in their wisdom, dispense with sending the youths to college, although it was positively provided for by the act, the law became a mere dead letter.

[It was here intimated from behind the bar, that those appointments were made before the passing of the act.]

Mr. Pattison said, as far as respected himself, he was wholly indifferent about the present motion. He considered it to be a question of general policy; how far it might be proper to produce documents, involving, in various ways, the disclosure of many confidential statements? It remained for the court of proprietors to decide that question. But, if the subject were to be discussed (and he could not perceive the necessity of such a discussion) he hoped the hon. gentleman would with-

draw from his motion that provision, which gave to the court of directors the power of selecting the documents. He trusted the hon. gentleman would make his motion general, and, by that means, abstain from throwing any responsibility on the gentlemen behind the bar. He requested him to do this, because, if such a distinction were made, it might be said hereafter, that certain papers, necessary to the elucidation of the subject, had been kept back, from sinister motives, by the court of directors. If, therefore, a clear and distinct view of this delicate question were determined on, he was of opinion that the motion should be made general, in order to the production of *all* the documents connected with it. Still, however, it appeared to him, that the motion ought to be negative altogether—and for this reason, because the evils were gone by, of which so much complaint had been made. The dates would shew that the evils, so feelingly described by the learned gentleman, in his eloquent and pithy manner, had ceased fifteen months ago. The disorders had all been set to rights—the refractory students had been punished—that punishment had produced the most salutary effects—and the college was, at the present moment, in a more perfect state of discipline, than it could boast for a great length of time. When the storm was over, when the vessel might be said to have righted herself, and was proceeding smoothly to her destination, then these two gentlemen got up in a corner of the room, and, like the conjuror in the *Tempest*, endeavoured to create a storm of their own.—(Hear! hear!)—Here were they involved in a storm produced by the mere *ipso dicto* of those gentlemen. He would not admit that the allegations so boldly made against the college were supported by proof. So far as regarded the proficiency in science of the young men, (which the learned gentleman had thought fit to arraign,) he, in his place, would pointedly and positively declare, that it did exist, and in a very high degree. Instances might, perhaps, be found, where some of the young men evinced a less degree of proficiency than many of their fellow-students. But was this extraordinary? When the hon. gentleman (Mr. Hume) was at school or at college—(he knew not at what school the hon. gentleman might have received his talents, or rather improved them, for talents were the gift of heaven) were there not some dunces at that school or college—were there not, at that school or college, some depraved characters, on whom discipline and instruction produced no good effect? Could it be expected that Hertford College alone should be completely exempted from dull or turbulent boys? But, with respect to the improve-

ment of the youths educated there, he should be borne out by facts, at least as strong and conclusive as any that could be adduced on the other side. The latest accounts from Bengal proved the utility of the course of education at Halleybury. There were, in the conduct of the young men who had been sent out, evident and irrefragable proofs, that they were fitted, at that institution, to hold high situations in India—to hold them with advantage to the Company, and with honour to themselves. And now, when the storm was overblown, when the *haleyon* was on the water, when all was at peace, they were called on to interrupt this calm and unruffled state of things! He again entreated, that the motion might be so worded, as not to leave the court of directors at liberty, if it should be carried, to withhold a single paper.

Mr. R. Jackson said, he did not perfectly comprehend the course adopted by the hon. director who had last spoken. He had first observed, that it was a matter of perfect indifference to him, whether the resolution were carried or not—and then he advised his hon. friend (Mr. Hume) to remove that cautionary provision from his motion, which was calculated to render it acceptable to every ingenuous mind—which was intended to make it palatable to all sides of the court. If the motion were stripped of this cautionary provision, the hon. director well knew, it would go to the production of private matters, and would of course, become so obnoxious to all parties, that it must necessarily be lost. This, he presumed, was the policy of the hon. director, but he trusted the good sense of his honourable friend would defeat it. With respect to the system of his honourable friend's education (and his exertions in that court proved that he had received an excellent one) or to the place where he had imbibed the first principles of knowledge, he would not assume the liberty of making any observations. Neither would he stop to enquire, whether his hon. friend or the hon. director was the *conjuror* who had raised the storm on this occasion. But he, for one, would feel great pleasure if some competent power would *exercise* that spirit of remark, of reproof, and of personal allusion, which they had witnessed that day. Those at whom it was levelled were not quite used to it—and the hon. director would do well to recollect, that they were, generally, gentlemen of some degree of mark and station in life, and well-known beyond the precincts of that court. Was it decorous to speak of "two gentlemen, getting up in a corner of that room, to disturb the general peace and tranquillity which prevailed?" He put it to the hon. director's candour

(and, when the moments of warmth were passed, he did possess candour) whether this was proper phraseology to be used to gentlemen? He was sure the hon. director would, in fairness, answer, that it was not. While he and his hon. friends treated the court with due respect—while they acted with that singleness of heart, which defined the world to find out an improper motive for their conduct—such language (which was not suited to the dignity of the court) would not lower them in the opinion of those proprietors, for whose interests they had fought for no inconsiderable number of years—and for whose interests he would continue strenuously to fight, without, however, losing sight of the feelings and urbanity of a gentleman!—(Hear? Hear?) He would not assent to the expunging of a passage from the motion, which went to make it acceptable to all. They had annual reports from the college, and they also had monthly reports. The latter entered into very minute details. They spoke, perhaps, of disorders which had occurred in one month, but were happily put an end to in the next. Therefore, he would not call for these confidential communications. But much information, not of this private kind, was necessary; and could there, he asked, be a motion better framed for eliciting it? Could a proposition be laid before the court, more entitled to unanimous consent, than one which requested the court of directors, as this motion did, to produce all those papers that appeared to them essential to the merits of the case, but to withhold every thing that could tend to the disclosure of confidential communications? If the papers were refused, how would those persons look, who, when he and his hon. friends stated that instances of insubordination were notorious, met the statement, not by referring to documents, but by a mere contradiction? He hoped not a dissentient voice would be heard on this occasion. He was sure that the shrewdness of his hon. friend, perceived, at the first glance, the object of the hon. director. He called on him to avoid the glits tendered by the hon. director—to persevere in his proposition, with its cautionary provision—and not, by agreeing to make it palatable to one person, render it obnoxious and displeasing to all the rest. It was a proposition on which he ought to receive support from all sides of the court, because the want of information was generally admitted. He knew no body of gentlemen who should be more anxious for inquiry than the learned professors themselves, whom he sincerely wished to serve. He had not the least doubt, as far as they were concerned, that they would come out pure and unscathed from the ordeal;

but, certainly, there were no persons connected with the college whose honour more imperatively demanded the inquiry.

Mr. S. Dixon observed, that, in the course of what had been said, it was admitted, that heretofore much insubordination had prevailed at the college; but it was also stated, that judicious alterations had been made, which were productive of very beneficial effects. Now, he conceived, it would be an act of injustice to the college, and to all who were connected with it, if those alterations, by which progressive improvement had been effected, were not made known to the public. This could only be done through the medium of an inquiry—but he submitted whether it was necessary to go so far back as the year 1805?—(Mr. R. Jackson whispered, "That is in the discretion of the directors.")—Mr. Dixon thought, as the motion was wanted, it was peremptory. He should advise a more reasonable period; for instance, the two last years, to be selected as the criterion. He was desirous that a full investigation should take place. The college and the court of directors might then stand justified before the public—which could not be the case, without inquiry.

Mr. Pattison felt himself called on to rise, in consequence of the personal attack which the learned proprietor (Mr. R. Jackson) had made on him in the course of his speech. That learned gentleman had a command a number of high-sounding words, which captivated the attention, and, no doubt, made a deep impression on the minds of many gentlemen. He, however, called on the learned gentleman to prove a single instance, where he (Mr. Pattison) had attacked him or his friends, unfairly. When he had attacked them, he had done it on principle—he had done it to their face—thus showing that he was not intimidated by their talents or attainments, and that he did not regard the influence they had obtained over many of the proprietors. If the learned gentleman had spoken of those only who were present, and could answer for themselves, he (Mr. Pattison) would not have made the observations that appeared to have excited such warm feelings. But the learned gentleman, in his speech the other day, had condemned the whole conduct of the college council—he had heaped indiscriminate censure on them—condemned in terms, he was almost about to say, of course phraseology. This it was which had induced him to offer his sentiments.

Mr. Lortch said, he was at the college three months ago, and, so far from insubordination being restored, a disturbance had then very recently taken place.—(Order! Order!)

Mr. Martin, to order.—It was really, he observed, very indecent for the hon. pro-

prietor to get up every two or three minutes, and throw the whole court into confusion by irrelevant statements.

Mr. P. Moore would, as briefly as possible, state his view of the question, on which, he thought, too much had been said. It was agreed, in the early part of the day, that nothing should be offered in anticipation of the general debate, and, he was sorry, the recommendation had not been strictly attended to. They started with something of a notice for discussing the affairs of this institution on a future day—and he expressed his readiness, when the subject was brought forward, to state his sentiments at length. He now thought it necessary to say, that he wanted to have nothing to do with the practical part of the question, as it was called, because his objections went far beyond any thing that the practice of the college presented. There were two points into which this question divided itself—first, the principle on which the college was founded; and secondly, the practice which prevailed there. Now what did the motion go to? It did appear to him, when he considered the subject, that there was something *en masque*—something a little below the surface—that could not be immediately seen. The learned gentleman and his hon. friends seemed to arraign individual conduct. Against this he protested—and on what principle? Because that which he alluded to had been adjudicated, already, in some way or other. Now he would state, from his own knowledge, what had occurred at a celebrated public institution. He once had a great many sons at Westminster school. The more conveniently to superintend their education, he took a house in Westminster. He made use of Westminster school as a day school, where he sent his sons to learn their Greek and Latin, and he taught them every thing else himself. No less than *five rebellions*, as they were termed, broke out in the school, while his sons were there. It was found necessary to make alterations in the system—and, at present, in consequence of those alterations, a degree of discipline was obtained which was never before known there. This, he understood, was the case at Hertford college. That good order and due subordination prevailed there now, was, he believed, indisputable. He could put his finger on some points contained in the minute of the marquis Wellesley, in which he was completely at issue with some of his admirers; and, when the question was brought forward, he would state them. When it was clear that good order had been restored, what necessity was there for all those proofs of insubordination? Why was a history of evils, which had already been removed, so earnestly called for? It appeared to him that three points

were sought to be effected by their proceeding:—First, to ensure the court of directors for misconduct. Second, to charge the professors with negligence of their duty. And third, to describe the boys who were sent out to India, as not being properly educated. Whenever the question was introduced, he should consider the principle of the institution, and consequently he should not want the evidence now demanded. His objection went to points of a nature very different from those on which other gentlemen proceeded. With respect to the motion before the court, the hon. gentleman had qualified it in a very peculiar way. The motion contained five *alls*, and then came the discretion vested in the directors to grant what papers they thought proper, which might be denominated the *save-all*—(*laughed*)—for, under it, the directors were at liberty not to produce a single document. Looking at the question as he did, it struck him as being an inquisition into the conduct of the court of directors; and, therefore, the executive body must wish that the cautionary provision should be omitted. It placed them in a very invidious situation—because, if any document were refused (if, for instance the court of directors did not choose to produce a paper, that tended to criminate private individuals, who had nothing to do with the dispute) it might be alleged, that it was kept back for an unfair purpose. Now, he wished the resolution to be read with *all its als*—for there were so many that he could make nothing of it. (The resolution having been again read by the clerk.) Mr. Moore observed, that the hon. gentleman might get *off* he wanted, without difficulty, if he did not mean to criminate individuals, and would look to the principle of the institution. If he were inclined to do this, he had only to move, “that all papers relative to the origin of the college, the principle on which it was founded, and the success that had attended it, should be laid before the court.”

Mr. R. Grant conceived the motion for papers to be founded upon this idea, that the practice in the college was distinguishable from the principle. All he had to say was, that he considered the charges which had been suggested to the prejudice of the institution, were not merely confined to the principle, but to both principle and practice; and this being so, he could not agree to a motion for papers, by which the court were only to acquit the principle, and not the practice, of the college.

Mr. Dixon was not aware of any formal charges being exhibited upon the subject. The object of his learned friend was merely to shew that there was some ground of inquiry. He did not mean to make any spe-

cific charges until some ground of imputation was made out upon the authority of documents in the possession of the director. The whole extent of his learned friend's present object was inquiry, and the circumstances which induced a belief that inquiry was necessary, were too notorious to require the form of detail. The court might inquire without having specific charges laid before it.

Mr. Lowndes asked what other grounds were there necessary to justify inquiry, than the notorious state of insubordination which had very recently been manifested by the young gentlemen in the college? He (Mr. L.) was at the college about three months since, and he was told, that the insubordination was then so great, that a *row* was expected on the 5th of November, truly because the professors would not allow the young gentlemen to have squibs and crackers to celebrate the anniversary of the gun-powder plot. Surely that instance was sufficiently recent to justify some inquiry, although a temporary calm might at present exist. But if there was a latent disposition to riot and misconduct, it was fit that it should be eradicated by the wholesome interposition of the court, in order to bring these young gentlemen to their senses, and teach them that those who are to govern and superintend the future destinies of India, are not to carry with them the seeds of rebellion and disorder; that they are not to set an example directly contrary to the principles of good government and subordination, which it would probably fall to their lot one day or other to inculcate. Subordination and a due respect for the constituted authorities, were the very first principles of duty which these young men were to learn and practise in the whole tenor of their conduct. A departure from these manifested not only a proof of disqualification for the high honour of a writership, but what was more unpardonable, it shewed a total want of gratitude for the benefits bestowed upon these young men. The Company not only put bread in their mouths, and education in their hands; but they gave them the certain prospect of receiving, in the first instance, a noble income, perhaps of 3 or £4000 per annum. The least returns which their generous patrons had a right to receive for these great benefits, were a grateful sense of the obligations conferred, and a modest, an humble, and a respectful submission to the orders and regulations of the college, during their probationary career. With respect to the gentlemen who discharged the important duties of the professorships, it was impossible to find a more learned, a more correct, or a more honourable body of men, even in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. It was unnecessary to mention particular

names to justify this observation, for the merits of these gentlemen were well known, and he had no doubt they would be duly appreciated. The very characters and abilities of the gentlemen who superintended the education of the pupils, rendered the conduct of the latter the more inexcusable, and their ingratitude the more flagrant and unpardonable. The ingratitude of their conduct, was far less justifiable, than any irregularities of which they could be guilty. Subordination ought to be the first, whilst it was the least, acknowledgment they could return for the important advantages they derived under their benefactors auspicious protection. If they had any proper feelings they must be conscious that they owed every thing to the East-India Company. Should any of them ever make a figure upon the theatre of the world, their prosperity and success must be placed to the credit of the Company, and to that auspicious patronage under which their rising genius and hopes were cherished. Their situation was far more fortunate and promising than that of the great majority of the youth even in the higher classes of society; for they did not merely receive a good education, but in fact they received rewards for services, which remained yet to be performed. The tickets which they had in the lottery of life, were sure to be prizes—they were born, (to make use of a quaint phrase) with silver spoons in their mouths. Surely under these circumstances the Company had a right to expect some show of gratitude for such blessings—some sense of obligation worthy of the honours and advantages which awaited their debut in life. The crime of ingratitude in them was the more shocking when it was recollected on what footing they were placed. Receiving, as they did, the treatment of gentlemen,—endued with an education, which placed them above the fortunes of millions of their fellow-creatures, ingratitude in them was indeed a high misdemeanour. Unhappily for the lower orders, the state of society was such, that they must often be ruled with a rod of iron. Defects of education, or an ignorance of the political misfortunes resulting from insubordination, rendered it necessary to adopt a different course of government towards the great mass of mankind, than what would be justifiable towards the intelligent and informed; because from good education, and the improvement of the reflecting faculties, the legislature naturally looked for a sense of honor,—a proper respect for the constituted authorities and a due subordination to the ordinances of the constitution. These were the effects which one would naturally look for, as resulting from the course of education adopted towards these chosen

members of society; and any disappointment in this respect was really a misfortune. What favourable judgment could be formed of the minds of young men, who in the very outset of life, betrayed a total ignorance of their duty in the most important article of their political creed; and what opinion must be formed of those hearts which could at the same time evince a total insensibility to the first impulses even of the brute creation—namely gratitude for kindness. Great allowance ought certainly to be made for the intemperance and volatility of youth—but in a seminary where subordination was the primary and most essential duty, less consideration should be shown for a departure in so capital an article. None of these young men could be so ignorant of their duty, or so stupid as to the common rules of society, as not to know that it was a most serious offence to fly in the face of superior authority. They had no apology of this kind to plead, and therefore their conduct was the more criminal. Probably he (Mr. L.) might be again told that he was talking nonsense, and again call for interruption from behind the bar; but whether he himself practised sound morality or not, he trusted he was at least speaking sound morality. He charged the grossest ingratitude upon these young men—and he imputed to them the most shameful insubordination—a crime which struck at the very root of the college, and which if not checked in time by salutary coercion, would speedily terminate its existence. Insubordination produced the French revolution, and had indeed been the proximate cause of destruction to the most flourishing kingdoms of the world.

Mr. Hume said, that, the question having been put from the chair, he submitted that the motion could not now be altered. However, if there was any thing objectionable in the form of it, he would most willingly meet the wishes of the court. His only object was to get such information as should enable the proprietors to discuss the subject fully, fairly and dispassionately.

The *Chairman* still held the opinion that this question ought not to be brought forward. Nothing which could be said on the subject would make it palatable to his mind. The alteration proposed did not at all remove his objections to the motion; for he still thought that the agitation of the subject would produce much harm and no good. He wished the proprietors, however, to understand this to be only his individual opinion. Having had no opportunity of consulting with the body of the court of directors, he was unable to say what their sentiments were. He was totally ignorant of their opinions; but from the best view he himself

could take of the subject, he had an anxious desire that it should not be made matter of public discussion; for he really, and conscientiously believed it would do a great deal of harm, without the slightest particle of good. With this conviction on his mind, he should give his opposition to the motion, and he sincerely wished for a majority of the court to decide against it.

Mr. Inglis thought that the act of parliament which had been produced by an hon. director (Mr. Bosanquet) was an unanswerable objection to the unlimited motion of the honourable gentleman. Attending to the provisions of that act of parliament, he (Mr. Inglis) was clearly of opinion, that, in all events, the motion should be limited to the date of the act, because it would be unreasonable to call for papers relating to by-gone grievances, or abuses which had been long since remedied. In reason, the motion ought to be restricted to returns of recent date, and ought not to have reference to the beginning of the institution; for in such cases, it would be only bringing back the recollection of errors and misconduct, which had been decided upon. Many of such returns would relate to abuses which the act of parliament was passed to remedy, and therefore it would answer no useful purpose to extend the motion beyond the date of that act. He was quite persuaded that the court of directors and the professors of the college had no wish to withhold any information from the court. Undoubtedly, he was free to confess that he was not one of those who at first favoured the institution—on the contrary he held a different opinion of its success. But the college having been established, and he having witnessed the good effects it had produced, and was still likely to produce to the Company's service in India, he thought it an institution which ought to be maintained. To be satisfied of the good effects of the college it was only necessary to look to the result of one year. It appeared last year that of the nine young gentlemen who entered into the service, five or six of them came out of the college, and most of them had only been in for six months. Such a fact as this spoke most forcibly as to the merits of the institution. These young men after only six months continuance in the college, came out perfectly qualified for the public service, and acquitted themselves with great credit. It was his opinion that the efficiency of the students in so small a space of time, was the best possible proof of the utility. An honourable gentleman on the other side of the bar, seemed to consider it a good expedient to do away with the college altogether. Such a proposition could not be entertained for a

moment, if the reasons and arguments by which it was originally recommended still subsisted, and if the facts stated were really true. The criterion of the institution now was that five or six young men came out of the college fit for immediate employment, at the end of six months, whereas in former times the students were not qualified sufficiently at the end of a year. Some were capable of going to India without being subjected to this ordeal at all; and others there were whose dispositions were such that no instruction whatever would sufficiently qualify them; but in such instances their parents had no right to turn round to the professors, and say "you have not done justice to my son." The obvious answer to such a complaint would be, "he is not capable of the same instruction with the same opportunity as other young men are." But he put it seriously to the court of proprietors, whether this was the mode in which the principle of the institution was to be got rid of? The court were not to listen to the complaints, trifling or not, of parents, but they were to look to the general principle and general effect of the institution. He (Mr. Inglis) therefore for one must seriously object to this motion as perfectly unnecessary; but at all events he objected to its applying to a period earlier than the date of the act of parliament, because the state of things now in the college was quite different from what it had been heretofore. It had been placed since that period on quite another footing; new regulations had been acted upon from that time. It was a true observation, that sometimes it happened in establishing new institutions of this kind, that sufficient authority was not put into the hands of the superiors, to provide for its internal management and economy. In this particular case the truth of the observation had been discovered from circumstances, already notorious, that the regulations provided for the internal management of the college, did not support that authority of the professors, which was essential to the well-being of the institution. However, it was not necessary that the court of proprietors should know what discipline was exercised by the professors. The power which had heretofore been exerted by the directors upon the subject of discipline was now gone out of their hands; and it there was not a sufficient case made out to shew that the professors had abused their power in this particular, he (Mr. Inglis) should be one of the last to interfere with the existing discipline of the college. He was not present when the subject was discussed, and he had only to express his sorrow that such a discussion had taken place. If he had been at its commencement, with the noble power

of which he was possessed, he should have stood up and resisted it *in limine*. As for the publications which had taken place upon the subject in pamphlets and newspapers, he should say nothing more than he was sorry such publications had appeared, because they portended no good to the institution. Undoubtedly it was competent for a proprietor to make inquiries at the college, touching the state of its management, and from his own judgment of what he observed; but as to the expediency of his publishing his observations and opinions, he thought otherwise. The mischief of such publications, as he alluded to, was really very great; and what was more serious, it was impossible to say when it would be repaired; as long as newspapers, pamphlets, and other publications of such a nature, might be read by every man and every boy in the kingdom. Such productions tended to mislead the public opinion, and when it was recollected that there was no subject upon which the public were so apt to be misled as the college at Hertford, he must say that the present discussion was most improperly entertained, because most, it not all, the heated expressions and strong animadversions which had occurred, had only for their foundation past grievances which had long since been remedied. He must say therefore, that inquiry into the conduct of the college at a period of time when faults might have existed, but which no longer did exist, could tend to no possible good, and must do a great deal of harm. Besides the inconvenience of producing before the court matter which could lead to no useful conclusion, it would necessarily bring forward circumstances of a private and personal nature, touching perhaps the youthful indiscretions of persons who had long since suffered for and regretted their errors. It was for the reasonable part of the court to judge of the propriety of a motion built upon such foundations—a motion which had for its object, to obstruct the conduct of parties, who had no longer any thing to do with the college, and who were not under its control. If the course attempted could really lead to any one satisfactory conclusion, he (Mr. Inglis) would be the first to encourage and promote such an object; but viewing the subject as he did, he must say that there was no pretence for such a motion.

Mr. Hume said he was willing to agree to any alteration in the motion that should be agreeable to the court. He was perfectly satisfied that the mischief to be dreaded from misleading the public mind upon this subject, could only be avoided by a full, fair, and impartial discussion; and such a discussion would probably arise upon the papers produced by the motion in its restricted form. To

negative the motion altogether, would, in his opinion, be doing a very great mischief; for the public would naturally think that the court of directors were afraid to meet the question; whereas, if a full and complete discussion was given to the subject, the public would naturally form that conclusion alone, which resulted from such a discussion. Whether fortunate or unfortunate to the college, he, for one, thought that the court, under present circumstances, were bound by every native of justice, of good sense, and of principle, to go into the discussion, and decide the case according to its merits. Rather than have the motion rejected upon a point of form, he should certainly restrict it to the 1st of January, 1814, in order to meet the wishes of the court. It was necessary, before he sat down, to notice what had been stated by the hon. gentleman who spoke last, touching the proficiency of the students at Hertford college. If the facts stated by that worthy director were correct, he was certainly right in drawing the conclusion he did from them. Now he (Mr. H.) had the papers in his possession containing the state of proficiency made by the young men lately arrived in India. He would agree that the state of things at the college there, was much improved to what formerly took place. Judging from an average, it should seem that the college in India had gone on in a progressive state of prosperity and improvement; but he must say that the college reports did not reach this country very regularly—for this was the first time he could lay his hands on them. The result of the college document for the year 1811, appeared certainly, to be very favourable to the college in India. It appeared, that in 1811, there were twenty youths who left the college at Calcutta, capable of being employed in the various appointments given them in the service. Of these youths, twelve were young men who had been sent from Hertford college, and the remaining eight were young men not of Hertford college. Looking then, at the period of residence in the Calcutta college, of these two classes of young men respectively, it appeared that the result was in favour of the young men's proficiency who had never been at Hertford college. The result was, that the twelve young men who had left the Hertford college, after an average of twelve, or at the least, of ten months residence, which, added to their two years residence in Calcutta, made two years and ten months. The other eight, who had not taken the benefit of the college in England, were three years, one month, and seven days, in the Calcutta college, in order sufficiently to qualify them for employment: so that in that year there was an excess of three months allowed to

those who had never been in the Hertford college. But at that time it would be recollected a determination was made, that young men should not go out so regularly as usual from this country to India. It must be admitted, however, that a period of three months was no great deal in favor of Hertford college. What then was the result of the year 1813?—It appeared that eighteen young men were sent out from England—all of them students of this Hertford college—and all of them having acquired their education of these learned professors, whose numbers were about to be increased, with the addition of a large salary. Six of these young men lived at the college for six months—two for ten months—eight for eighteen months—one for four—and one for five months. Now having given the principle of the calculation, it was very easy to estimate the advantage of the system of education adopted at this highly praised college. Taking the whole eighteen young men, this calculation gave to each of them, three years, four months and a half—being three months education more than those who had never been at the college at all. He (Mr. H.) only wished to state facts, and having done so, the court would judge for themselves.

The *Chairman* observed, that as something had been said by an hon. proprietor, as to the conduct and efficiency of the young men sent from Hertford college to India, he thought it right to read a short extract from a report of the late Lord Minto, who was a visitor of the Calcutta college, dated September 15th, 1810, upon this very subject. The extract was in these words.—

"Under these disadvantages, inherent in the nature of the case, and yet greater at this early period than they may hereafter be, it must be satisfactory to those who founded, or who now favor that establishment, that I am enabled, in the absence of more ample grounds for a judgement on the subject, to say, from my own observation, that we have already derived some of our most distinguished ornaments from Hertford college. I do not speak of the merit to which I now allude, in comparison only with that of contemporaries of the present year, but I would place it confidently in parallel with the best and brightest period of our college.

"It is with peculiar pleasure that I do a further justice to Hertford college, by remarking, that the official reports and returns of our own college, will shew the students who have been translated from Hertford to Fort William, to stand honourably distinguished for regular attendance, for obedience to the statutes and discipline of the college, for orderly and decorous demeanour, for moderation in

expense, and, consequently, in the amount of their debts; and, in a word, for those decencies of conduct which denote men well born, and characters well trained."

The hon. *Chairman* thought it but due to justice to read the opinion of a noble lord now gone, who had the means of forming his judgement, upon the moral effects of the system of education, by being on the spot. He (the hon. *Chairman*) did not mean to compliment the noble lord the more, in having formed his judgment upon the spot, because the high opinion expressed by his lordship, of the college in this country, was, perhaps, a sort of disparagement of the institution which was under his own immediate observation in India. But, undoubtedly, the high encomium he had passed upon the Hertford college, was a proof of that liberal justice by which his heart and mind were always distinguished.

Mr. *Anglis*, in explanation of what he had before said, observed, that his allusions were directed to the last examination of the college. He did not mean to carry the comparison any further.

Mr. *Dixon* was quite persuaded that the motion would meet the approbation of a majority of the court, if his hon. friend did not insist upon embracing the period commencing with the year 1803. For his own part he thought the purpose would be sufficiently answered by limiting it to the 1st January 1814; and certainly the publication of the papers from that period could do no possible harm, and might do much good.

Mr. *Elphinstone* had no objection to the motion in the amended form, although he thought it could answer no useful purpose. But he decidedly objected to the practice which had obtained in the court of making general and sweeping charges of misconduct and corruption, without the slightest tangible evidence to sustain them.

Mr. *Hume* then moved to alter the date of the motion to the 1st January 1814.

The *Chairman* repeated that no alteration of date in the motion would remove his objection to its principle, because he was convinced of the mischief which was likely to arise from the agitation of the subject.

Mr. *Hume*—"I only ask to alter the date of the motion."

The *Chairman*—"You have altered it, but I object to it with any alteration."

Mr. *Jackson* submitted that in all events it was competent for the hon. mover to alter his motion before it was put from the chair.

Mr. *Impey* thought the alteration was too late after the debate was over, and the sense of the court being against it.

Mr. *Lowndes* did not consider the do-

bate as being over. It was competent for his hon. friend to alter his motion so as to meet the objection which had been suggested to it. For his own part he would take the liberty of advising the court of directors, for their own sakes, to acquiesce in the motion, as altered to the date of the 1st January 1814; for although it was more easy to cut than untie the gordian knot, yet that would not satisfy the public, who would naturally think that the directors wished to *blink* rather than meet the question. The public wished to see the gordian knot untied, and not cut in two by the scissors. It seemed to him (Mr. L.) that there was an anxious desire on the part of the directors to smother the question altogether. Instead of going through the unsavory labour of unravelling the knot, they preferred the short cut of the scissors. That, however, was neither a proof of their sound policy, nor of their good government. The public mind must be satisfied upon this important subject; and it would not do with them to decide the question by the book of *numbers*. There was not a sound reason to be urged against the motion if it was restricted to papers and documents since the 1st January 1814. The fact could not now be disputed that there had been some accu-

sations of misconduct against the court of directors upon this subject;—he appealed to their candour whether that was not so; he appealed to the hon. Chairman himself, whether there was not some imputation of misconduct against the court of directors, to be apprehended from the discussion of this measure. The opposition from behind the bar spoke a language too intelligible to be misunderstood. What motive could the directors have for *blinking* the question, but the dread of something coming out which was not palatable to their own feelings?

The Chairman then put the question as amended, with the insertion of the date of 1st January 1814; and the shew of hands appearing to be against the motion, the hon. Chairman, by mistake, declared it to be carried in the affirmative.

This mistake produced some triumph amongst the minority, some of whom, in a desultory discussion, insisted that, as the motion had been declared to be carried in their favour, it was not competent in the Chairman to put the question again. However, the sense of the court being otherwise, the question was again put and carried in the negative, without a division.—Adjourned.

INDIA HOME INTELLIGENCE.

From the London Gazette.

Whitehall, Jan. 14th.—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, taking into consideration the highly distinguished services rendered by Sir David Ochterlony, Bart. a Major-General in the army, in the East-Indies, and Knight Grand Cross of the most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, on divers important occasions, during a period of 39 years, particularly in the course of those arduous operations of the Mahratta war, which conducted to the decisive victory gained by the British forces under the command of the late General Viscount Lake, in the memorable conflict before Delhi, on the 11th of September, 1803, to the consequent surrender of that capital, and to the restoration of his Majesty Shah Alum to the throne of his ancestors; as also the proofs of wisdom and military talent afforded by this officer during the subsequent defence of the said city against the whole force of Jeswant Rao Holkar, his prudent arrangements and disposition of the comparatively few troops under his orders, his judicious conduct at so difficult a crisis, in the discharge of the high and important func-

tions of British Resident at the court of Delhi, combined with his great energy and animated personal exertions, to which was chiefly attributed the safety of that capital and of the person of Shah Alum, at a time when the loss of either might have proved highly prejudicial to the public interests in Hindostan; and further, the unremitting zeal, foresight, and decision, manifested by the said Major-General, under circumstances of great difficulty, during the late contest with the state of Nepal, especially in that series of combined movements, during the nights of the 14th and 15th of April, 1815, against the fortified positions of the Goorkah army, on the heights of Malown, which led to the establishment of the British troops on that range of mountains, theretofore deemed to be impregnable, to the evacuation by the enemy of the fortresses of Malown and Jytuck, to the defeat and surrender of Umr Singh Thappa, the chief commander of the hostile force, and to the successful and glorious termination of that campaign; and, lastly, the judgment, perseverance, and vigour displayed by the said Major-General, as commander of the British

forces, upon the renewal of the contest with the aforesaid state, the happy and triumphant results of which have been consolidated by a treaty of peace between the East India Company and the Rajah of Nepal, highly beneficial to the interests of the British Empire in India;—his Royal Highness, desirous, in addition to other marks of his royal approbation, of commemorating the faithful and important services of the said Major-General, by granting unto him certain honourable armorial augmentations, has been pleased to give and grant his Majesty's royal licence and permission, that he the said Sir David Ochterlony, and his descendants, may bear to the armorial ensigns of Ochterlony the honourable augmentations following, *viz.*—"On an embattled chief two banners in saltier, the one of the Maharatta States, inscribed Delhi, the other of the States of Nepaul, inscribed Nepaul, the staffs broken and encircled by a wreath of Laurel," with this motto to the arms, *viz.*—"Prudentia et Animo;" and the crest of honourable augmentations following, *viz.*—"Out of an eastern crown, inscribed Nepaul, an arm issuant, the hand grasping a baton of command entwined in an olive branch;" provided the said armorial ensigns be first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, otherwise the said royal licence to be void and of none effect.

We are concerned to announce that Richard Twining, Esq. has, after a zealous and able discharge, for several years, of the duties of that important station, been necessitated, through ill health, to resign the East-India Direction; he was chosen at the general election in 1810.

A large number of the Hon. East-India Company's troops, together with numerous detachments of King's troops, belonging to the several regiments of foot, serving in India, were embarked at Gravesend, a few days back, under the superintendence of Col. Midgety, commanding officer at Tilbury.

A strong reinforcement of the 47th and 65th regiments are ordered for India, and for that purpose have marched to Gravesend for embarkation.

On Wednesday the 29th January a ballot was held at the East-India house, for the election of a Director in the room of R. Twining, Esq. retiring on account of ill health. On opening the glasses the numbers appeared to be, for

Mr. Lumsden 896

Mr. Raltes 585

Captain Timbrell 139

and Mr. Lumsden was accordingly declared to be duly elected.

The will of Hyacinthe Gabrielle, late Marchioness Wellesley, has been proved in Doctors' Commons; her property was sworn to be under £40,000.

The following cause, in some degree interesting to the East-India trade, was tried, 24th December, in the Court of Chancery.

Bridge v. Wayne.—The plaintiff was captain of the East-India ship the *Princess Amelia*, with whom the defendant, a cloth-seller in the Minorics, entered into an engagement, in 1815, for the supply of fourteen bales of scarlet cuttings, at 5s. 2d. per lb. The defendant undertook that the scarlet cuttings should be good and merchantable, whereas they turned out to be bad and unmerchantable.

The *Attorney-General*, in stating the plaintiff's case, observed, that it was not generally known that a considerable trade was annually carried on with China in what were called scarlet cuttings, or the cuttings of scarlet cloth. The plaintiff being first officer of the *Princess Amelia*, which was about to proceed to Canton, was desirous that part of his investment should be composed of scarlet cuttings, which being sold in the markets of China, produced money with which he made his purchases for another investment on his return voyage. The success of this adventure had, however, been interfered with most importantly by the defendant, who had agreed to supply him with a commodity fit for the purpose; and instead of fulfilling his engagement, had furnished an article of about half the value. In contracts of this kind, every thing depended on the good faith of the seller; for he was to procure them to be packed into bales by strong pressure, that they might occupy as little room as possible, and if they were afterwards opened by the purchaser for the purpose of ascertaining the quality, that object would be defeated. The fourteen bales having been shipped, the plaintiff proceeded to China, where they were landed; but upon exposing them for sale among other goods of the same kind conveyed by other ships, he found to his astonishment, that instead of scarlet cuttings, consisting of pieces of cloth applicable to the purposes of the natives, the defendant had packed up for him mere shreds and patches, strings and clippings, fit for no use whatever, intermixed with large quantities of *lut*, and even many pieces of serge to make up the quantity. The consequence was, that for a piece (a Chinese weight of 133 one-third lb. English), the plaintiff only obtained eighty dollars, while his competitors received exactly double that price. The loss the plaintiff had suffered amounted to £326; but the jury would also take into account the special damage he had sustained in the the disappointment of his home adventure, in consequence of not procuring an adequate sum for the scarlet cuttings. The amount he had paid to the defendant was £904 3s. 2d.

Several pursers of East-India ships, who had been present at the opening of some of the bales, deposed to the bad quality of the scarlet cuttings, and to the low price they obtained at Canton. Some samples of similar quality, but not of the identical goods, were presented to the jury. The witnesses proved, that the words *scarlet cuttings*, meant cuttings of cloth, without list, of reasonable dimensions, and not cuttings of serge, many of which were mixed in the bales made up by the defendant.

A Mr. Spiller, a press packer, confessed that he did not examine the interior; and the specimens being handed to him, he picked out many pieces that he thought did not come properly under the denomination of scarlet cuttings.

Lord Ellenborough recommended, that in order to ascertain the precise amount of damage the parties should be examined upon oath: and he also expressed an opinion, that by reference more satisfactory justice might be obtained; but, after some discussion, the parties could not agree, and a verdict was found for the plaintiff, £350.

Robbery of the East-India Docks.—Two men, Curtis and Giddons, who were apprehended on various charges of felony, being reciprocally afraid of each other, and anxious to be admitted king's evidence, have within these few weeks confessed a list of depredations, including extensive robberies in the East and West India Docks; the gang, which, with the receivers, consisted of several, and had long been established, are all in custody. The following parts of the evidence of Curtis, will shew the system with which the plans of these wretches were conducted:—"Giddons and Hutton, and I (said he) were concerned in stealing a quantity of silk handkerchiefs, on board a ship in the East-India docks, in the month of July last. We agreed to meet at the end of Cut-throat-lane, which leads to the docks; we were punctually at the place appointed at twelve o'clock at night; we went into a potatoe-field adjoining Elder-hedge-lane. Giddons and Hutton said they had a ladder, we found it, and immediately proceeded across the marshes, towards the East-India dock wall. We put the ladder up, and got upon the wall; we then pulled the ladder over, and went down into the dock, in which a ship lay, to which we directed our steps as silently as possible. We went on board, raised up the two hatchbars of the main hatchway, with pieces of wood called gluts, by which means we were enabled to take off the hatches, and by that means, to go into the hold. We

were then sure of our prey; we struck a light with a tinder-box, which Giddons always carried about him for such occasions; looked about the hold, and found a chest of Bandana silk handkerchiefs. We put them in three bags, and got them up the hatchway; we then put the hatches on as cleanly as we had taken them off, and came away. Having left the ladder on the wall, we were secure of getting away without trouble. As soon as we got to the safe side, we took the ladder, together with our newly acquired property, and used it in crossing the marshes, which were difficult to be passed. Upon going home we lotted the handkerchiefs into three parcels, each of which contained sixty or seventy pieces. I must not forget to mention, that the person who gave us the information was M—, a labourer in the docks.—He came to us in September, and bid us brighten up, for the watch had been taken off the liddle, and a ship of teas was at work. He however said, if we did not go that night there would be no chance, as the ship would be cleared out next day: we prepared for the business, but upon going to our potatoe-field, we found that it had been dug up, and that our ladder had been stolen; we soon supplied its place with another; went to the dock wall, and got into the yard as before, and got on board the tea ship, which had been marked by our Informant; got down the hatches, struck a light, and found the chests of tea we so much desired; we emptied three boxes into our three bags, and returned, leaving every thing in the neatest order behind us; my share amounting to about seventy-six or seventy-seven pounds of tea. But our profits, (continued Curtis) amounted, generally, to more than can be easily conceived. I was concerned in getting hold of some gold, silver, and muslins, about three or four years ago, in the East-India docks, and every body but ourselves was in the dark about it. We met at the Cherry-tree at Bromley, one day, and agreed to go over the dock wall, to see what could be got. We opened up a ship, in which we found, to our great delight, gold bars, silver, and muslins. We lashed a chest of the muslins, and took them, together with the pieces of gold and silver, to a house, where we divided the spoil equally. I took my gold to a man residing near the Bricklayers' Arms, who gave me upwards of £140 for it."

Curtis being admitted evidence, Giddons has confessed that he was concerned with the prisoner, Hutton, and others, in the murder of Lieut. Johnson, of the royal navy, on the road to Deptford, about eight years ago. They will be tried at the ensuing Old Bailey sessions.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

Military Clothing Board.—*Fort William, March 29, 1816.*—The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council is pleased to constitute a Clothing Board, from the 1st of May next, which is to be composed of the General Officer commanding at the Presidency, the Commandant of Artillery, and the Military Auditor General. The Senior Officer to preside.

Compensation for Wounds.—*April 3, 1816.*—The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend to all officers, not residing at or in the immediate vicinity of the Presidency, applying for compensation for the loss of an eye, or for permanent injury equivalent to the loss of an eye or a limb, sustained from wounds received in action, the indulgence granted in General Orders of the 1st ultimo, to officers who have actually suffered amputation.

A new assessment of all the houses in Calcutta has been completed; the annual amount is computed at 2,37,300 Sicca rupees.

June 10.—A general order by his Excellency the Governor General in Council, announces that a treaty of perpetual and general defensive alliance, and subsidy has been concluded between the Honourable Company and Maharaja Purojee Bhosla, of Naghore.

An attempt was made on the 16th June to burn the Indian oak. The suspected offenders are in custody.

General Orders, April 26.—*Timber Agency.*—The timber agency under the management of Mr. Hotherford, is directed by his Lordship in Council to be immediately abolished, and the timbers required for military purposes are to be in future supplied by the Commissariat Department.

General Orders, May 3.—His Lordship in Council considers it proper to notify in General Orders, the resolution passed by government on the 12th of January last, permitting invalid officers appointed to the superintendence of Tumahs, to retain the half batta of their rank, in addition to their other allowances.

The special Off-reckoning Fund dissolved.—*May 3, 1816.*—The special off-reckoning committee appointed by General Orders of the Honourable the Vice President in Council, under date the 12th

of August, 1815, having performed the duties prescribed by the Honourable the Court of Directors, and by Government, is dissolved: the appointment of secretary to the committee will of course cease from this date.

His Excellency Monsieur Dayot, Governor of the French settlements on the side of India, has arrived in Calcutta.

6th July.—This day, the one-twelfth part of the donation (2,166 rupees), left by the late Mr. Matrons, a respectable Armenian Gentleman, was applied to the release of poor prisoners confined in the goal of the Court of Requests. One hundred and eight persons obtained their liberation.

7th July.—Two notifications appeared in the Government Gazette this day, the one preventing the exportation by sea of Saltpetre from any of the ports subject to the Presidency of Fort William, on vessels not being the property of British subjects; and for prohibiting the importation of that article from the interior into any of the foreign settlements; and the other for the establishment of a Custom House at Cox's Bazar, for the collection of government customs.

17th July.—A fire broke out this day at the Nohur Bhagan, near Hathkhola. Six or eight houses and two granaries containing about 10,000 mounds of rice were consumed. On the following day about 100 huts were burnt at Tawarce's Bhagan, near the Bolakhana.

At a meeting of the Horticultural Society held at Calcutta 19th July, it was resolved,

"That the following gentlemen be nominated a committee, for the purpose of selecting and purchasing, or renting a proper piece of ground in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, and generally for forming the preliminary arrangements connected with the objects of this Institution, viz. Commodore Hayes, J. W. Fulton, J. Palmer, W. Alexander, E. Brightman, and N. Wallich, Esq."

At a general meeting of the several representatives of the Insurance Offices of Calcutta, on the 24th July, it was resolved to reimburse and indemnify the owner of the vessel for the actual expenses of the ship from the date of the meeting to that of her quitting the port, and to make compensation to the Freighters by an allowance at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum,

upon the value of the policies for the period of her detention. It was also resolved to indemnify the owners for the expenses of the prosecution.

During June, specie and bullion imported in Calcutta, were

Dollars 5,20,833 or Sa. Rs.	11,97,921 1
Persian Rupees, .. do.	20,953
Arco do. do.	1,400
Pagodas, 1,000 or do.	3,500
Silver, value do.	58,166
Gold, do.	6,227 3
Do. Venitian 1,000 or do.	4,312 8
Treasure, .. value do.	94,580 3
value do.	14,47,106 15
Gold Gubbers, Ps.	1012

The Imaum of Muscat has detained all the Bahran boats that had arrived there this season, and was fitting out an expedition to go against Bahran.

The force consisted of five ships, one of forty, another of thirty guns, the other of twelve guns; 1 boat of 14, besides several boats mounting 6 and 8 guns. The Imaum with three ships left Muscat on the evening of the 22d May, for Burka, where they are to rendezvous. It is said he will take 13,000 men with him.

A new six per cent. general loan was opened at Calcutta on the 5th August last, to receive subscriptions at the three Presidencies until 30th June, 1817.

Calcutta Loan.

An advertisement has been issued to the several Presidencies by the Governor General, informing the public that the sub-treasurers at Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, the residents at native courts, and several collectors of land revenue, have been authorized to receive any sums of money in even hundreds, not being less than sixa rupees 1000, which may be tendered on loan to the Honourable Company at an interest of six per cent. per annum. Accepted bills of exchange drawn upon the governments of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, demands payable by the army paymasters, bills for arrears of salary, and generally all authorized public demands, will be received in payment. The accounts of this loan will be closed on the 30th June 1817. The undermentioned are the rates of exchange authorized on this occasion:—Sicca rupee of Furrickabad, Lucknow, and Benares equal to Calcutta S. R.—Fort St. George, 100 star pagodas per 172 Calcutta rupees.—Bombay, 108 Bombay rupees per 100 C. S. R.

The Right Hon. the Governor General in Council has been pleased to resolve, that

officers nominated to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocates to Regimental General Courts Martial, shall be permitted to draw a staff allowance at the rate of sonant rupees 4 per diem, for the number of days the court may actually sit.

Fort William, June 10, 1816.—Capt. Fogo of the 9th regiment Native Infantry, having solicited to be transferred to the Pension Establishment instead of appearing before the court martial ordered to assemble for his trial, and the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council, in consideration of the period he has been in the Hon. Company's service, and the wounds he has received on service, having been pleased, as an act of indulgence, to comply with his request, Captain Fogo is transferred to the Pension Establishment from the 5th of June, 1816.

The following officers have been added to the Knights Companions of the Bath:—Lieutenant-Colonel James Colebrooke, —Lieutenant-Colonel William A. Thompson, 3d Native Infantry, Bengal.—Major John Robert Ludlow, 6th Native Infantry, Bengal.—Major Robert Panton, 5th Native Infantry, Bengal.—Major William Ingle, 19th Native Infantry, Bengal.—Major Thomas Lowrey, 7th Native Infantry, Bengal.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

Regiment of Artillery.—Senior Lieutenant Fireworker Kenneth Cruickshank, to be Lieutenant.

Senior Cadet Lewis Burroughs, to be Lieutenant Fireworker.

6th Regiment Native Cavalry.—Captain Lieutenant William Brydges Western to be Captain of a Troop, from the 15th April 1816, vice Fry, deceased.

Senior Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Harry Thomson to be Captain Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Western, promoted.

Cornet Robert Wood Smith to be Lieutenant from the 7th December 1816, vice Roxburgh, deceased.

Cornet John Bennet Hearsey to be Lieutenant, from the 15th April 1816, vice Thomson, promoted.

14th Regiment Native Infantry.—Capt. Lieutenant Woodward Bidwell to be Captain of a Company, vice Colt, deceased.

Lieutenant Thomas Woolcomb to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Bidwell, promoted.

Ensign Cristopher Dixon Wilkinson to be Lieutenant, vice Woolcomb, promoted.

3d Regiment Native Infantry.—Senior Ensign Arthur Wortham to be Lieutenant, vice Small, resigned, with rank from the 15th April 1816, vice Wymer, promoted.

27th Regiment Native Infantry.—Capt. Lieutenant Mills Thomas to be Captain of a Company.

Senior Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Henry Francis Denty to be Captain Lieutenant.

Ensign William Heysham to be Lieutenant.

Infantry.—Senior Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Robert Haldane, to be Colonel from the 4th March 1816, vice Russell, transferred to the Senior List.

Senior Major Littlejohn, to be Lieutenant Colonel from the same date, vice Haldane, promoted.

8th Regiment Native Cavalry.—Capt. Lieut. Stephen Reid to be Captain of a Troop.

Senior Lieut. and Brevet Capt. William George Augustus Fielding to be Captain Lieutenant.

Senior Cornet George Douglas Stoddart to be Lieutenant.

Hon. Company's European Regiment.—Senior Capt. and Brevet Major Thomas Duer Broughton to be Major.

Capt. Lieut. Alexander Brown to be Captain of a Company.

Senior Lieut. Thomas Kerchoffer to be Captain Lieutenant.

Senior Ensign Thomas Hayes Coles to be Lieutenant.

19th Regiment Native Infantry.—Senior Ensign William Brown to be Lieutenant from the 17th May 1816, vice Sandford, deceased.

22d Regiment Native Infantry.—Senior Lieut. and Brevet Capt. Edward Cave Brown to be Captain Lieutenant, and

Senior Ensign Gabriel Murray Home to be Lieutenant.

Cadets of Cavalry promoted to be Cornets.—Mr. Wm. Chicheley Hestor, Mr. Thomas Wilkinson.

9th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieut. Howe Daniel Showers to be Captain Lieutenant, in succession to Ainslie promoted, with rank from the 1st October 1814, vice Maling, promoted.

Capt. Lieut. Howe Daniel Showers to be Captain of a Company.

Senior Lieut. and Brevet Capt. Edward Robert Broughton, to be Capt. Lieutenant.

Senior Ensign John Rodway Stock to be Lieutenant.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior Assistant Surgeon William Thomas to be full Surgeon, from the 26th May 1816, vice Reilly, deceased.

Mr. William Gerard having produced the counterpart covenant of his appointment as an Assistant Surgeon on this establishment, bearing date the 12th May 1816, is admitted to the Service accordingly.

ALTERATION OF RANK.

3d Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieut. James Charles Cusack.

67th Regiment Native Infantry.—Capt. Samuel Arden.

Captain Lieutenant George Warden.

Lieutenant Richard Tapley, (deceased).

Lieutenant Francis Squire Donnelly.

Captain John Canning.

Captain Lieutenant Mills Thomas.

Lieutenant John Kerr.

Lieutenant William Barnett to rank from the 26th April 1815, vice Tapley, killed in action.

Lieutenant Charles Penrose to rank from the 30th April 1815, vice Welsh, deceased.

Lieutenant Thomas Carey to rank from the 17th May 1815, vice Kirk, deceased.

Major Malcolm Mc. Leod of the Hon. Company's service, to be an Honorary Aide-de-Camp to his Lordship.

23d Regiment Native Infantry.—Capt. Lieutenant Charles William Brooke to be Captain of a Company.

Senior Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Thomas Worsley to be Captain Lieutenant.

Senior Ensign Claude Martin Wade to be Lieutenant.

30th Regiment Native Infantry.—Senior Ensign Clements Brown Mc. Kenley to be Lieutenant from the 27th April 1816, vice Carruthers, resigned.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Simon Nicolson having resigned his situation of Surgeon to the Lower Orphan School, Mr. Assistant Adam Napier is appointed to perform the Medical duties of the Lower Orphan School at Barasut.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Alexander Harley to be Full Surgeon, vice Mercer, retired, with rank from the 12th December 1816, vice Gibb, promoted.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Colin Campbell to be Full Surgeon, vice Nesbitt, retired, with rank from the 15th January 1816, vice Cheese, deceased.

Mr. A. F. Ramsay to be Surgeon to the Residency of Katmandhoo.

Account of the description, quality and average sale prices of the British Staple Goods, disposed of at the Monthly Public Auctions, held at the Honorable Company's Import Warehouse, on the 1st and 2d of June, 1816.

Manufactured Copper	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Sheathing, 22 oz.	51	0	0
Doitto, 24 ditto per Md.			
Doitto, 26 ditto,			
Doitto, 28 ditto,	49	0	0
Thick, 42 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Doitto, 73 ditto,	48	0	9
Doitto, 80 ditto,	49	0	0
Copper Bolts, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch,	51	0	0
Lead in Pigs,	13	0	0
Iron,			
Swedish Flat Bars,	5	8	0
Round Rod, in bundles,	6	0	0
Square Rod, in bundles,	6	0	0
Window Glass,			
10 by 8 per chest,	72	0	0

Broad Cloth superfine medley, *Rs. As. Ps.*

Drab per yard, 9 6 0

Town Scarlet, 14 0 0

Broad Cloth Aurora, 4 6 0

Broad Cloth ordinary,

Blue, 3 10 0

Emerald Green, 4 0 0

Ladies' Cloth,

Black, 9 0 3

Blue, 9 8 0

Corbeau, 7 8 0

Narrow Purpels, fine,

Scarlet, per piece, 37 4 0

RATES OF EXCHANGE.—July, 1816.

To Madras 335 Sa. Rs. for 100 Star

Pagodas,

Bombay 100 Sa. Rs. for 114 Bombay

Rupees,

England, 2s. 7d. and at six month's

sight,

Dollars in quantity, at 204 Rs. 12 As.

per 100.

A Guinea to purchase in the Bazar is at

9 Rupees 12 Annas.

PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTS.

Rs. As.

Vermillion, per chest, 140 0

Quick Silver, per seer, 4 4

Camphor, per maund, 65 0

Pepper, per do. 14 0

Tin, new, per do. 28 8

Ditto, old, per do. 30 0

Beetlenut, Malacca, per do. 3 0

Ditto, Pellur, per do. 2 12

Tutunagur, per do. 35 0

Malay Dammer, per do. nom.

Half Boiled, per do. 4 8

Raw Dammer, per do. 2 12

Rattan, Malacca, .. per hundred, 0 11

Iron, Swedish flat, .. per fy. ind. 5 4

Ditto, square, per do. 5 4

Ditto, English flat, .. per do. 4 6

Ditto, Bar, per do. 5 0

Allum, per do. 5 0

Mace, per do. 14 0

Nutmeg, per do. 6 0

Coir Maldava, (best,) per maund, 14 0

Ditto Ceylon, fine, .. per do. 6 8

Ditto ditto, coarse, .. per do. 5 0

Ditto Nagore Devia, per do. 8 0

Satin, Flowered, per piece, 31 0

Ditto, Plain, per do. 37 0

Ditto, Single, per do. 18 0

Velvet, per do. 52 0

Gauze Curtain, per do. 12 0

Naukeen, per conge, 42 8

Copper, 22 to 24 oz. per fy. ind. 50 0

Ditto, 16 to 20 oz. .. per do. 50 8

White Lead, per do. 18 0

Brimstone, per do. 9 8

Tea, Hyson Green, .. per box, 100 0

Sugar Candy, (China), per tub, 19 0

Almond, per maund, 13 0

Raisin, per do. 9 0

Cloves, per seer, 3 4

Cardamums, best, .. per do. 3 12

EXPORTS.

Patchery Rice, Bansul, per maund, 2 12

Ditto Patna, Salla, .. per do. 2 10

Moogy Rice, 1st sort, per do. 1 8

Ballaum, 1st sort, .. per do. 1 4

Ditto, unchatta, .. per do. 1 2

Gram, Patna, per do. 1 3

Wheat, Dooda, new, per do. 1 8

Ditto ditto, old, per do. 1 4

Ditto, Gungajally, .. per do. 0 3

Ditto, Jamally, per do. 1 2

Turmeric, per do. 3 0

Sugar, Benares, 1st sort, per do. 10 12

Ditto ditto, 2d ditto, per do. 10 0

Ditto ditto, 3d ditto, per do. 9 0

Ghee, 1st sort, per do. 27 8

Ditto, 2d sort, per do. 26 8

Raw Silk, 1st sort, .. per seer, 8 8

Ditto, 2d ditto, per do. 8 0

Ditto, 3d ditto, per do. 7 8

Ditto, Radnagore, .. per do. 8 0

Gunnies, per do. 5 12

Gunny Bags, per do. 5 12

Opium, Patna, per chest, 2,200 0

Ditto, Benares, per do. 2,100 0

Patchack, per maund, 8 0

Cotton, Jalone screwed, per do. 13 0

Ditto, Bhomorghur, per do. 12 4

Ditto, Cutchowra, .. per do. 12 0

Red Wood, per do. 2 12

Black Wood, per do. 0 0

Dry Ginger, per do. 6 4

Long Pepper, per do. 27 0

Cummin Seed, per do. 4 8

Sheet Lead, per do. 14 0

Current Value of Government Securities.

BUY. SELL.

Rs. As. Rs. As.

5 4 June 1. New Six per Cts. Dis. 5 12

5 0 do. 10. New Six per Cts. Dis. 5 8

4 4 do. 30. New Six per Cts. Dis. 4 2

BIRTHS.

April 18th. The Lady of Roderick Robertson, Esq. of a son.

15th. At Benares, the Lady of Major General J. S. Wood, of a daughter.

16th. Mrs. H. Ham of a daughter.

20th. At Coudharah Indigo Factory, the Lady of J. A. Savi, Esq. of a son.

16th. At Cawnpore, the Lady of Lieut. Hawkes, of the 26th regiment Native Cavalry, of a daughter.

April 24. At Meerut, the Lady of Major W. W. Comman, of His Majesty's 154 foot, of a daughter.

24th. Mrs. Charlotte Bruce, of a daughter.

7th. Mrs. L. F. Perren, of a daughter.

Mrs. W. D. O'Brien of a son.

At Benares the lady of Robert Barlow, Esq. Civil service, of a son.

April 28th. At Colombo, the Lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Hook, Commandant of Point-de-Galle, of a daughter.

May 24. The Lady of A. Smelt, Esq. of the Civil service, of a son.

Mrs. L. M. Delanongere of a son.

May 15. Mrs. T. Barlett of a son.

Mrs. J. Imray of a son.

Mrs. J. Mills of a daughter.

Mrs. A. Grose of a daughter.

May 14th. At Chowringhee, the Lady of John Shakespear, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

23. Mrs. Follen, wife of Mr. Follen, of the Pilot Service, of a still-born daughter.
May 24. The lady of Henry Alexander, Esq. of a daughter.

19. At Chittasong, the lady of R. Hunter, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a son.

16. At Dacca, the lady of C. Campbell, Esq. of a daughter.

19. At Dinapore, the lady of A. Napier, Esq. of the Medical Service, of a daughter.

14. At Cawnpore, the lady of Major Wm. More, of His Majesty's 14th foot, of a daughter.

1. At her mother's house, in Scamptore, the lady of Captain T. G. Alder, of the 20th Native Infantry, stationed at Barrackpore, of a still-born son.

19. At Cawnpore, the lady of Captain James. And-de-camp to Major General Marshall, of a daughter.

13. At Barrilly the lady of Captain Cunningham, commanding the 8d Fusiliers company, of a son.

27. At Channour, the lady of Captain James Kennedy, of the 3th Native Cavalry, of a daughter.

April 9. At Kutnaul, the lady of Major William Jones, commanding that station of a daughter.

June 3. On board the Lord Hungerford, on her passage up to low, the lady of Capt. Wilkinson, of the 50th foot, of a daughter.

25. At Multia, the lady of Lieut. Adam Duffin, of the 7th Native Cavalry, of a son.

5. At Meerat, the lady of Major Beck, of the 67th foot, of a still-born child.

Lately, at Macassar, the lady of Captain Wood, commanding the Bengal European regiment, of a son.

15. In Council House Street, the lady of John Dugman Verner, Esq. of a son.

17. At the house of George Meier, Esq. the lady of Richard Blunt, Esq. of a daughter.

16. The lady of William Neville Mahon, Esq. of a daughter.

9. At Guckpore, the lady of Major Comyns, commanding, of a son.

44. The lady of H. Shook, Esq. of a daughter.

June 10. At the Presidency, the lady of Daniel Harding, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, of a son.

25. The lady of J. R. Inglis, Esq. of a daughter.

44. At Mongher, the lady of J. C. C. Sutherland, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

18. At Aylhet, the lady of Lieut. H. Davidson, of 14th Native Infantry, of a son.

17. At Rungpore, the lady of C. G. Bigrave, Esq. of a son.

15. At Dinapore, the lady of Major Harriot, of the 15th Native Infantry, of a son.

25. At Bareilly, the lady of Capt. G. Warden, of the 9th Native Infantry, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

May 17th. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Shepherd, Henry Tyler, Esq. Accountant to the Bank of Bengal, to Miss Jane Elizabeth Anderson.

May 14th. At the Cathedral, Mr. Charles Hannon Chick, Quarter Master, 4th Light Dragoons, to Miss Rebecca Maria Doring.

On the same day, at the Cathedral, Mr. N. De Cruz, to Miss Sarah Ricardo, daughter of Mr. Francis Ricardo.

11th. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Parsons, Mr. Francis Derazio, to Miss Anna Maria Rivers.

8th. Mr. Anthony Elloy, to Miss T. Phillips.

14th. At Cawnpore, by the Rev. Mr. Vincent, Mr. P. Carey, Conductor of Ordnance, to Mrs. Mary Anne Bradford.

At the same place, and on the same day, Mr. George Gimson, to Miss Harrower.

May 23d. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Shepherd, Captain David Proudfoot, to Miss Eliza Ryan.

16th. At Chanderagore, Peter Deverling, Esq. of the firm of Messrs. Deverling Freres, to Miss Amelia Coulson, daughter of the late Peter Coulson, Esq. of Madras.

April 20th. At Dacca, by the Rev. Mr. Taylor, Mr. Wm. Collett, to Miss C. C. Nash.

April 14th. By the Rev. Mr. Thomas Robertson, Mr. James Stark, to Miss Mary Wilson.

June 3. At the Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Shepherd, Alexander Macdonald Ritchie, Esq. of the firm of Messrs. Hogue, Davidson and Robuttson, to Miss Blackland.

1. At the Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Shepherd, Mr. William Landon, to Miss Elizabeth Madec.

3. Captain John Norton, late commander of the brig Mentor, to Miss Uredale.

4. At the Cathedral, by the Rev. Henry Shepherd, Mr. James Bell, Indigo planter, to Miss Clara Ewan.

7. At the Cathedral, by the Rev. H. Shepherd, Mr. James Raily, to Miss Charlotte Wilson.

7. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. J. Parson, Mr. Alexander Griffiths Bolhaut, to Miss Louisa Hige.

May 27. Mr. William Reid, to Mrs. Mary Lovell, widow of the late Mr. Robert Lovell.

19. Mr. Thomas Channon, to Miss Ann Henry.

June 12. By the Rev. Dr. Bryce, at the house of Mr. Calman, Clive Street, Mr. Alexander Burn, Architect, to Mary Ann, daughter of the late Captain Sparrow.

At the Roman Catholic Church, Mr. A. Lawrence, to Miss Mary Batters, daughter of the late Mr. John Batters, of Midnapore.

11. At the Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Parson, the Rev. Joshua Howe, of Digha, near Pains, to Mrs. White, late from America.

10. By the Rev. Mr. Parson, Mr. James Black, to Miss Elizabeth Sterren.

24. At the Cathedral Church of St. John by the Rev. Mr. Parson, Lieutenant James McArthur, of H. M. 14th foot, to Miss Anna Maria Field.

DEATHS.

April 14th. At Cawnpore, Capt. R. Fry, of the 20th regiment Native Cavalry.

At sea, in the prime of life, on his passage from Bombay to this port, Capt. Andrew McQuaher, late commander of the ship Hannah, free trader, from London to Bombay, a gentleman of much private worth and reputation, and in his professional capacity a seaman and a navigator; as he was respected about living, so it his untimely death lamented.

12th. At his factory in the district of Dacca, Mr. Garrett Cornelius Poorman, Indigo Farmer.

9th. At Dacca, Mr. James Christie, Indigo Planter, aged 28 years.

11th. At Kilpauk, aged 49 years, Mrs. Blyth, wife of Mr. Thomas Blyth, Deputy Sheriff, after a very long and painful illness.

36. At camp, north bank of Tombroodrah, Capt. Thomas Thompson Stevenson, of the 1st battalion 3d regiment N. I.

20th. At Juggespet, Lieut. O'Rilly, of the 1st battalion 14th regiment.

Feb. 12th. At sea, A. F. Tytler, Esq. of the Civil Establishment of Bengal, a gentleman whose talents and virtues render him a loss equally to Society and the public service.

June 4. Miss Sarah Ann Marchaux, aged 18 years; the second daughter of the late Joseph Marchaux, Esq. of the Bengal Medical Establishment.

16. At Kurnaul, suddenly, by the rupture of a blood vessel, Lieut. John Frederick Sandford, of the 19th Native Infantry, aged 27 years.

25. At Pullyghur, B. Wiley, Esq. Civil Surgeon at that station, most deeply and deservedly regretted.

19. At sea, on board the Lark, between Coringa and Madras, Alexander Woodcock, Esq. Master Attendant of Coringa.

2. At Palm Wilhams, Lieutenant John Little, of the Honourable Company's Military Service, and Assistant Adjutant General on the Madras establishment.

June 8. At the house of Mr. Harvey, Durrumollah, after an illness of only twenty four hours duration, and at the early age of 23, Mr. Samuel Price, late Purser of the Indian Oak, which arrived from England a few months ago.

10. On his way down to Chinnurah, whether he had preceded for the recovery of his health, Mr. James Moore Hunter, son of the late Richard Hunter, Esq. of the Benevolent Civil Service; aged 31 years.

4. Mrs. Sarah Brown Higgins, daughter of Mr. John Frits, after a lingering illness of one year, which she bore with resignation to the divine will, aged 63 years.
5. At Barackpore, Captain John Bellis Seely, of the 60th Native Infantry, and late commanding the 6th Grenadier Battalion.
- With the field force, Kattwar, after a short illness of thirty six hours, Capt. James Keith, of H. M. 64th regiment, most sincerely regretted by a numerous circle of friends.

3. At Dinapore, Lieut. Whitley, H. M. 65th regiment.

May 28. At Lucknow, died almost suddenly, at the residence of Joseph Quares, Esq. the infant daughter of Lieut. E. Wredenham Pigeon, Interpreter and Quarter Master, 2d battalion, 9th regiment N. I.

28. In the 63d year of his age, M. Jean Jussan, a French gentleman of respectability, greatly and sincerely regretted by his numerous friends and relations.

1. By a stroke of the sun, Mr. Mills.

10. Mr. Major House.

10. Mrs. Maria Passot, aged 63, after an illness of nine hours.

At Mottra, Lieutenant John Cunningham, acting Deputy Paymaster of that station.

May 4. Maria, daughter of George Reddie, Esq. Surgeon of the 7th Native Cavalry, aged 2 years, 5 months and 4 days.

At Zenibar, on the 21st March last, Mr. John Wiseman, formerly chief officer in the country service.

At Benouaden, on the 8th April, Major Charles Porteous, of the 20th Bengal Native Infantry, much regretted.

At Intally, Mr. Charles Heanes, indigo planter. 1. At Bechamper, in consequence of the bursting of an abscess in her liver, the lady of Lieut. W. White, Adjutant provincial station of Moorshedabad, aged 19 years and 10 months.

MADRAS.

College at Madras, January 20, 1816.

General Orders.—The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to grant the usual reward for the acquirement of the Hindustanee language, respectively to Lieutenant Joseph Garnault, of the 26th, and Lieutenant John Gibbins of the 18th native regiments, who are reported by the committee to have executed the tasks assigned to them "with such a degree of accuracy, as reflects great credit on their attainments."—The committee add, "In neither of their exercises was any material error discoverable, although we have in this, as we have had on almost all former occasions, to notice some slight defect in the pronunciation.—But, we conceive that both these candidates are eminently entitled to the usual reward."

"O. G. 15 June, 1816.—The acquirements of Lieutenant Garnault, in the Persian language, though very respectable are of an order entirely different from that of Lieutenant Locke. The translations of the former gentlemen are as remarkable for closeness of perspicuity, as those of the latter for elegance and idiom. We consider however, that it is no small praise to Lieutenant Garnault, to have acquired so excellent a practical style of language, in a period of less than five months, during which, alone, it appears that his attention has been exclusively directed to the acquisition of the Persian: the pronun-

ciation of Lieutenant Garnault is exceedingly good."

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council has great satisfaction in conferring on Lieutenant Garnault of the 25th regiment, native Infantry, the additional distinction for the acquirement of the Persian language, established by the General Order of 17th November, 1812.

BIRTHS.

At Arcot, 26th May, the lady of Mr. E. W. Fenman of a son.

26th. The lady of Major C. H. Powell of a son.

At Salem, 26th April, the lady of Claud Currie, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, of a son.

At Cannmore, 19th May, the lady of Lieut-Col. Mount, of a son.

4th June. Mrs. J. Peetman of a daughter.

21st May. The lady of Lieut. Thompson, 24th regiment N. I. of a daughter.

14th June. Lady of Lieut.-Colonel Conway, Adj. General of the army, of a daughter.

7th June. The lady of Lieut. C. W. Macintosh of a son.

10th June. The lady of W. F. Newlyn, Esq. of a daughter.

12. The lady of Captain Pruett, of the Hon. Company's Marine of a son.

23d May. The lady of T. Alamp, Esq. of a daughter.

20. The lady of Captain Crewe, brigadier Major to the Mysore division of the army of a son.

26th June. The lady of Captain Pennington Davis of a son.

18th July. The lady of Captain Outlaw, N. C. of a son.

11. The lady of Major Gen. Taylor of a daughter.

21. The lady of Captain Macraith, commanding 1st battalion Pioneer of a daughter.

12. The lady of J. A. Casamajor, Esq. of a daughter.

23. The lady of Lieut. P. Whannel, Assistant Military Auditor General of a son.

25. Lady of K. Mansley, Esq. Surgeon, of a daughter.

21. The lady of Lieut. J. W. Cleveland, 19th regiment, N. I. of a daughter.

Mrs. J. S. Abbotson of a son.

6th Aug. The lady of W. Frichard, Esq. Garrison Surgeon of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

10th June. At Patent by Rev. J. P. Rottler, Mr. P. Vellum to Miss Sophie Jones.

26. Mr. R. A. Ashby to Miss Richardson.

23d June. Baron Christian Von Geyer to Miss Johanna Wiedemann Voss Pall.

1st July. Major-General James Hare, to Miss Hackett.

9th June. Mr. I. E. Popell, to Mrs. M. A. Graves.

13. Mr. H. A. Unthoff, Quarter Master General's Department to Mrs. Susanna Herbert.

27. Mr. Benjamin Johnson, to Miss Martha Dufand.

DEATHS.

4th May. At the Residency, Hyderabad, J. W. the infant son of G. Mickle, Esq. aged 6 months.

17th. At Bellary, Lieut. Richard Seward, 13th regiment, N. I.

19. On board the brig Lark, on passage, Alexr. Woodcock, Esq. Master Attendant at Coimbatore.

24. Lady of Colonel Daly at Aleppo.

5th June. At Bellary, A. Rao, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, 7th regiment, N. I.

7. At Cannmore, the infant son of Captain V. Pech, H. M. 65th regiment.

19th July. Paddy, the infant daughter of J. A. Casamajor, Esq.

29. Mr. Thomas Gray.

29. At Bangalore, Mrs. Charlotte R. Heyne, wife of B. Heyne, Esq. Surgeon on this establishment.

At 100, on his passage to England, Major Hanna, H. M. 94th regiment.

4th Aug. Mr. Joseph Lyon.

BOMBAY.

We are informed that the Minister and Kirk Sessions of the Scots churches of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, have unanimously elected the Rev. J. Bryce, D. D. and Charles Forbes, Esq. of Auchincloss, M. P. to be their representatives in the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland for the year 1917.

Accounts have reached this Presidency of the safe arrival of his Majesty's 74th regiment of foot at Surat.

SESSIONS.

On Monday morning, July 21, the following jurymen were sworn in to compose the jury for the trial of Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. Harris, deputy commander of the subsidiary force in the Deccan, and a native named Pooneakhoty. They were indicted for a conspiracy to defraud the Honourable East India Company:

Augustus Pelly, Esq. Foreman.
Mr. John Yates, John Mack, Esq.
James Jeakes, Esq. W. P. Ashburner, Esq.
Mr. R. F. Hereford, Mr. Daniel West,
B. Norton, Esq. Capt. John Blayd,
Mr. Thomas Boyce, Mr. John Hart.
Fred. Boucher, Esq.

After a splendid and eloquent speech from the Advocate-General for the prosecution, the court was occupied for three successive days in taking and hearing the evidence which was brought forward in support of it. On Thursday morning Mr. Woodhouse, on behalf of Colonel Harris, having made an able and impressive address to the jury, concluded by declaring that he should call no witnesses or produce any evidence for the defence; Mr. Staveley spoke also, with much eloquence, on behalf of Pooneakhoty Moodelie, and the Advocate-General having, under the direction of the court, waived his right to reply, the Recorder commenced his summing up to the jury about half past four, P.M. which took up about four hours and a half. At about half past ten the jury returned into the court with a verdict of *Not guilty*, as to both the defendants.

The court was uniformly crowded, from morning till night, during the continuance of this trial.

Aug. 15.—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta licensed the Rev. Nicholas Wade, A.M. and the Rev. Robert Hynes, L.L.B. to be Senior and Junior Ministers at St. Thomas's Church at this Presidency. The Rev. H. Davies to Colaba and Tanubah, and the Rev. Thomas Carr, A.B. to Surat.

MARINE.

By intelligence received of the operations of the Company's cruisers to the eastward, it appears that on the 5th of April the boats of Ternate cruiser attacked, and

drove on shore, off Tenette River, two war galleys, mounting four raniaks each and full of men, on which service Acting Lieutenant Kinchant, a very promising officer, was killed.

On the 7th of June, Captain Eastwell, at the request of the Resident, landed a body of seamen and marines from the cruisers Feignmouth and Benares, consisting of 115 men, and proceeded with them to Maros; the latter vessel being left as a guard-ship at Macassar, all the disposable force having been withdrawn from the fort. The Feignmouth was stationed off Maros River, and the Ternate off Flooritty, to alarm the coast, and deter the chief from relinforcing the enemy near Maros.

The position occupied by the enemy was about eight miles from Maros, at the entrance of a strong pass leading to the hill, where they were intrenched in fifteen strong redoubts; on the morning of the 8th our force proceeded to the attack, according to the disposition made by Major Dalton, the resident; the seamen being attached to the battering guns, and the marines incorporated with the troops; the attack commenced at day-light, and continued until four in the afternoon, when the enemy, after a most desperate resistance, was driven with great loss from the whole of his entrenchments. Our loss on this occasion is very considerable, being seventy-four killed and wounded.

The conduct of every officer and man landed from the cruisers has been most exemplary. The exertions of Lieutenant Guy, Mr. Munday, master's mate, and Mr. Moresby, midshipman, attached to the guns, are highly spoken of. The detachment of the marines from Benares particularly distinguished themselves.

The enemy's force was estimated at 2,000 men, while that of Major Dalton only amounted to 350 rank and file, exclusive of the seamen and marines.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Bonk's forces, Dajoc Chita, with two other chiefs were killed, and their loss computed at 500 men killed and wounded.

Pestonjee Bomanjee.—We have copied the following from the Bombay Courier; the deceased was, we learn, a man of the greatest opulence and influence among the native subjects of the British Government at Bombay.—On the 21st instant, at half-past two o'clock in the morning, Pestonjee Bomanjee, the well known and very respectable parsee merchant, paid the great debt of nature, after having not completed his fifty-eighth year.

He had, for some time, lingered under a very painful and depressing illness, which he bore with great fortitude, cheering his family and friends with the hopes of his recovery to the last. A few hours, how-

ever, before his dissolution, he became sensible of the near approach of death; and, in the full possession of his faculties, prepared his surrounding relatives for the awful separation that was about to take place, with a composure and resignation worthy of the most enlightened philosophy, exalted and refined by the most perfect reliance on the wisdom and goodness of God.

He addressed them with great affection, and with all that strength, clearness, and precision of language, for which he was held in so much estimation through life. He told them that he felt his hour was come, and that as such was the will of the high Providence that watched over them, he submitted himself to his gracious dispensations. That death was the last tribute to be paid in this world—the universal lot of human nature—and that as it must be paid sooner or later, when God determined the time, it is the duty of man to submit without further struggle, and to prepare himself for an event which he cannot delay. That as he felt all hopes of recovery were vain, he gave up, as far as man can be supposed to do, the very wish to live; and conjured his friends to imitate him in that resignation which was now his greatest comfort. He desired them to look back on the part he had so long played in life; that if they were satisfied he had conducted himself well, his memory would remain to them as a consolation after he was gone, and that instead of lamenting, they ought rather to give thanks to the Almighty for the prosperity with which he had been crowned, and for the powerful friends by whom he and they were supported both in India and in England. That the same line of conduct which first obtained those blessings, would preserve them; and that he had nothing left to wish for in this world, but a long continuance of that prosperity, which God had been pleased to shew his family, before he took him to himself.

Such was the piety, such the resignation, and such the dignified morality of this dying believer in the religion of Zoroaster. His loss has not been confined to his family and friends; it is felt by the natives of every description. His wealth and his knowledge gave him great power; and he was liberal of both without ostentation. From the earliest period of his life, he was trained up in mercantile pursuits; and, of all the Asiatics we have ever known, he was eminently the best acquainted with our language, our customs, and our laws. This enabled him to adjust many disputes among the rich, which might have involved them in ruin; and to relieve many of the poor from that pride of oppression, which is so generally connected with the aristocracy of mere

wealth. As the representative of successful industry, wealth indeed cannot be too much respected; but how many accomplishments and how many virtues are required, to refine it into that respectability, which can only result from a proper use of the power which it bestows.

He was possessed of a very noble figure, an admirable address, and a copious flow of language. No man could possibly present himself in a more dignified or prepossessing manner; and the impression he made from such natural advantages, was uniformly supported by the resources of a sound judgment, and a great variety and extent of information.

From the time his fortune first enabled him to lay out money on building, even to his last illness, he continued to beautify the town and island of Bombay, with houses and gardens; and he may be truly said to have created that taste for an ornamental disposal of their wealth, by which the natives of this country have contributed so much to the comforts of the European population. The gentlemen who have inhabited his numerous and stately houses, will bear ample testimony to the liberality with which he uniformly met their wishes, and adopted their suggestions of improvement, or even alteration; and the greater part of a very considerable fortune is actually vested in this manner.

The day before his death, we understand, he made and published his last will and testament, in which he displayed his usual good sense; and left his affairs in the most orderly arrangement. He adopted his eldest grandson, Dadabhoi, as his own son, according to the custom of his nation; but left his very handsome fortune to be enjoyed equally by both his grandsons, the children of a beloved daughter, whose early loss he lamented as the greatest misfortune he had met with in life. She married Nowrojee, the eldest son of Jamssetjee Romanjee, our venerable naval architect, and head of the Wadia family—a family, which, whether we consider them as British subjects, British merchants, or British architects, have largely contributed to the prosperity and strength of the British Empire in India.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

22d June.—Sub-Conductor Pope to be Conductor of Commissary of Stores Department.

Captain-Lieutenant N. Betts to be Captain.

Lieutenant G. P. Seward to be Captain Lieutenant.

Ensign J. Perrin to be Lieutenant.

27th June.—Lieutenant A. Frazer, of 2d Battalion 4th Regiment, N. I. to be Hindustani Linguist to that corps.

1st July.—Captain G. Moore, H. M.

34th Regiment, is appointed Private Secretary to the Right Honourable the Governor.
6th July.—Lieutenant R. W. Fleming to be Adjutant 1st Battalion.

SURGEONS.

Assistant-Surgeon W. Alkin to the establishment at Poorbunder.

Assistant-Surgeon Thomas Robeson to succeed Assistant-Surgeon Alkin at Mocka.

Assistant-Surgeon Lechmere Hathway to the medical duties of the Hon. Company's cruiser Psyche.

Resignation.—Mr. William Smith, Military Paymaster-General at this Presidency, has resigned the service; the offices of Military Paymaster-General and Accountant-General have been in consequence consolidated, and are now held by Mr. John Kaye.

Farleighs to England.—Lieutenant J. W. Graham, 6th Regiment, N. I.; Lieut. J. C. Baynes, 4th Regiment; Lieut. J. Cocke, 2d Regiment, N. I.; Surgeon R. B. Perrin; Major J. F. Dixon; Lieut. A. W. Browne; Brevet-Major and Capt. G. B. Butter; Lieut. S. T. Wamby; Ensign J. Addison, 9th Regiment N. I.

BIRTHS.

- 24th July. Mrs. M. Joseph of a son.
2d July. Lady of W. Ashburner, of a daughter.
10th. Lady of Captain W. W. Valgar, of a daughter.
12. Lady of Captain W. Morrison of Bancroft of a son.
22. Mrs. King of a son.
1st Aug. At Harada residency, lady of Captain Carnac of a son.
At Napatan, the lady of Major Molesworth of a daughter.
17th Janr. Lady of Lieut. C. A. Elderton of a son.

DEATHS.

- 10th Aug. Henry, son of H. Stewart, Esq. Naval Master Attendant.
16. Richard, infant son of Capt. Ballard.
1st Sept. John Hungerford, Esq. one of the Attorneys of the Recorder's Court, and acting Solicitor to the Hon. East-India Company.
3. Master J. Dunnevar.
At Belvidere, Henry, infant son of H. Shank, Esq.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Colonial Revenues and Expenditure

for 1812.

REVENUES.

	*Rix ds.	sc.	st.
Loan Bank	119,975	2	3
Customs,	265,466	4	5
Transfer Duties, { Tythes, &c. }	172,392	6	1
Duty on Public Sales ..	126,764	5	0
Land Revenues	123,191	6	4
Stamp Duty	93,260	4	0
Insolvent Estates	5,070	1	1
Printing Office	11,200	7	0
Post Office	8,106	0	0
Postage	6,381	2	0

* The Rix Dollar is a paper currency which rises in value according to the real or supposed scarcity of cash, the discount varying from fifteen to thirty five per cent,

Fines	616	2	4
Stellenbosch Annual Payment }	3,000	0	0
Rent of a Mill,	107	3	0
Wine Taster	5,616	2	0
Fees of Office	54,934	1	3
Tolls	12,214	5	4
Caffer Commands Tax ..	61,000	0	0
Store Rent,	1,400	0	0

1,976,698 6 1

Colonial Revenues have } increased 129,575 6 4

EXPENDITURE.

ORDINARIES.	Rix ds.	sc.	st.
Salaries and Pensions ..	663,423	6	4
Subsistence of Con- victs, &c. }	7,425	5	2
Expences of Offices, ...	26,498	6	1
Cape Regiment,	186,608	3	5
Boats, Water Courses, Bridges, &c. }	6,900	0	0
Bible and School Com- mission }	1,787	4	3

892,704 2 3

EXTRAORDINARIES.

Buildings	27,868	5	0
Sundries	67,597	3	0
Pay of armed Inhabitants	14,634	0	2
Timber,	23,769	1	2
Bills on Colonial Agent	34,976	2	5
Lands bought by Go- vernment }	3,600	0	0
New Road to Symon's Town† }	32,917	2	1

1,098,067 1 1

Ordinary Expences } have increased	134,004	5	2
Extraordinary ditto, ...	110,134	6	4
Colonial Expenditure } has increased	224,138	6	4

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The *Sydney Gazette*, among other articles, contains a narrative of a tour made by Mr. Evans, under the direction of the Governor, in the lately explored country to the westward of the Blue Mountains:—

On the 15th May, 1815, he commenced his tour, and on the 2d of June, finding his provisions would not enable him to proceed further, he began to retrace his steps back to Bathurst, where he arrived on the 12th June, having been absent thirty-one days. At a distance of about sixty miles from Bathurst, Mr. Evans discovered a number of hills, the points of which end in perpendicular heads, from thirty to forty feet high, of pure lime-stone, of a milky grey colour. At this place, and also throughout the gene-

† In extent about eighteen miles.

ral course of the journey, kangaroos, emus, ducks, &c. were seen in great numbers, and the new river, to which Mr. Evans gave the name of the Lachlan, abounds with fish. The natives appeared more numerous than at Bathurst; but so very wild, and apparently so much alarmed at the sight of white men, that he could not induce them to come near, or to hold any intercourse whatever with him. At the termination of the tour, Mr. Evans saw a good level country, of a most interesting appearance, and a very rich soil; and he conceives that there is no barrier to prevent the travelling further westward to almost any extent that could be desired. The distance travelled by him on this occasion was 142 measured miles out; which, with directions to the southward, made the total distance 155 miles from Bathurst. He adds, at the same time, that having taken a more direct line back to Bathurst than that by which he left it, he made the distance then only 115 miles; and he observes, that a good road may be made all that length without any considerable difficulty, there not being more than three hills which may not be avoided.

NEW ZEALAND.

The Brothers has brought to Sydney an account of a desperate, but unsuccessful attempt by the natives at Trial Harbour, New Zealand, to get possession of that ship and the *Trial*. Trial Harbour is estimated to be distant 150 miles S. E. of the Missionary station at the Bay of Islands, between the River Thames and Mercury Bay.

Mr. Howell states, that at half past twelve, A. M. he observed a number of canoes alongside both vessels, but that from the friendly terms he was on with the chiefs and other natives, he had no suspicion of any design against the vessels, both of which were provided with boarding nets, through the interstices of which they bartered their commodities with the islanders. The *Trial's* people were down at dinner: Mr. Howell was on the quarter-deck, folding a mat, with a friendly chief, Narrumoo, near to whom was another chief; the latter on some signal supposed to have been given by the former, sprung upon Mr. Howell with his club, and struck him upon the back of the head; he reeled, half stunned; a second blow was aimed at him, which he avoided by rushing forward and precipitating himself down the fore-castle hatchway. The assailants now crowded on the upper deck, of which they obtained complete possession, while several who had intruded themselves between decks, were opposed by the people and killed. Those above tried to slip the main hatch, in order to shut the crew below, but two men sta-

tioned at the hatchway, kept them off with their muskets. Their numbers increased, and a rush was momentarily expected. A constant fire was kept up from below, and the natives crowded all on the quarter-deck to keep clear of the firing up the hatchway. The cabin sky-light afforded an opportunity of firing upon them there; the occasion was embraced, and two discharges drove them off the quarter-deck. They were astonished and confounded at the unexpected attack through the skylight, which was fatal to several; they ran forward, still determined, however, to persist in their attempt of capturing the vessel. In passing forward they were again fired at from the hatchway, but at this critical moment arrived Jacky Warry, a native who had before belonged to the *Trial*, and by his direction to cut the cables of the two vessels, the crews were reduced to the last extremity. They soon drifted ashore, and the assailants, to avoid the firing, crowded in and about the long boat. A steady charge of seven muskets at one volley, drove them overboard, and thus the crew regained the deck, of which the enemy had had possession four hours. They now saw the Brothers within half a cable's length, also aground, with upwards of 100 natives on the deck. The *Trial's* twelve were now employed in aid of her musketry, and soon cleared her. Mr. Burnet and his people regained the deck of the Brothers, from whence they also had been driven, and a joint fire was kept up as long as the natives were within its reach, which did considerable execution. Mr. Burnet's report of the affair states, that at half past twelve o'clock, he heard a shout from the *Trial*, and immediately his own decks were crowded with natives who had been previously alongside his vessel; that he was instantly aware of the intended assault, and seizing a musket, shot one of the most forward. Mr. John O'Neal, mate of the vessel, and a native of New South Wales, for some time defended Mr. Burnet against the attacks of several adversaries, with an empty musket; he was himself attacked, and fell, overpowered by numbers. Thomas Hayes was thrown wounded into a canoe, and killed on shore. Joseph Marsden and John Halligan, the former wounded, jumped overboard, and were protected by a chief's wife; the latter rejoined the vessel, and supposes Marsden, who did not return, to be still alive. William Morgan, a boy, was wounded, as was also Mr. Burnet, though not badly; and the next morning the two seamen who had been unfortunately killed on board the Brothers, were interred. On board the Brothers were killed Matthew Jackson, an European, and Tetia, a Fomateo native; and Christopher Harper, wounded.

PERSIAN GULF.

Discovery of Eight Islands.

We publish for general information, the following observations received from the Honourable James Ashley Maule, Captain of His Majesty's ship *Favourite*, in regard to the situation and appearance of eight islands discovered by him on the 13th, 14th and 15th, of July 1816, in the Persian Gulf during a cruise for general protection of the trade.

The situation and appearance of eight islands on the Arabian side in the Gulf of Persia not laid down in any of the charts; the names of which are Arabic and the latitudes and longitudes of each taken from cross bearings, the latter by chronometer, seen by His Majesty's ship *Favourite*, the honourable James Ashley Maule, Captain, during a cruise for the general protection of trade in the Gulf, on the 13th 14th and 15th of July 1816.

Dana.—In latitude $25^{\circ} 10' N$. longitude per chronometer $52^{\circ} 45' E$. bearing SE. distance 4 leagues, appears of a moderate height with a few small hummocks and south western extremity a low sandy point six or seven miles in length, no trees, and soil a metallic appearance; in passing it, distance off shore four or five leagues, we had from 13 to 18 fathoms, coarse sand with a few overfalls.

Jarnain Island.—South easterly direction to nd Dana in latitude $25^{\circ} 8' N$. longitude per chronometer $52^{\circ} 55' E$. bearing SE. by $S^{\circ} 5$ or 6 leagues, has three high hummocks nearly of an equal height, two on the northern extremity and one more to the southward. The haze of the atmosphere was too great to observe whether the extremities were low, apparently no vegetation, hills formed of a metallic substance.

Arsenic Island.—West south westerly direction from Jarnain in latitude $24^{\circ} 56' N$. longitude per chronometer $52^{\circ} 33' E$. bearing SSW. 9. miles, is rather high, a rugged appearance. About a cable's length off the eastern and western extremities there are two rocks a little above water; and on the north east side a shoal extends nearly a mile from the shore, composed of rocks and coral sand. The *Favourite* anchored under this island, with the centre of the island bearing S. by E $\frac{1}{2}$ E. 5 or 6 miles in 124 fathoms, fine coral sand and shells.

I could not discover any fresh water on this island, but from ravines occasioned from the heavy rains, I have no doubt by sinking wells, water might be procured. The soil consists of metallic substance; no trees and only a few herbs, the southern side exceedingly rugged, and in breadth I imagine two or three miles, and seven miles in length, which terminates to the WSW. in a low sandy point.

(To be concluded in our next.)

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS,
AT HOME.

BIRTHS.

- In Langham Place, the lady of Sir J. Langham, Bart. of a daughter.
At the Grove, Maccam, the lady of Sir T. D. Arland, Bart. of a daughter.
At Cambridge, Lady Norlock, of a daughter.
In Harbord-street, the Countess of Ossineil, of a son and heir.
At Farley, near Reading, the Lady Lucy Stephenson, of a son.
In Wimpole-street, the lady of the Hon. J. T. Leslie Melville, of a son.
At Kenney Lodge, Worcester, the lady of Major-General Sir R. H. Mac Sherrin, Bart. of a daughter.
In Devonshire-place, the lady of Rear-Admiral Agass, of a daughter.
In Portland-place, the lady of Henry Boscawen, Esq. of a son.
In Manchester-street, the lady of Capt. Lake, 30 Guards, of a son.
The lady of James Paterson, Esq. of Wimpole-street, of a daughter.
The lady of William E. Lees, Esq. of a son.
The lady of Thomas Lees, Esq. of a son.
The lady of John C. Lees, Esq. of a son.
The lady of Sir H. Lees, Bart. of a son and heir.
In Green-street, Genetot-square, the lady of Colonel Christie, of a son.
At Lavington, Perthshire, the lady of Wm. Jearey, Esq. of a son.
In Great Cumberland-place, the lady of R. Robertson, Esq. of a son.
At Crutchfield House, Mrs. Frederick Rickards, of a son.
The lady of John Delafield, Esq. of Woburn-place, Russell-square, of a daughter.
At Kilsnna, county of Cork, the lady of James Haughey, Esq. of a son, and the lady of Thomas Sludden, Esq. of a son and heir.
At Springmount, county of Kerry, the lady of George Ferguson, Esq. of a son and heir.
At Edinburgh, the lady of Wm. Mother, Esq. of a son.
In Grenwick-square, Mrs. Myerle, of a daughter.
In Gosport-street, the lady of J. A. P. Symptomson, Esq. of a son.
The lady of Wm. Denison, of Upper Galford-street, of a son.
In Gosport-street, the lady of Walter Skirrow, Esq. of a daughter.
In Chatham-place, the lady of J. Ritchie, Esq. of a son.
The lady of N. G. Ingram, Esq. of a son.
In Northampton-square, the lady of Frederick Wm. Pitt, Esq. of a son.
The lady of Mr. R. B. Withy, of James-street, Adelphi, of a son.
In Wimpole-street, the lady of the Hon. J. T. Leslie Melville, of a son.
In Harley-street, the lady of Capt. Beaumont, R. N. of a son.
In Gosport-street, Mrs. John Smith, of a daughter.
The lady of K. Westmacott, Esq. R. A. of a son.
In Montague-place, Russell-square, Mrs. Edward Denne, of a daughter.
The lady of Dr. E. T. Moore, of Gosport-street, of a son.
At Crown's Hill, Greenwich, the lady of the Rev. C. Part Burney, of a son.
At Antwerp, the lady of A. Ellerman, Esq. of a son.
The lady of J. L. Anderson, Esq. of a son.
In Portland-place, the lady of Lieut-General Reynolds, of a son.
The lady of J. P. Lockhart, Esq. Tavistock-square, of a daughter.
At Hillycombe, Sussex, the lady of Charles W. Taylor, Esq. M. P. of a son and heir.
At Kensington, the lady of E. F. Vidal, Esq. R. N. of a daughter.
At Maidenhead, Berks, the lady of Fynton Pigott, Esq. of a son.
At Ramsgate, the lady of John Dalbridge, Jun. Esq. of Harley-street, of a daughter.
The lady of A. G. Boulton, Esq. Nately Hall, Leicestershire, of a daughter.
In Montague-square, the lady of Richard Brown, Esq. of a daughter.
At Brixton, Mrs. J. W. Weston, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

In St. James's square, Lieut.-Col. Maurice Fitzharding Powell, Aid-de-Camp to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to Lady Eleanor Denbarran.
 The Rt. Hon. Lord Huntingfield, to Miss Blair, daughter of Sir Charles Blair, Bart.
 At Beverly, Lieut.-Colonel Beresford, to Mary, daughter of the Rev. John Gibby.
 Henry Desbaillet, Esq. of Little Markock-street, to Mary Stuart, niece to the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Stuart, Count of Mailla.
 Robert Marquis, Esq. late of Bengal, to Miss Mary Foyth Rennie, daughter of Thomas Rennie, Esq. of Burd's Park, Cazen.
 At Little Parndon, Essex, John Carter, Esq. M. P. for Farnham, to Joanna Maria, daughter of Wm. Smith, Esq. M. P.
 At Newport, Essex, Mr. William Holt, to Amelia, daughter of the late Rev. Edward Bryant.
 At Loominster, James Henry Levin, Esq. of Broad-street, to Mary Ann, daughter of Edward Woodhouse, Esq.
 The Rev. John Brereton, Head Master of Bedford School, to Miss Laura Abbott Harris, of Leigh Lion.
 At Marylebone Church, Captain Grey, of the 10th Hussars, to Catherine Maria, daughter of the late R. Gridall, Esq.
 William Caran, of Melton, to Maria, only daughter of Colonel Hanlock.
 At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Mr. John Andrew, of Brasnetree, to Mrs. Caroline Bowers, of the same place.
 At Pittodrie, Aberdeenshire, Alex. Forbes Irvine, Esq. of Achivas, to Margaret, daughter of the late James Hamilton, Esq. of Edinburgh.
 At Plumstead, Lieut. Fred. Wright, Royal Horse Artillery, to Mary, daughter of the late Wm. Hall, Esq. Captain of the Royal Artillery.
 At Bishopsthorpe, William John Law, Esq. to Charlotte Mary, daughter of R. Symptom, Esq.
 At Hitchin, Robert Lindsay Carr, of Waverree, Esq. to Fanny, daughter of the late Rev. Henry Ward, of Loughley.
 At Whitechurch, Mr. Percival Norton Johnson, of Doctors' Commons, to Eliz. Lyda, daughter of the late T. Smith, Esq.
 At St. Paul's, Covent garden, John Kinnear, Esq. to Miss Georgiana Boskan.
 At Bath, E. Torry, Esq. to Mrs. Duncan, widow of John Duncan, Esq. of the Island of Jamaica.
 In Monkstown church, near Dublin, Henry Kyle, Esq. of the Commercial-buildings, to Miss Miller, daughter of the late Rev. Oliver Miller.
 At Cork, Thomas Warner, Esq. to Maria, daughter of G. Wakely, Esq. of that city.
 At Castlebridge, county of Wexford, E. Rogers Cookman, Esq. of Beaumont, to Maria Louisa, daughter of Col. Hewson, of Mount Anna.
 At Edinburgh, J. Polwarth, Esq. to Miss Adams, daughter of the late Henry Adams, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn.
 At Bath, Capt. William Caran, of Melton, to Maria, daughter of Col. Hanlock, of Worcester.
 Mr. George Irwin, of the Crescent, Minorca, to Frances, only daughter of Chas. Stutfield, Esq. of St. George's, Malabar.
 At Marylebone Church, George Augustus Westphal, Esq. Capt. K. N. to Mrs. Chambers, of Upper Berkeley-street.
 At Marylebone Church, Henry John Conyers, Esq. of Capt Hall, in Essex, to Harriet, daughter of the Rt. Hon. Thomas Steele, Esq.
 At St. George the Martyr, Wm. Watson, Esq. of Queen-square, to Miss Gale, of the Villa, near Maidenhead.

DEATHS.

In Abercromby-place, the Rt. Hon. Countess Dowager of Aboyne, widow of Charles Hallyburton, Earl of Aboyne, and daughter of James, Earl of Morton.
 At Stourbridge, Lieut.-Gen. Alexander Wood.
 At Seymour-terrace, Thomas Turner, Esq. Commodore of the Hon. East-India Company's Marine at Bombay.
 At Wisbech, Eliza, youngest daughter of Colonel Hardwicke, Acting Commandant of the Bengal Artillery.
 In London, Sir Martin Stapleton, Bart. of Myton, near Boroughbridge, Yorkshire.
 At Bath, Thomas Stanley, of Cross Hall, in Lancashire, Esq.

At Yarmouth, Colonel Gustavus Belford.
 At West Ham, Essex, in consequence of a fall from his gig, George Anderson, Esq. F. L. S.
 At Wells, Somersetshire, Major Thomas Clerk, of West Holme House, Shepton Mallet, and late of the East-India Company's Service.
 In Somerset-street, Portman square, Philip Pinnoch, Esq. of the Island of Jamaica.
 At Penance, Mrs. Halliday, wife of Captain Halliday, R. N.
 In Paris, Augusta, third daughter of George Grant, Esq.
 At Millbank street, Harriott, wife of Charles Roynon Wood, Esq. of Hayes, Middlesex.
 Mrs. Pitt John, orn. of Hildock, Herts.
 At Kensington, Mrs. Thornton, widow of the late Robert Thornton, Esq.
 At Kensington Palace, Anne Cecil Strides.
 At Doonass Glebe, near Limerick, Mrs. Massey, wife of the Rev. Charles Massey.
 At Greyfriar, Charlotte, daughter of Thomas Stoney, of Aran hill, county of Tipperary.
 Thomas Louther Allen, Esq. of Thomond Lodge, county of Meath, late Lieut. Col. 10th Hussars.
 At Nice, Mary, wife of Rear-Admiral Foote, and daughter of the late Admiral Philip Patton.
 At Fildes, Wilts, Edward Pentruddocke, Esq. son of the late C. Pentruddocke, Esq. M. P. for Wiltshire.

LONDON MARKETS.

Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1817.

Cotton.—The purchases of Cotton, both by public sale and private contract, have been very considerable; the demand almost exclusively for the manufactures of the country, which are reported brisk, anticipating an extensive spring trade.—The sale by the East-India Company went off with much brokenness; the prices were irregular, but generally a shade higher than the previous sale; it consisted of 3,000 bales, subject to 1d. per lb. if taken for home consumption.

Sugar.—The demand for Muscovados was limited last week; the few sales effected were at prices a shade lower; so great was the speculation on Sugars two months ago, that a considerable proportion of the stock is in the hands of speculators.

Coffee.—There were two public sales of Coffee last week, consisting of 600 cases and 1,000 bags, a great proportion Dutch descriptions; the sales went off heavily, and a very considerable proportion was taken in for the proprietors; the prices generally may be stated at a farther decline of 4s. per cwt.—The late parcels sold at the India House realized a small advance of 1s. a ton, in several instances, but the Company again decaring an extensive quantity for the first proximo, the advance cannot now be obtained.

Spices.—There has been very little alteration in the prices of Spices for some weeks past; the quotations will remain nearly nominal till the extensive sale declared by the East-India Company takes place. They have advertised for 11th proximo large parcels of Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmeg, Pepper, &c.

Indigo.—The demand continues extensive; an advance of 6d. and 10d. per lb. has been realized on the late sale prices at the India House; the holders are now asking 1s. with every probability of realizing the improvement; the stock is reported under 10,000 chests, and the quantity expected this season is reported trivial; the late low prices in Europe having prevented any attention being paid to this article by the importers.

Silk.—The sale at the India House has closed; a considerable proportion of the China Silks has been refused; the inferior and coarse Silks have sold at a depression of two and a half per cent. from the late sale prices; the fine seven and a half per cent. higher, and 4 Moos China at an advance of about 10 per cent. The following are the particulars;—

Chinese No. 1.	—	82s. 1d.
No. 2.	—	81s. 1d.
No. 3.	—	80s. 7d. a 80s. 9d.
4 Moos No. 1.	—	75s. 4d. a 86s. 1d.
Organzine	—	37s. a 46s.
Bengal Serin	—	17s. 6d. a 18s. 11d.
Novi	—	13s. 6d. a 31s.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Home Ports.

Gravesend, Dec. 23.—Sailed the *Inglin*, General Harris, Lowther Castle, Charles Grant, and Vansittart for India.

Jan. 12, 1816.—Sailed, *Minstrel*, Beistow for India.

15th.—Arrived the *Egfred*, Kirby, from Calcutta; British Arms, Manton, from Bengal; *Empress Alexander*, Chapman, from Batavia.

Deal, Dec. 26.—Arrived, the *City of Edinburgh* East-Indiaman, Capt. Lorb, from Bengal; she sailed the 11th August. Remains in the Downs the *Charles Grant*, Ingles, and General Harris East-Indiamen, the *St Stephen* Lanchester, and the rest of the outward-bound, all well.

26th.—The whole of last night it blew a tremendous gale from the S. and W., during which several ships in the Downs drove considerably. The following remain all well—*Charles Grant*, General Harris, Ingles, Lowther Castle, Marquis of Camden, and *Sir A. Lushington*, for India; *Pilot*, for Batavia Bay.

30th.—The General Harris and Marquis of Camden Indiamen, attempted to get away this morning, but blowing strong they could not get their anchors, and most likely they will not attempt again till day-light to-morrow morning, the S.E. wind being very bad to get out of the Downs with. The Lowther Castle, Charles Grant, and Ingles, wait the arrival of the Vansittart and Bombay from Gravesend.

Jan. 1, 1817.—Came down from the river last evening the Vansittart, Bombay, and Richmond, for India; Canada for Botany Bay.

3d.—Arrived, and remains, the *Egfred*, Kirby, from Calcutta; sailed the 15th August.

5th.—Several ships have come in and brought up in the Downs, the particulars at present are unknown, as they have not yet had any communication with the shore. We have made enquiry among the seafaring people respecting the *eastward-bound* and *last* and *West Indiamen*, &c. in the Downs, and do not hear that any have returned; most of our interlopers are off amongst the ships, and have been ever since day-light this morning beating over the tremendous seas with not a dry thread on them.

Came down the river last evening and remains, the *Jane*, for the Cape of Good Hope. Arrived and remains all well, the *Woodford* from Batavia. Arrived to-day, and will sail for the river this evening, the *British Arms*, from Calcutta; sailed 17th August; from Sand Head 24th; and from the Cape of Good Hope 3d Nov. It blowed very hard part of last night and this morning, during which the *Woodford*, by mistake has lost her masts and cables; the *Triton*, for the Isle of France, has lost two masts and cables.

8th.—Sailed the *British Arms*, *Egfred*, and *Harris*, East-Indiamen, with the rest of the homeward-bound for India; remains *Hibernia*, for India. The *Triton*, for the Isle of France, has sustained her damage, and waits only for a wind.

9th.—Sailed the *Hibernia*, for Madras; *Triton*, for the Isle of France.

12th.—Came down from the river and remains the *Marquis*, for the Cape of Good Hope; and *Neeruppatam*, for the South Sea.

14th.—Came down from the river, and remains the *Garry*, Kirby, and *Minstrel*, for Calcutta.

Deal, Jan. 13.—Came down from the river, the *Partridge*, for the Cape of Good Hope. Three o'clock, the wind is now S.W., and the outward-bound are preparing to sail. Five o'clock the whole of the outward-bound are away, and round to the South Foreland, except the *Grey* private Indiaman, and *Aid*, West Indiaman.

15th.—Came down from the river, *Jane*, *Cutberby*, for the Cape of Good Hope.

Deal, Dec. 20.—Came down from the river yesterday, and sailed, the *Tortoise* store-ship, and *Sarah Christians*, for St. Helena.

24th.—Came down from the river and remains, the *Sir S. Lushington*, Charles Grant, Ingles, and General Harris, for India.

27th.—Came down from the river, the *Marquis of Camden* and *Lowther Castle*, for India.

Five o'clock—The *Marquis of Camden* East-Indiaman has lost an anchor and about 40 fathoms of cable in lashing the ship up.

Dover, Jan. 9.—Passed this port after noon yesterday, the *Empress Alexander*, Chapman, and the *William*, both from Batavia for London.

Falmouth, Dec. 20, 1816.—Sailed the *Shipley* for New South Wales.

Jan. 9, 1817.—Arrived the *Harriet*, Moore, from Batavia, left 31 Sept.; she left ready for sea the *Mary Ann*, Manton; the *Woodford*, Brady; and *Empress Alexander*, Chapman, all for England. The *Gang* v. Dabry, was also loading for England, and would be ready soon after the *Harriet* sailed. The Dutch had taken possession of Batavia just before the departure of Capt. Moore.

24th.—The following outward-bound East-Indiamen passed by this morning in the westward.—*Marquis Camden*, General Harris, Bombay, Charles Grant, Ingles, Vansittart, and Lowther Castle; they are for Bombay and China. Sailed from hence, the *Amiral* Lanchester for the Cape and Ceylon; and the *Agnes* for the Cape of Good Hope.

14th.—Sailed the *Governor Strong*, Scott, for China.

15th.—Arrived *Hibernia*, from the Downs, for Madras and Bengal.

Lymington, Jan. 9.—Arrived the *Asia*, Greig, from Bombay and the Cape.

Torkey, Dec. 20.—Arrived the ship *Landon* of London, with King's stores for the Cape of Good Hope.

Falmouth, Jan. 6.—The *Moffat* Indiaman drove from her moorings this morning, but brought up without damage.

Falmouth, Jan. 7.—Sailed *Drake*, for Cork and New South Wales.

17th.—Arrived *Jane*, *Hardidge*, from London, for the Cape of Good Hope.

SHIP-LETTER MAILS FOR INDIA.

PRIVATE SHIPS.

Ship's Names. Tons. Probable Time of Sailing.

Cape of Good Hope.

<i>Mary</i>	300	Jan. 25
<i>Jane</i>	120	Sailed from Deal Jan. 27.
<i>Nellie</i>	150	Feb. 20.
<i>Brilliant</i>	270	Feb. 25.

Cape and Isle of France.

Lady Berrington... 250 Jan. 28.

Madras and Bengal.

Hero..... 414 Sailed from Deal Jan. 27.

Bombay.

Wytem..... 378 Sailed for Deal Jan. 27.

Rangoon.

Kent..... 425 Sailed from Deal Jan. 25.

Mary Ann..... 150 Feb. 2.

Flamsteed..... 300 Sailed from Deal Jan. 27.

Gilly..... 150 Feb. 10.

Spoke..... 410 Jan. 20.

Mary Ann..... 150 Sailed from Deal Jan. 25.

Calcutta..... 360 Jan. 30.

• The destination of the *Spoke* being altered to Bengal only, the letters for Madras, marked for that ship, must be sent by some other.

	L. s. d.	L. s. d.		L. s. d.	L. s. d.
Cochineal.....lb.	0 3 6	10 0 0	Turnerick, Java.....wt.	1 10 0	by 1 15 0
Coffee, Java.....cwt.	4 0 0	— 4 4 0	— Bengal.....cwt.	1 8 0	— 1 10 0
— Cheribun.....cwt.	3 15 0	— 3 14 0	— China.....cwt.	0 0 0	— 0 3 0
— Bourbon.....cwt.	4 0 0	— 4 0 0	Zedary.....cwt.	—	—
— Mocha.....cwt.	3 10 0	— 3 15 0	Galls, in Sorts.....cwt.	6 10 0	— 7 10 0
Cotton, Surat.....lb.	0 1 1	— 0 1 3	— Blue.....cwt.	8 0 0	— 8 15 0
— Extra fine.....cwt.	0 1 4	— 0 1 5	Indigo, Blue.....lb.	—	—
— Bengal.....cwt.	0 0 11	— 0 1 1	— Blue and Violet.....cwt.	0 7 6	— 0 8 4
— Bourbon.....cwt.	0 1 10	— 0 1 4	— Purple and Violet.....cwt.	0 6 4	— 0 7 4
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.			— Fine Turmeric.....cwt.	—	—
Alone, Epitax.....cwt.	3 0 0	— 8 0 0	— Good Ditto.....cwt.	0 3 8	— 0 5 11
Anabeds, Star.....cwt.	4 10 0	— 4 15 0	— Fine Violet & Copper.....cwt.	0 3 8	— 0 5 6
Borax, Reduced.....cwt.	4 15 0	— 5 0 0	— Good Ditto.....cwt.	0 3 0	— 0 5 4
— Unrefined, or Tinctal.....cwt.	4 10 0	— 4 15 0	— Good Copper.....cwt.	0 4 8	— 0 5 8
Camphire unrefined.....cwt.	10 10 0	— 12 0 0	— Midding Ditto.....cwt.	0 4 8	— 0 5 0
Cardamom, Malabar.....lb.	0 3 0	— 0 3 0	— Ordinary Ditto.....cwt.	0 3 6	— 0 5 0
— Ceylon.....cwt.	—	—	— Fine Madras.....cwt.	0 3 9	— 0 5 4
Cassia Bada.....cwt.	10 0 0	— 11 0 0	— Midding Ditto.....cwt.	0 4 6	— 0 5 0
— Ligno.....cwt.	9 5 0	— 10 0 0	— Ordinary Ditto.....cwt.	0 3 9	— 0 5 4
Castor Oil.....lb.	0 1 3	— 0 1 0	Rice.....cwt.	4 0 0	— 4 0 0
China Root.....cwt.	8 0 0	— 8 15 0	Safflower.....cwt.	4 0 0	— 4 0 0
Coculus Indicus.....cwt.	9 0 0	— 9 15 0	Sago.....cwt.	4 0 0	— 4 0 0
Columbo Root.....cwt.	9 10 0	— 9 15 0	Saltpetre, Reduced.....cwt.	8 7 0	— 8 7 0
Dragon's Blood.....cwt.	—	—	Stk. Bengal Saka.....lb.	0 18 4	— 0 14 11
Gum Ammoniac, lump.....cwt.	6 10 0	— 8 0 0	— Noil.....cwt.	0 18 4	— 0 11 0
— Arabic.....cwt.	3 10 0	— 3 0 0	— Ditto White.....cwt.	—	—
— Assafida.....cwt.	6 0 0	— 10 0 0	— China.....cwt.	1 0 7	— 1 2 3
— Benjamin.....cwt.	7 10 0	— 10 0 0	— Opuntia.....cwt.	1 17 0	— 1 6 0
— Anisi.....cwt.	3 10 0	— 10 0 0	— Cassia.....cwt.	0 10 0	— 0 11 4
— Galbanum.....cwt.	—	—	— Cloves.....cwt.	0 3 7	— 0 4 0
— Gambogium.....cwt.	17 0 0	— 20 0 0	— Mace.....cwt.	0 8 6	— 0 10 6
— Myrrh.....cwt.	8 0 0	— 10 0 0	— Nutmegs.....cwt.	0 5 10	— 0 6 0
— Olibanum.....cwt.	5 0 0	— 8 0 0	— Ginger.....cwt.	3 10 0	— 3 15 0
Lac Lake.....cwt.	0 1 4	— 0 1 0	— Pepper, Black.....lb.	0 0 7	— 0 1 0
— Dye.....cwt.	0 3 6	— 0 5 0	— White.....cwt.	0 0 11	— 0 1 0
— Shell, Black.....cwt.	4 10 0	— 4 15 0	Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.	1 15 0	— 1 4 0
— Shredded.....cwt.	3 10 0	— 4 0 0	— White.....cwt.	1 10 0	— 1 10 0
— Stick.....cwt.	3 10 0	— 4 0 0	— Brown.....cwt.	1 14 0	— 1 15 0
Must, China.....cwt.	0 15 0	— 1 0 0	Tea, Bohea.....lb.	0 3 7	— 0 4 0
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	—	—	— Congou.....cwt.	0 8 9	— 0 9 3
Oil Cassia.....cwt.	0 9 0	— 0 8 3	— Soehong.....cwt.	0 3 10	— 0 4 0
— Cinnamon.....cwt.	0 15 0	— 0 15 0	— Campol.....cwt.	0 8 9	— 0 9 0
— Cloves.....cwt.	0 8 4	— 0 9 10	— Tarsay.....cwt.	0 11 0	— 0 12 0
— Mace.....cwt.	—	—	— Tarkay.....cwt.	0 4 0	— 0 5 0
— Nutmegs.....cwt.	0 1 4	— 0 2 0	— Hyson Skin.....cwt.	0 3 10	— 0 4 0
Opium.....cwt.	—	—	— Hyson.....cwt.	0 4 7	— 0 5 0
Rhubarb.....cwt.	0 4 8	— 0 5 0	— Souchong.....cwt.	0 3 4	— 0 4 0
Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	8 0 0	— 8 0 0	— Turboshell.....cwt.	0 13 0	— 0 14 0
Senna.....cwt.	0 1 6	— 0 2 0	Woods, Sandal Red.....ton	11 0 0	— 11 11 0

Goods declared for Sale at the East-India House.

On Tuesday, 4 February—Prompts 23 April.

Privileged and Private Trade.—Bandannoes—Shawls—Choppis—Sikis—Nankreens—Betethres—Longcloth—Sallampers—Blue Cloths—Madras Handkerchiefs.

On Tuesday, 11 February—Prompts 9 May.

Company's.—Black and White Pepper—Cinnamon—Cloves—Mace—Nutmegs—Oil of Cinnamon—Nutmegs, and Mace—Saltpetre, 1,000 tons.

Private Trade, Privileged, and Licensed.—Gall-nuts—Red Saunders Wood—Rattans—Ebony—Castor Oil—Olibanum—Corianders—Rattans—Pepper—Benjamin—Oil of Mace—Turboshell—Castor Oil and Turnerick—Lac Lake—Lac Dye—Sapan Wood—Black Wood—Sago—Inger—Cassia—Assafida—Gum Arabic—Safflower—Soy—Fane—Cinnamon—Cassia Ligno—Camphire (unrefined)—Whanglers—Malacca Canes—Seed-lace—Barilla—Cassia Bada—Nutmegs—Mace—Copa Pocle Oil—Arron Root—Allspice—Alone—

Gum Anisi—Elephant's Teeth—Domestic Dye—Hemp—China—Saltpetre—Gum skins, undressed—Kut skins, dressed.

Property of Ceylon Government.—Oil of Cinnamon.

On Friday, 21 February—Prompts 23 May.

Company's.—Sugar—Coffee.

On Tuesday, 4 March—Prompts 30 May.

Tea Bohea, 300,000 lb.—Congou and Campol, 4,300,000—Pease and Soehong, 150,000—Twan-lay, 7,800,000—Hyson Skin, 100,000—Hyson, 250,000—Total, including Private Trade, 6,150,000 lb.

On Monday, 10 March—Prompts 6 June.

Company's.—Na keen Cloth, 654,500 pieces—Bengal Piece Goods, viz.—Martins, 7,364—Calligree, 50,331—Prohibited, 48,672.—Coast Piece Goods, viz.—Callicote, 100,000—Muslins, 613—Pashm, 11,478.

Indian Securities and Exchanges.

By accounts from Bengal, dated late in August, it appears a considerable improvement had taken place in the Company's 6 per cent. Loan Paper, the discount thereon being but two and a half per cent. and gradually improving.

The exchange on London remained at from 9s. 7d. to 9s. 8d. for Bills at 6 months eight or 12 months date, but there appeared a tendency to a decline.

G. NEEDLEY.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of December 1816 to the 25th of January 1817.

1816. Dec. 30 31 1817. Jan. 2	Bank Stock.	5 p. Cent. Redeem.	3 p. Cent. Couche.	4 p. Cent. Cons. 1700.	Navy 3 p. Cent.	Long Annuities 3 p. Cent.	Irish 3 p. Cent.	Imprial 3 p. Cent.	India Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	Old 3s. 4s. Annuities.	New Date.	5 per Cent. Bonds.	3 per Cent. Exchequer Bonds.	Consolidated Account Bonds.	Lottery Tickets £ s. d.
1816. Dec. 30	—	62 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	16 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 1/4	8 1/2	63 1/2	23 18 0
31	219 1/2	62 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	16 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 1/4	4 1/2	63 1/4	—
1817. Jan. 2	220	62 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	16 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 1/2	7 1/2	64 1/2	Jan. 2
3	—	63 1/2	—	79 1/2	—	16 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 1/2	5 1/2	64 1/2	3
4	—	63 1/2	—	79 1/2	—	16 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	17 1/2	5 1/2	64 1/2	4
7	220 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	79 1/2	93 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	22 1/2	8 1/2	64 1/2	7
8	—	63 1/2	62 1/2	79 1/2	93 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	25 1/2	10 1/2	64 1/2	8
9	221 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	79 1/2	93 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	25 1/2	12 1/2	64 1/2	9
10	221 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	79 1/2	93 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	25 1/2	13 1/2	64 1/2	10
11	222 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	79 1/2	93 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	25 1/2	13 1/2	64 1/2	11
13	—	63 1/2	62 1/2	79 1/2	93 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	24 1/2	12 1/2	64 1/2	13
14	222 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	79 1/2	93 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	24 1/2	12 1/2	64 1/2	14
15	—	63 1/2	62 1/2	79 1/2	93 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	24 1/2	12 1/2	64 1/2	15
16	221 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	79 1/2	93 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	24 1/2	12 1/2	64 1/2	16
17	222 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	79 1/2	93 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	24 1/2	12 1/2	64 1/2	17
20	—	63 1/2	62 1/2	79 1/2	93 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	24 1/2	12 1/2	64 1/2	20
21	222 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	79 1/2	93 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	24 1/2	12 1/2	64 1/2	21
22	—	63 1/2	62 1/2	79 1/2	93 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	24 1/2	12 1/2	64 1/2	22
23	—	63 1/2	62 1/2	79 1/2	93 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	24 1/2	12 1/2	64 1/2	23
24	223 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	79 1/2	93 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	24 1/2	12 1/2	64 1/2	24

E. EYTON, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.

THE
ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR
MARCH 1817.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—Allow me through means of your useful miscellany, to call the attention of the public to a department of the mercantile interests of the country, of undeniable importance to the general prosperity. The lamentable depression under which our commerce and manufactures at present labour, is felt by no other branch in a greater, or perhaps in so great a degree as in the Silk Trade. The sales of British manufactured silk during the last twelvemonth, did not exceed one half of those of 1814. There is no doubt, but that the complicated pressure operative upon the general body of the people, tends in a considerable degree to check the demand for Silk goods. But still I apprehend, the peculiar and unexampled difficulties of this branch of commerce may be elucidated, by an explanation of their originating cause.

Impressed with a wise conviction of its vital connection, I might almost say identity with national prosperity, it has always been a ruling principle with His Majesty's Government, to encourage the industry of British manufacturers, by leaving the raw material in each

branch free, or nearly free from duty. The Silk Trade was however excepted; on this it was thought proper, that heavy and continually augmented duties should be imposed; owing to the peculiar circumstances in which British commerce was placed by the late war, the ill effects of this exception were not brought into operation. The British merchant was not only enabled to monopolise almost exclusively the foreign market, but the injurious introduction of foreign wrought goods to home consumption, was prevented; with such advantages the capital engaged in the organization of new establishments, was continually receiving accessions to a degree which promised the fairest results. The Silk Manufacture was rapidly extending itself over the whole kingdom, mills and machinery had risen up in almost every county, furnishing the means of healthful employment and comfortable subsistence to many thousands, and bringing to the revenue large sums, collected with little trouble, and without a single attempt at fraud or evasion; thus was obtained for the Silk Manufacture a national

importance, similar to that of the Cotton, Woollen or Linen Trade.

Such were the prosperous circumstances of this branch of our industry, when the ports of Europe were again set free from political restraints, and the continental manufacturer was again enabled to meet his British rival, and to meet him on terms so advantageous, as to leave him no judicious hope in the competition. Can it be expected that foreigners, fostered and encouraged by their governments, by an almost, if not altogether, total exemption from imposts and duties, will find any difficulty in excluding our countrymen, whose exertions are burthened with a government charge, amounting to 3s. 6d. per lb. on raw silk, and 14s. 7d. on organized silk, which is again further increased to 20 or 21, by the addition of profit and commission, and the several duties on the various articles required in dying, dressing, and other preparations for the market? What effectual relief is it possible for the bounties on exportation to afford the British trader, who has to contend with the accumulated pressure of these high charges, direct and indirect? The demand for home consumption suffers likewise in an equal degree from the same cause, for while the heavy duty offers a bounty to the smuggler, the consequent high price of the article prevents, or at least diminishes the purchase of British Silks by the middle classes, who always in this country constitute the bulk of consumers.

Were however the present duties reduced, the benefit would be great and immediate. May it not be hoped, that the skill and capital of the British manufacturer, would in such case enable him to compete successfully with his foreign rival? while the cost of the article being also reduced to the home consumer, the use of different silk goods would be greatly extended,

and would again be applied to the purpose of furniture, &c.

The trade in the raw silks of Bengal, is acknowledged to be of the first consequence to the East-India Company, and very important to that settlement. It cannot be doubted, that the most beneficial results would ensue from the reduction of the present high duties, as any stimulus given to the silk manufacture here, would necessarily increase and improve the sales of raw silk, by the increase and extension of sale consequent on the adoption of such a concession, which would evidently be made without any real sacrifice of revenue, as the reduced duty thus extended in its operation, would yield as large an aggregate amount. Important as these considerations undoubtedly are, in a national point of view, the advantages which would result to the East-India Company, from the adoption of the measure herein recommended, may be made I apprehend not less apparent. During the discussions which took place on the last renewal of their Charter, it was stated, in the printed papers which were then circulated, that large advances were necessarily made from the Company's commercial funds in England, to defray charges on account of the territory in India; and by a clause in the 53d of the King, provision is made that a sum equal thereto, shall in each and every year be issued in India, for the purpose of the Company's China and India investment. The participation of foreigners in the India trade, and the successful rivalry of similar manufactures in this country, necessarily interfere with the demand for articles of Indian produce and manufacture at the Company's sales, and particularly with the formerly staple article of piece goods. Great difficulty must thus attend the investing annually the amount of these territorial charges, in sale-

able commodity. If, therefore, the beneficial consequences predicted from lowering the duty on Raw Silk should be realised, and of which there appears to me no reason to doubt, the advantages to the Company must be most important. By extending the im-

portation of raw silk from India, a means of profitably investing the territorial payments will be provided, the proprietors' dividend more effectually secured, and finally the prosperity of the Indian empire materially promoted.

MERCATOR.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—The Asiatic Journal is a work which has long been a desideratum in British literature, and judging by the numbers that have already appeared, promises ultimately to succeed in all the objects proposed in the prospectus, or of which such a publication is capable. The domestic policy and events affecting our countrymen in India are more uncertain and unknown, than of those in any other of our foreign possessions, and this is to be attributed chiefly to the prudential rules, which controul the public press. Such a work as yours therefore, is certain of obtaining many promoters and more readers.—I am induced to address you now on the subject of the Madras Military Fund, (of which I am a member) an institution of the greatest concern and interest to every military servant on that establishment, and matured after years of fruitless attempts by the joint zealous exertions of the lamented late Major-Gen. Agnew and Colonel Wilkes. The principal objects of it are, first, to obviate the almost daily recurrence of applications to our private benevolence, in behalf of widows and families of deceased officers, left destitute, by ensuring them a certain and ample provision, and to assist officers, otherwise unprovided, with the means of returning to Europe for their health. Such objects, I need scarcely add, met the general support of the army, and have obtained stability and permanency, if not shaken, by the improvident

acts of the managers at Madras, who are composed of the Staff, and other officers generally resident at the presidency. By the 25th article of the Regulations, it is expressly enacted, that “all property belonging to the Madras Military Fund shall be vested in the Hon. Company's Securities;” and hitherto it has been strictly adhered to, not only with the funds in India, but virtually, with that part remitted for the payment of pensions in England, amounting perhaps nearly to eight or ten thousand pounds annually, by entrusting its disbursement to a respectable officer of the East-India House, approved and sanctioned by the Court of Directors; thereby, affording not an ideal, but real security and protection, and an easy access for payment. The money, I believe, was vested in the Bank of England, and to the credit of Mr. Rundall, it must be admitted, that he conducted the whole of the business, from the commencement, with the greatest regularity and correctness;—what then can be the cause for the money being now vested in a private Banking House, and the payment delegated to a private banker lately returned from Madras? until some valid reasons are given, (and from my knowledge of parties at Madras) I fear such are wanting, I can only reflect on the evident breach of the regulations, and the danger to be apprehended from such a precedent. We all know, and particularly the people in In-

dia, too well know, the frailty of Banking Houses—private persons may have inducements to resort to them, but the trustees of a public fund, can never be defended in such a measure. If it has been found necessary to remove Mr Rundall from this administration, why was not a brother officer, a subscriber also, a man with a wife and large family, who had been obliged to quit India, for his health, who had canvassed and obtained the votes of the whole army for the succession, why, I say, was not this officer appointed? Being a strictly honourable, deserving man, and in every way competent; surely, the objects of the institution would have been better met, whilst

acting under the control of the Court of Directors, his appointment would not have created alarm and apprehension in the minds of the subscribers at large. The Hon. Company with its accustomed liberality cherishes this fund, by an annual donation of two thousand pounds; should however, that munificent and important patron signify displeasure at this unaccountable act of the managers by withdrawing such assistance, however much it would be felt and regretted, still, if it tend to teach the managers how far they have forgotten their duty to their constituents, it may prove an eventual benefit.

A MADRAS OFFICER.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—The Missionary Intelligence in your last number, cannot fail to be particularly acceptable to the generality of your readers, as containing authentic intelligence from the highly respectable Mr. Corrie, on whose established zeal and abilities, strict veracity, and local knowledge, every reliance may be placed; as also in the very intelligent report from the Abbé Dubois to the Archdeacon of Bombay, in the second report of the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society, as illustrative of the manners, customs, and state of society among the native Christians on the western side of British India.

If I am not greatly mistaken, the territorial revenue received by the East India Company from British India, exceeds twelve millions sterling per annum, from which sum a few hundred pounds might apparently be spared annually, to raise the Christian character in the eyes of the natives; for I can hardly be brought to believe, that gentlemen of such elevated Christian character as the late Chair-

man, and many others, now in the Direction, can be desirous of suffering eight hundred thousand native Christians to continue the vilest of all other classes, by their horrid debaucheries, when a few respectable missionaries might lead them into the way of truth, righteousness, morality, and cheerful industry, in their respective callings.

The Abbé Dubois states, that the native Christians are in great want of European missionaries, as from the long unsettled state of Europe, few had arrived for many years; and the zeal of the Neoplûtes (converts in the language of the Romish church) was consequently much slackened for want of that pastoral care and attention requisite in every country, but more particularly in British India, where precept, as well as example, is so necessary to check the propensity to vice among this race, who have hitherto been considered as the refuse of society.

Surely, therefore, the East-India Company, with their usual liber-

nality, as rulers of sixty millions of British Asiatic subjects, ought not to object to pay one respectable missionary for every district, where a Collector of Revenue resides. The good man (having previously studied the peculiar language of the country) might be placed under the immediate superintendence of this civil servant, to prevent any improper interference with the established customs of the other natives, when, by a modest and appropriate conduct in the management of a school for the instruction of youth, he might gradually effect a reform in their morals, and thereby lay the foundation for the pure doctrines of Christianity, of which the Neophytes are equally ignorant at present, as the inhabitants of New Zealand, before the arrival of missionaries in that distant land.

Bibles in every Asiatic language have certainly been distributed at an enormous expence throughout British India; but for want of that information which the respectable Mr. Corrie could have granted, and which he is so well calculated to give, the sums hitherto expended have been of little avail; for we cannot expect a child to understand Horace, without being initiated in the rudiments of the Latin grammar.

A missionary in British India must expect nearly the same difficulties as St. Paul experienced with the Jews and Gentiles, the Mussalmans being desirous of retaining the ceremonies of the Muhammadan law, and have an aversion to the Hindus, while the latter are particularly attached to the superstitious rites of their idolatrous worship.

The learned Orientalist, Mr. Colebrooke, being in London, might possibly be induced to favour the well-wishers to the missionary cause in this country, with his sentiments as to the establishment of a particular cast of *Protestant Christians*, (as Gura Govind did for the Sikhs), with a few primary rules for their good government, founded in the Levitical law, as analogous to Asiatic customs, wherein expulsion from the cast should be awarded against the drinkers of spirituous liquors and eaters of swine's flesh, for reasons which are obvious to every person who has ever resided in British India.

When a solid foundation is thus laid, under the auspices of those who are thoroughly acquainted with the subject, the missionary cause will prosper, and that it may do so, is the hearty prayer and wish of
MODERATION.

SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE PRESENT MODE OF TEACHING ARITHMETIC IN HINDU SCHOOLS.

(From Taylor's translation of the Lilavati, a work which however desirable such an occurrence must be to the literati and mathematicians, we have not yet learned is likely to be reprinted in Europe.)

ARITHMETICAL science, as taught in the *Lilavati*, is confined exclusively to the *Jyotisis* or astronomers. At school children are taught little beyond the four

elementary rules of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division, together with one or two examples of the rule of three, and of interest. In the method of teach-

ing these rules, however, there is something peculiar, an account of which may be not altogether uninteresting to those who are fond of observing the various modes of calculation practised in different countries.

As the instruction received at Hindu Schools is almost entirely confined to arithmetic, a few additional remarks will be sufficient to convey a general and pretty accurate idea of the education afforded to Hindu children. The following account being founded chiefly upon information received from natives of the Mah-ratta country and of Guzerat, and on observations made during visits to schools kept by inhabitants of those countries, must be regarded in some measure as local. At the same time, the conversations which I have had with people from different and remote parts both of Hindustan, and the Peninsula, leave little doubt that, in the general features, it will be found to correspond with the plan adopted throughout the whole of India.

On joining the school the young pupil performs the *poti puja*, or worship of the writing board, in the following manner. The board which is about twelve inches long and eight broad, is first covered with gual,* on which is drawn the figure of Saraswati the goddess of learning; it is then covered with perfume, rice, flowers, sugar, beetle-nut and leaf, cocoa-nut, &c. and near it are placed a lighted taper of incense, and also a burning lamp scented with camphor, all of which are presented to the master along with a small sum of money and turband, or some similar present, suitable to the condition of the parent or relation of the child. The rice, flowers, beetle-nut, &c. are distributed by the master among the children of the school. Trifling presents are also made to such brahmans as may attend upon the occasion. The scholar then prostrates himself before the writing board, which is supposed to represent the goddess Saraswati, and the master writes the words "Sri Ganesayanama"—'reverence to Ganesa, the god of wisdom';—"Om"—the mystic name of god; after

which he puts a reed pen into the scholar's hand, and directs it a few times over the forms of the letters.

Having performed these preliminary ceremonies, which are supposed to have a mighty influence over his future progress, the scholar proceeds to learn first the vowels, then the consonants, and finally the combinations of the vowels and consonants. Five or six vowels being written down on the board, he retraces their forms by drawing his pen over the characters which have been written in the sand, until the forms of the letters given in the lesson have become so familiar that he can write them without a copy, and pronounce their names. In the next lesson five or six letters more are put down, which the scholar learns to write in the same manner as before; and thus he proceeds until he have learned to write and read the whole number of vowels and consonants, and the combinations of these letters, in the Devanagari alphabet, which, in this part of India, is called *Halboda*.

After learning the letters of the alphabet, the scholar proceeds to the numeral figures. A copy of these being written down on the board, together with their names, he retraces their forms, and at the same time pronounces audibly the name of each figure, according as was done in learning the letters of the alphabet. The lesson is thus put down on the board:—

1 ek	one
2 don	two
3 tin	three
4 char	four
5 panch	five
6 saba	six
7 sath	seven
8 ath	eight
9 now	nine
10 dahi ..	ten.

After writing these figures, and repeating their names, until he is able to write them even when no written lesson is placed in his view, the scholar is then taught to put down and read the figures as far as one hundred, in the following manner:—

11 before one is eleven

12 one before two is twelve, and so on.

This species of enumeration being acquired, the scholar proceeds to the multiplication table called *Pure*. In the Mah-rata schools, this table consists in multiplying ten numbers as far as thirty, and

* Gual is flour dyed of purple colour. The forms of the figures or letters are traced with a wooden style which displacing the sand or coloured flour leaves exposed the white ground which had previously been formed with a kind of pipe clay.

in Guzerati schools in multiplying ten numbers as far as one hundred.

After this, the scholar is taught three tables, in which fractional parts are multiplied by whole numbers.

After learning to multiply in this manner, the scholar proceeds to the tables of weights and measures.

Having committed to memory the multiplication tables, and also the tables of weights and measures, which are the ground work of his future arithmetical practice, the scholar next proceeds to what is termed *mitoune*, which signifies adding.

It has been already remarked, that in going through all these operations the scholar speaks in a loud singing tone. An European would naturally suppose that this practice must produce great confusion, and distract the mind of each scholar. In the Hindu schools, however, it does not seem to have this effect; but, on the contrary, this audible repetition appears to keep up the scholar's attention, and to fix his mind firmly on the subject about which he is employed. It also affords the teacher means of observing when any one is idle and inattentive to his lesson; and by connecting the sound with the thing signified, the calculator may perform the operation by a kind of mechanical process. Besides, it takes away the idea of mental exertion, and converts the exercises at school into a kind of play and amusement.

Before the scholars are dismissed in the evening, it is usual to repeat the different multiplication tables in the following manner:—

All the scholars stand up, when one of them, by directions of the master, takes his station in front, and goes through the different tables with a loud voice, all the other scholars repeating after him at once. The boy who is the greatest proficient is generally chosen to take the lead; but at other times the master selects one of the younger boys, in order to ascertain whether he be able to go through the tables with accuracy. This proves no small incentive to each boy to make himself master of these tables, as any failure in this conspicuous situation is accompanied with great disgrace.

The multiplication tables being thus daily repeated are fixed indelibly on the

mind of the scholar; and in this way he acquires a facility in performing arithmetical operations off hand, which frequently astonishes an European observer. For instance, I have often heard a series of pretty intricate questions, involving fractions and the Rule of Three, put to half a dozen of boys, one question being put to the first boy, another to the second, and so on in succession; and by the time that a question had been given to the last boy, the first boy would answer the one which had been put to him, immediately after which the second boy would answer his question; and thus it went through the whole; so that in the course of two minutes, six different questions would be put to as many boys, and answered by them with the utmost correctness.

The children learn to write and cipher on a board covered with sand or brick dust, and the letters or figures are traced with a reed, or small wooden style, which the scholar is permitted to hold in whatever manner he finds most convenient. In the more advanced stages, however, and when the arithmetical operations extend to some length, I have observed in the schools here, that they paint the board with a black ground, and then write upon it with a mixture of chalk and water. This occupies much less room than in writing upon sand, is less liable to obliteration, and at the same time shews the figures in a plain and distinct form.

In the system of education thus briefly detailed, several very judicious arrangements will be noticed, both in regard to economy, and as to saving of time.

First, by writing upon a board covered with sand, there is saved the expense of paper, ink, and pens.

Secondly, writing and reading are taught together, instead of being made different branches of instruction. While tracing the forms of the letters or figures, the scholar at the same time repeats their names, a practice which is followed also when he proceeds to ciphering.

Thirdly, the scholar is taught the effect of placing one or more figures before another, and thus learns to distinguish between the nature of this position and the result of adding numbers together, a distinction which often puzzles beginners to whom it has not been carefully pointed out.

But what chiefly distinguishes the Hindu schools is the *plan of instruction by the scholars themselves*. When a boy joins the school, he is immediately put under the tuition and care of one who is more advanced in knowledge, and whose duty it is to give lessons to his young pupil, to assist him in learning, and to report his behaviour and progress to the master. The scholars are not classed as with us, but are generally paired off, each pair consisting of an instructor and a pupil. These pairs are so arranged that a boy less advanced may sit next to one who has made greater progress, and from whom he receives assistance and instruction. When, however, several of the elder boys have made considerable and nearly equal progress, they are seated together in one line, and receive their instructions directly from the master.

This plan of getting the older boys, and those who are more advanced, to assist those who are less advanced and younger, greatly lessens the burden imposed upon the master, whose duty, according to this system, is not to furnish instruction to each individual scholar, but to superintend the whole, and see that every one does his duty. If the younger boy does

not learn his lessons with sufficient promptitude and exactness, his instructor reports him to the master, who enquires into the case, orders the pupil to repeat before him what he has learnt, and punishes him if he has been idle or negligent. As the master usually gives lessons to the older scholars only, he has sufficient leisure to exercise a vigilant superintendence over the whole school, and by casting his eyes about continually, or walking up and down, and enquiring into the progress made by each pupil under his instructor, he maintains strict discipline, and keeps every one upon the alert through expectation of being called upon to repeat his lesson.

The arithmetical lessons are written down at full length. Thus in giving a case of addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, or the rule of three, the whole process is set down in figures, and the scholar goes over it on another part of the board, repeating the different steps in a loud voice as has been already noticed. After each lesson has been gone over till it be committed to memory, it is rubbed out, and then written down by the scholar himself without any assistance.

HISTORY

or

THE COCCUS LACCÆ, OR LAC INSECT.

By the late Dr. Kerr.

THE head and trunk of this insect form one uniform, oval, compressed, red body, of the shape and magnitude of a very small louse, consisting of twelve transverse rings; the back is carinate, the sides are sharp and alate; the belly is flat; antennæ, two filiform, truncated, diverging half the length of the body, each sending off two, often three delicate diverging hairs, longer than the antennæ; the mouth and eyes could not be seen with a common watch-maker's magnifier.

The tail is a little white point, sending off two horizontal hairs as long as the body.

Progression is performed by three pair of limbs, half the length of the adanal,

forming rectangles at the edge of the trunk; the transverse rings of the body are capable of a little motion.

I have often observed the birth of these insects, but could never see any with wings, nor could I find any distinction of sexes, unless that trivial difference of the antennæ. Their connubial rites they also kept a secret from me: nature and analogy seem to point out a deficiency in my observations, possibly owing to the minuteness of the object, and want of proper glasses.

The insect is produced by the parent in the months of November and December; they traverse the branches of the trees upon which they were produced for some time, and then fix themselves upon

the succulent extremities of the young branches, sometimes upon the petioles of the leaves, but never on the trunk, or large branches, probably on account of the rigidity of their cuticle, and deficiency of juice.

By the middle of January they are all fixed in their proper situations; they appear as plump as before, but shew no other signs of life. The limbs, antennæ, and site of the tail are no longer to be seen around the edges; they are enveloped with a spified, sub-pellucid liquid, which seems to glue them to the branch; it is the gradual accumulation of this liquid which forms a strong and complete castle for each insect, and is what is called gum lac, so useful to the arts of men, as well as the preservation of this valuable insect.

I had no opportunity of seeing the operations of this insect, from the 25th of January until the 16th of March, when the cells were completely formed over the insect; they had the appearance of an oval, or rather subrotund, smooth red bag without life, about the size of a small cochineal insect, emarginated at the obtuse end, full of a beautiful red liquid, seemingly contained in cellulæ, as in the albumen ovi. At this time the young insects cannot be distinguished in the fluid. Here again there is a blank in my observations; I did not see the insect until November, when the cells and insects were at their full size; and we find a vast number of little oblong red bodies, intermixed with the red fluid of the mother; these are the young offspring, each enveloped in its proper membrane; when all the red liquid is expended, they throw off their membranous coverings, and pierce a hole through the side of the mother, and superior part of the cell, and walk off one by one to a distant part of the branch, leaving their exuvia behind, which is that white substance found in the empty cells of the sticklac.

Those insects are the parasitic inhabitants of three different trees, viz.—

1st. *Ficus Religiosa*, Bengali Pipul, Anglice Banian tree.—2d. *Ficus Bengalensis*, in Bengali Bhur, Anglice Banian tree.—The third is a valuable tree called *Pras* or *Pras* by the natives.

The insects fix themselves so close together, and in such numbers, that I ima-

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gine only one in six can have room enough to complete her cell; the others die, and are eat up by various insects. The extreme branches appear as if they were covered with a red dust, and their sap so much exhausted, that they generally wither, produce no fruit, and the leaves drop, or turn to a dirty black colour. The insects are transported, I imagine, by birds; if they perch upon these branches they must carry off a number of these insects upon their feet, to the next tree they rest upon. It is worth observing, that these fig-trees, when wounded, drop a milky juice, which instantly coagulates into a viscid, ropy substance, which, hardened in the open air, is similar to the cell of the *coccus laccæ*. The natives boil this fig milk with oils into a birdlime which will hold peacocks or the largest birds; in the same manner a red medicinal gum is produced from the wounded prass tree, so similar to the gum lac, that it may readily be taken for the same substance; hence it is probable that those insects have little trouble in animalizing the sap of these plants in the formation of their cells.

The gum lac is said to be produced from the ber or beyer tree, which is frequent in this country, it is the *rhamnus Jujuba Linnæa*, or *Jujube* tree; I will not deny the fact, but what has been shewn to me as such, was a substance very different from the lac: there is a fungous excrescence frequently grows from the small branches of this tree, the little tender granulations of which are at first covered with a red bloom, which soon turns black, and neither contains insects, lac, nor colour, that ever I could find, even with the utmost care in my inquiries. This tree is much frequented by ants, flies, and various insects, which destroy the flowers, leaves and fruit; this mistake has probably led Boutin, father Tachard, and their copiers into error.

The lac of this country is principally found upon the uncultivated mountains on both sides of the Ganges, where beautiful nature has produced it in such prodigious abundance, that was the consumption ten times greater the markets might be supplied by this minute insect! The only trouble in procuring the lac, is in breaking down the branches, and carrying

the sticks to market; the present price in Daeca is about twelve shillings the hundred weight, and it is brought from the distant country of Asam! The best lac is of a deep red colour; if it is pale and pierced at the top the value diminishes, because the insects have left their cells, and consequently, they can be of no use as a dye or colour, but probably they are better for varnishes.

The insect and its cell, has gone under the various names of gum lac, lac tree, in Bengali, lac sand; by the English it is distinguished into,—1. Stick lac; which is the natural state from which all the others are formed;—2. seed lac, is the cells separated from the sticks;—3. lump lac, is seed lac liquified by fire, and formed into cakes;—4. Shell lac, is the cells liquified, strained, and formed into thin transparent laminae in the following manner;—separate the cells from the branches, break them into small pieces, throw them into a tub of water for one day; wash off the red water and dry the cells, and with them fill a cylindrical tube of cotton cloth, two feet long and an inch and a half diameter, tie both ends, turn the bag above a charcoal fire; as the lac liquifies twist the bag, and when a sufficient quantity has transuded the pores of the cloth, lay it upon a smooth junk of plantain tree (*musa paradisiaca* Linnæi) and with a strip of the plantain leaf draw it into a thin lamina, take it off while flexible, for in a minute it will be hard and brittle; the value of shell lac is according to its transparency.

This is one of the most useful insects yet discovered, to Europeans or natives. The natives consume a great quantity of shell lac in making ornamental rings, painted and gilded in various tastes, to decorate the black arms of the ladies, and formed into beads, spiral and linked chains for necklaces, and other ornaments for the hair.

Sealing-wax.—Take a stick and heat one end of it upon a charcoal fire, put upon it a few leaves of the shell lac, softened above the fire; keep alternately heating and adding more shell lac, until you have got a mass of three or four pounds of liquified shell lac * upon the end of your stick; knead this upon a

wetted board, with three ounces of levigated cinnamon; form it into cylindrical pieces, and to give them a polish, rub them while hot with a cotton cloth.

Japanning.—Take a lump of shell lac, prepared in the manner of sealing-wax, with whatever colour you please; fix it upon the end of a stick; heat the polished wood over a charcoal fire, and rub it over with half melted lac, and polish by rubbing it even with a piece of folded plantain leaf held in the hand, heating the lac, and adding more as occasion requires; their figures are formed by lac charged with various colours, in the same manner.

In ornamenting their gods and religious houses, &c. they make use of very thin beat lead, which they cover with various varnishes, made of lac charged with colour; they prepare them, it is said, with alum and tamarinds; the leaf of lead is laid upon a smooth iron heated by fire below, while the varnish is spreading upon it; to imitate gold leaf they add turmeric to the varnish. This art is only known to the women of a few families.

Cutler's Grindstones.—Take of Ganges sand three parts, of seed lac washed one part; mix them over the fire in an earthen pot, and form the mass into the shape of a grindstone, leaving a square hole in the centre; fix it on an axis, with liquified lac; heat the stone moderately, and by turning the axis you may easily form it into an exact orbicular shape; polishing grindstones are made only of such of the sand as will pass easily through muslin, in the proportion of two parts sand to one of lac. This sand is found at Rajamahar; it is composed of small, regular, crystalline particles, tinged red with iron two parts, to one of the black magnetic sand described by Muschenbrook.

The stone-cutters make their grindstones of a crystalline stone with black iron specks (corund) beat into powder, and mixed with lac, in the same proportions as with the sand; the coarse for cutting, and the sifted powder for polishing. These grind-stones cut down iron very fast, and when they want to increase its power, they throw sand upon it, and let it occasionally touch the edge of a vitrified brick. The same composition is formed upon sticks for cutting stones, shells, &c. by the hand.

* In this manner lump lac is formed from seed lac.

Painting.—Take one gallon of the red liquid, from the first washing of shell lac, strain it through a cloth, boil it for a short time, then add half an ounce of soap earth (fossil alkali); boil an hour more, and add three ounces powdered load (a straw coloured bark); boil a short time, let it stand one night, and strain next day; evaporate three quarts of milk without cream to two quarts, upon a slow fire, curdle it with sour milk, and let it stand for a day or two; then mix it with the red liquid above mentioned; strain them through a cloth, add to the mixture an ounce and a half of allum, and the juice of eight or ten lemons; mix the whole, and throw it into a cloth bag strainer. The blood of the insect forms a coagulum with the caseous part of the milk, and remains in the bag, while the limpid acid water drains from it; the coagulum is dried in the shade, and is used as a red colour in painting and colouring.

Dyeing.—Take one gallon of the red liquid prepared as in the preceding page, without milk; to which add three ounces of allum; boil three or four pounds of tamarinds in a gallon of water, and strain the liquor.

Light Red.—Mix equal parts of the red liquid water and tamarind water over a brisk fire; in this mixture dip and wring the silk alternately, until it has received a proper quantity of the dye. To increase the colour increase the proportion of the red liquid, and let the silk boil a few minutes in the mixture. To make the silk hold the colour they boil a handful of the bark, called Load, in water; strain the decoction, and add cold water to it; dip the dyed silk into this liquor several times, and then dry the silk. Cotton cloths are dyed in this manner, but the dye is not so lasting as in silk.

Spanish Wool.—The lac colour is preserved by the natives upon flakes of cotton dipped repeatedly into a strong solution of the lac insect in water, and dried.

Here I ought to have described the utilities of this body, as practised by Europeans, but I am not master of the subject, and shall be very glad to see it done by an abler hand. The properties of bodies should be as fully described as possible, for therein consists the principal utility of natural history. The present mode of describing natural productions

merely as *materiae medicæ, pictoriæ, &c.* is in my opinion highly injurious to the subject, trifling, unbecoming a natural historian, and is the cause of a great evil.

To be added.—After the grind-stones, the gross remains after making shell lac is formed into balls, polished and painted for boys and men to play with, as our boys do with marbles. Perhaps in this consists the secret art of making the European marbles.

Added after Dying.—The dye is used in colouring that red powder, with which the Hindus bespatter one another in their holy festival time.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FRASS TREE.

Root and Trunk.—The root is large, branching, and spongy. There are three varieties of this plant, which seem principally to depend on the circumstances of their situation; that which grows in the rich soil of Bengal is a tree of the first magnitude, with a large erect long stem; what grows on the hills seldom rises higher than twenty feet; the other variety is found in the thick forests, climbing the highest trees, with a woody stem as thick as the arm.

Leaves.—The leaves are alternate and ternate, with long petioles; the lobes are ovate, oblique, obtuse, and venose, with two short, and the middle petiole long.

Flowers.—The flowers are of the papilionaceous kind, large, red, and pendulous, disposed in crowded, irregular, fasciculated spikes, terminating the young branches; the flowers appear before the leaves.

Calyx.—The perianthium is a short urceolate gibbous, coriaceous, bilabiate tube; the superior lip is ovate and entire, the lower lip tridentate.

Corolla.—The petals are above two inches long, equal, and of a scarlet red colour; the standard is ovate, acute, and reflexed; the wings are lanceolate, acute, and innulate; the keel is broad, half orbiculate, acute, shut above and bifid below.

Stamina.—The filaments are diadelphous, nine united to the point and one distinct; the antheræ are simple and very small.

Pestillum.—The germin is compressed and tomentose, with a short pedicle, the style is subulate, longer than the fila-

ments; the stigma is simple and obtuse.

Pirceplum.—The ligumen is about five or six inches long, and two inches broad, tomentose, gibbous, deeldnous, thin, flexible, and diaphanous every where but at the point, where it becomes ligueous, and never contains more than one seed!

Semen.—The seed is orbicular, thin, compressed, of a red colour, and about an inch in diameter.

Uae.—The petals, as they fall from the tree are collected, and are of great use in dying red colours. The natives wound the tree to procure a red astringent gum (called chunigum) used in medicine; the bark is tough and is in common use as rope and twine. The wood is of a red colour, but of no particular excellence. The roots are dug up, and cut into junks

of eight or twelve inches long, bruised with wooden mallets, by which means they split into longitudinal fibres, like hemp, with which they caulk their boats; it answers this purpose very well, being very durable in fresh water. The greatest part of the gum lac is produced upon this tree by a small red coccus.

Since writing the above, I have been favoured with a sight of the *Hortus Malabaricus*, where this plant is described under the name of *Plaso*, vol. vi. p. 29. The Malabars ascribe properties to this plant very different from the natives of this country. The author says the wood and leaves are used in their ceremonies; the fruit in powder expels worms, and the bark, with dried ginger, is given in *morsu viperino*.

AN ACCOUNT

or

THE BIDDERY (VIDRI) WARE IN INDIA.

By Benjamin Heyne, M.D. Naturalist to the Hon. East-India Company at Madras.

THE Hindoos have since time immemorial not only excelled their neighbours in the management of metals for useful and curious purposes, but they are even familiarly acquainted with alloys unknown to our practical chemists.

Among those in general use that have drawn the attention of Europeans living in India, are the alloys for the gurry, and the Biddery ware.

The gurry is a disk of a cubit and upwards in diameter, about half an inch in thickness in the centre, but decreasing towards the circumference, where it is scarcely more than one-fourth of an inch. It is used to mark the divisions of time, by striking it with a wooden mallet. The sound is in general remarkably clear, full, and loud, when it is properly managed. In common they are suspended on a triangular pyramid made of three bamboos tied together at top. They are used in all large cities, at the cutwal's choultry, at the houses and cutcheris of great men, at the main guard of every battalion, and head-quarters of every detachment of troops. Some commanding officers have them even near their doors, to the annoyance of their visitors, whose ears are not

so blunted and insensible as their own. In short, they are the regulators of time and business over all India. The exact proportion of the compound of which they are made I do not recollect, but I believe it is somewhat variable, as the guries are prized according to the places where they have been manufactured.

The Biddery ware is used particularly for hooka-bottoms, and dishes to hand betel about to visitors, where more precious metals are not attainable. It is of a black colour, which never fades, and which, if tarnished, may be easily restored. To relieve the sable hue it is always more or less inlaid with silver. It is called Biddery ware from the place where it was originally, and I believe is still exclusively, made; for though the people of Bengal have utensils of this kind, I have no where seen any new ones for sale, which would be the case were they manufactured there.

Biddery is a large city, about sixty miles N.W. from Hyderabad, formerly the seat of mighty kings, and one of the largest, or best places of the Dekan, belonging to the Nizam. It is situated on the eastern brink of a table-land, which is about 100

feet above the level of the surrounding country, and from S. to N. six to eight miles in diameter. The place is fortified has high walls and extensive outworks, particularly to the northward; but whether strong, or otherwise, I am not competent to judge. I found them very badly guarded; as is generally the case in the fortified places belonging to the native powers of India.

As I had been always very desirous of learning the composition of the Biddery ware, and could get no information of it at Hyderabad, I requested Captain Sydenham, then resident at that court, to favour me with a *dustuk* (order) to the governor of Biddery, (which place I was to pass on my way to join the detachment at Jaulna), to assist me in getting the desired knowledge. I must observe here, that it is not only extremely difficult in general, for travellers, but almost impossible, without much money, to acquire any information on a subject of the most indifferent nature, without the concurrence and actual support of the head-man of the place. At Biddery the jealousy against Europeans of all classes is carried so far, that none are allowed to enter the gates of the city, except such as are in the service of the Nizam, and stationed in the fort. It happened fortunately that the chief of that place had some favours to ask of Captain Sydenham, and Mr. Russell, his assistant, whose kind assistance in promoting my inquiries on this and all other occasions I have gratefully to acknowledge: so that I received the *dustuk* without much delay, just as I ascended the table-land. On producing it at Biddery some of the manufacturers were immediately sent to me in the choultry, under a guard of peons, with the strictest orders that they should inform me of the whole and every part of their mystery. I wished to go to their houses; but as this had not been mentioned in the order, and as they lived in the city, I could not obtain permission. The men who attended me complained of want, in an employment which in former times had been the means of subsisting a numerous class of their own cast, and of enriching the place, but which now scarcely yielded food for five families that remained. They are of the goldsmith cast, which, together with some of other handicrafts, is the lowest of all

sudras, though they wear the brahminical string.

At their first visit they brought nothing but a lump of their compound used for casting their ware, and a few vessels which they had just in hand, for inlaying them with silver, an operation which they conceived would be of all the most attractive to a curious *fringi*. As the metal in this state was divested of all but its natural colour, I recognized it immediately as a compound of which its greatest portion is tin. It contained of this metal twenty-four parts and one of copper, joined by fusion. I was herein not a little disappointed, as I had always understood that it was made of a metallic substance found on the table-land of Biddery, and which, as I never had made any experiment with a view of discovering its composition, I flattered myself might be a new mineral. In coming along I really had found also a lithomarga, which resembled the common Biddery ware in colour and appearance; and it was probably this that had given rise to the account which former travellers had given of that substance, as the mineral used for the ware manufactured at that place.

The business of their second visit was to cast, or to make, before me a vessel of their ware. The apparatus which they brought with them on the occasion consisted of a broken earthen pot, to serve as a furnace; a piece of bamboo about a foot long as a bellows, or blow-pipe; a form made of clay, exactly resembling a common hooka-bottom; and some wax, which probably had been used by several generations for the purpose for which it is yet employed.

The first operation was to cover the form with wax on all sides, which was done by winding a band, into which the wax was reduced, as close as possible round it. A thin coat of clay was then laid over the wax, and, to fasten the outer to the inner clay form, some iron pins were driven through it in various directions. After this had been dried for some time in the sun, the wax was liquified by putting the form in a place sufficiently heated, and discharged through the hole, by which the melted metal is poured in to occupy its place. It is scarcely necessary to say, that when the metal is sufficiently cooled the form is bro-

ken, and the vessel found of the desired shape.

Colouring the ware with the standing black, for which they are celebrated, is the next, and in my opinion the most remarkable operation. It consists in taking equal parts of muriate of ammonia and saltpetre earth, such as is found at the bottom of old mud walls in old and populous villages in India, mixing them together with water, and rubbing the paste which is thus produced on the vessel, which has been previously scraped with a knife. The change of colour is almost instantaneous, and, what is surprising to me, lasting.

The saltpetre earth of this place has, when dry, a reddish colour, like the soil about Biddery. It is very likely that the carbonate, or oxide of iron, which it contains, is essentially necessary for the production of the black colour. The muriate and nitrate of lime, which is in considerable proportion in all earth from which saltpetre is manufactured in India, may be perhaps not an useless ingredient in this respect.

The hooka-bottoms of this ware happen sometimes to get tarnished, acquiring a brownish, or shilling colour, which is easily removed, and the black restored, by rubbing the whole surface with a little oil or butter.

As nothing looks handsome in the eyes of an Indian, but what is glittering with gold or silver, it may be imagined that their hooka and betel dishes, which are chiefly used on festive occasions, are not left destitute of these ornaments; they are chiefly decorated with silver, in the form of festoons, fanciful flowers, and leaves. Sometimes I have seen a little gold interspersed.

The way of inlaying them is very simple; but of course as tedious as can well be imagined, and could be only practised where time is of little value. The parts of the projected figure are first cut out in silver leaf, which are placed in a piece of broken earthenware before the artist, who cuts with a pointed instrument the same figure on the vessel, applies the silver leaf, piece after piece, and gently hammers it into its place.

The greatest skill consists in tracing the pieces of the figure on the vessel exactly of the same size as they are in the

silver leaf, and in this I have never seen them mistaken.

They do their work very expeditiously, and will make any figure on copper with the greatest nicety, according to the sample which is laid before them.

Note.—Mr. Wilkins informed Dr. Heyne that the Biddery ware is likewise manufactured in Benares, and he thinks that zinc is used as an alloy in that part of India. I examined a piece of a metal statue, which Mr. Wilkins considered as Biddery ware: it was zinc alloyed with a very little copper.—T.

ANALYSIS OF THE CHINESE GONG.

By Thos. Thomson, M.D. F.R.S.

The Chinese *gong* is a large circular instrument, somewhat similar in shape to a tambourine, excepting that it is entirely of metal, and that the face is not flat, like the face of a tambourine, but somewhat convex. The metal of which it is composed has exactly the appearance of bronze. It varies in thickness in different parts, from the one-fiftieth to the one-twentieth of an inch in thickness. The surface is irregular, and bears evident marks of the hammer; yet the metal is brittle, and very elastic. When broken it has a granular texture, and its colour is rather whiter than any part of the surface exposed by means of a file.

This brittleness of the *gong*, although it had obviously been made under the hammer, naturally suggested the idea that it would be found malleable at some temperature between that of the atmosphere and a red heat; and I was going to undertake a course of trials in order to determine the point: but Dr. Wollaston informed me that he had already made the experiment, and found the *gong* quite malleable at a temperature considerably below that of a red heat. He had been induced to undertake his experiments in consequence of a *gong* belonging to Sir Joseph Banks having cracked. Dr. Wollaston determined the composition of the metal, made a quantity of similar alloy, mended the crack, and restored the tone of the instrument. The crack, however, afterwards extended, as always happens in brittle and very elastic bodies.

Every body, I presume, knows that the *gong* is used as a kind of substitute for a

bell; that the tone is at first low; but that, by skilful beating, it becomes higher and higher, till it makes the whole house shake with the loudness of its tones.

One of the most remarkable circumstances belonging to the gong is its specific gravity. I found it 9.953. Upon taking the specific gravity of a piece of British bell metal, I found it 8.368. This, however, was a much more complicated alloy than the Chinese gong. I found it composed of copper, tin, lead, and zinc. The

proportion of copper was nearly the same, as in the gong; but the other constituent, which in the gong is nothing but tin, I found in the British bell-metal composed as follows:—

Tin	10.1
Zinc	5.6
Lead	4.3
	—
	20 0
	—

HISTORICAL REMARKS

ON THE

DEATH OF MUHAMMAD.

IN addition to the account of the death of Muhammad from the *Der Mujalis*, which we gave in June last, the following extracted from the *Rozat uz Saffa* of Muhammad Ibn Khawanan Shahi, by Major D. Price, and inserted with some most judicious remarks, in his *Chronological Retrospect of Muhammadan History*, must be considered of no light value as an historical document.—

In tracing the circumstances of Muhammad's illness, we look in vain for any proofs of that meek and heroic firmness which might be expected to dignify and embellish the last moments of the Apostle of God. On some occasions he displayed such want of fortitude, such marks of childish impatience, as are in general to be found only in men of the most ordinary stamp, and such as extorted from his wife Ayaishah in particular, the sarcastic remark, that in herself or any of his family a similar demeanour would long since have incurred his severe displeasure. This was at any rate no great argument of tenderness on her part, as the observation was made, when she beheld him writhing from side to side on the bed of death. The reply which is ascribed to him on this occasion bespoke either the most determined hypocrisy, or a very extraordinary degree of enthusiasm, if he really conceived himself at the point of dissolution. He said, that the acuteness and violence of his sufferings, were necessarily in the proportion of those honors,

with which it had ever pleased the hand of Omnipotence to distinguish its peculiar favorites.

The violent hot and cold fits accompanied with head-ache, under which he alternately suffered, seemed to indicate pretty clearly, that his disorder was of the nature of a bilious fever. The idea which prevailed among the people, however, was, that he lay ill of a pleurisy. This notion when conveyed to his knowledge by the mother of Beshir, the son of Herral, he seemed to disclaim, with considerable indignation;—conceiving it inconsistent with the goodness of the divine being, to subject his messenger to the attacks of a disorder, which so strongly partook of the malignant influence of the spirit of mischief. He declared on the contrary, that the complaint under which he suffered, was to be solely ascribed to the effect of that treacherous repast, of which together with her son, he had partaken four years since at Kheybar.* What affinity a pleuritic fever could more particularly bear to the author of evil, it is, at the same time not very easy to explain; in the epilepsy, some affinity of the kind may, nevertheless, be supposed to exist.

That in the bosom of his family, he continued to be haunted with suspicions

* His death, according to traditions of his followers, was occasioned by poison given in meat by a Jewess.

of foul play, the following circumstance, which we may here venture to relate, affords no trifling presumption;—Having sunk into a state of insensibility, during one of the paroxysms of the complaint, to which he was subject, a mixture, composed of aloes and oil of olives, was administered to him, at the recommendation of Esamah, the daughter of Anncias, one of his wives. On recovering from his fit, he demanded what it was they had given him? and when the matter was explained, he remarked, with apparent indifference, that peradventure it might have been a prescription used in Abyssinia. But to remove all kind of doubt on the subject, the whole of his women were summoned to his chamber, where they were all compelled in his presence to partake of the same draught; not excepting, adds our author, even Meymunah, though she pleaded the obligation of a rigid devotional fast.

When he found that his disorder was seriously gaining ground upon him, he desired that pen and ink might be provided for the purpose, as he said, of dictating some hints, that might be of use when he was no more, *to prevent his followers from being misled into error.* The crafty Omar, apprehending that this might have a tendency to traverse those views, which it is not improbable he had already formed on the succession, remarked to the bystanders, that pain and anguish had evidently produced the ordinary effect; that the prophet's faculties were at last subdued. That his divine precepts were already sufficiently engraven on their memories, had received their entire assent, and that any thing further to guard them against the errors of humanity would be superfluous. Upon this, a difference of opinion arose; and the parties becoming warm in argument, the tumultuous clamour in his chamber awakened the prophet's displeasure; and he angrily directed them to withdraw, without further offending the ears of God's messenger with these indecorous wranglings. However, when the clamour had subsided, he proceeded to say that he had three precepts to leave them. The first was, to extirpate from the Arabian peninsula the errors of polytheism, and those impious doctrines which presumed to assign associates, or rather rivals in glory, to

the creator of the universe. The second was, to continue to the proselytes recently arrived at Medinah the same attention and encouragement as they had perceived from himself. The third bequest *it was not thought convenient by his companions to divulge.* At the same time it has been acknowledged a misfortune, that none of his associates in imposture had sufficient loyalty, or integrity, to afford him what he sought for, an opportunity of recording his intentions.

During this crisis of affliction and uncertainty, Ali continued to watch over the sick bed of his father-in-law with unabated tenderness and attention, and with a total disregard to every selfish consideration. A very few days previous to the prophet's demise, he was urged by his friends with repeated importunities, that they might be allowed, by some means or other, to remind him of the necessity of making some positive arrangement with regard to the succession; but with a self-denial which never forsook him (the pride of conscious merit perhaps), Ali to the last resisted their solicitations, declaring he would rather consent that the hopes of such succession should be for ever lost to his family than that his benefactor should be harassed with any importunities on the subject. And thus the matter rested. At the same time, whatever might have been the private wishes of Muhammed in favour of Ali, it is not pretended by the most zealous advocates of the latter, that he was ever expressly named as the person proposed to succeed him. Neither can the motives which induced the prophet to leave the point undecided be any thing beyond conjecture. He appears to have foreseen that his death would be followed by violent dissensions, and perhaps rather than lend his name to sanction the claims of a vanquished or weaker party, he chose to consign the matter to the decision of chance.

For the three days immediately preceding his dissolution the strength of Muhammad was so far exhausted, that he found himself no longer capable of discharging the public duties of his sacerdotal character; and it was, doubtless, a proof of the high esteem for the virtues of Abu Bekker, that he was the person selected to supply his place in the pulpit of

the Imam at this occasion: though the circumstance was subsequently considered by the predominant party as sufficiently decisive of the individual whom he designed to succeed to his power as a temporal prince. Yet that such was not the immediate conclusion is manifest enough, otherwise, unless she was unnaturally hostile to the exaltation of her father, the pressing instances of Ayalshah with her husband to supercede this selection, are not easily to be accounted for. The reasons she assigned against it are however stated to have been, that the sensibility and tender disposition of Abu Bekker would render him unequal to the task.

In concluding this subject with a statement, almost too preposterous for the digestion of the grossest credulity, we can offer no apology, but that it is throughout closely copied from the sense of the original. When Azrâil, the angel of death, after much preliminary ceremony, had at last obtained admission to the chamber of the prophet, he introduced himself with the customary salutation of the country; and conveyed to him furthermore, an "all hail!" from that Almighty Being, whose decrees he was appointed to execute; professing at the same time, that he was enjoined not to interfere with the soul of God's prophet, without an entire acquiescence on his part. Muhammad intreated that he would suspend the execution of his dreadful office until the angel Gabriel should appear. At that instant the mandate of eternal beneficence reached the prince who rules over the powers of darkness, to extinguish the flames of hell, while the ministers of destiny were conveying the pure spirit of the favourite of Omnipotence to the mansions of immortality. The never-falling virgins of Paradise; the ministering angels; the heavenly choirs; the glorious inmates of interminable bliss arrayed in all their brightest splendour; all unfolded in countless myriads to celebrate the approach of Muhammad. Charged with intelligence so full of bliss and consolation, the archangel, yet sorrowful for the miseries of humanity, approached the chamber of his expiring friend, who complained, in mild remonstrance, of his cruel dereliction at a crisis to him so awful. Gabriel, in reply, offered

to console and congratulate him at the same time, on those glorious preparations in which the whole host of heaven were employed, for his reception into the realms of bliss. The prophet, with that cold indifference which sometimes marks the hour of death, observed, that so far, every thing accorded with his wishes; yet there was some circumstance further required, to afford him that delight of soul which he still panted to experience. The archangel then added, that the enjoyments of heaven were closed against the prophets and saints, his predecessors, until that happy period, when he and his faithful followers should make their entrance. Muhammad still professed that there was something undescribed, without which his happiness must continue imperfect and incomplete. Gabriel, with an indulgence truly ethereal, for this unquenchable thirst after happiness in a mere mortal, concluded the catalogue of glories which awaited him, by further announcing, that whilst his Creator thus chose to signalize him with marks of his divine bounty so transcendent, so far surpassing the lot of all preceding prophets; to his portion was added the fountain of immortality in a station of the most exalted glory. And last of all to him was assigned the noblest privilege, the richest meed of benevolence, that of interceding before the mercy-seat of Omnipotence, in behalf of those who believed in him; so that, on the fearful day of judgment, so vast would be the number of his followers received to mercy, through his sole mediation, that he should not fail to participate, to a transcendent degree, in that pure and ineffable delight, of which immortal spirits alone are capable of the enjoyment. "Then," said Muhammad, "my soul is satisfied—mine eyes have seen the light."

He now addressed himself to the angel of death, desiring him to approach, and no longer delay the execution of that office which he was destined to discharge. The grasp of dissolution immediately seized the springs of life. The rapid and alternate changes in the prophet's countenance bespoke that the agonies of death were upon him. At the same time in a basin of cold water placed before him, he dipped his hands, and with one and the other, by turns, wiped off the large drops of perspiration which incessantly bedewed his

forehead, until his pure spirit finally forsook its vile and frail inclosure. In his last agonies he is said, fixing his eyes on the ceiling of the chamber, to have raised his hand, and exclaimed, "Ah! my companion, I attend thee to the realms above;" and gradually dropping his hand, thus quietly expired.

Such, at any rate, is the colouring with which his disciples have thought fit to delineate the exit of their master. We, who are however neither compelled nor dis-

posed to believe the correctness of the design in its full extent, may be permitted, with greater levity and in plainer language, to state, that on Monday, 12th of the 1st of Rabbela,* of the 11th year of the Hijra, the 63d of his age, and 23d of his pretended mission, the prophet of the Arabs condescended to accompany the Angel of Death to account for his multiplied impostures before the tribunal of Eternal Truth.

* This event is, however, by some writers, recorded to have taken place ten days sooner.

ACCOUNT OF

THE PARSEES OF THE WESTERN PARTS OF INDIA, FOLLOWERS OF THE DOCTRINES OF ZOROASTER (ZERATUSH).

(From the *Ardal Vîraf Nameh*, translated by Capt. Pope.)

WHEN the emigration of the Persians took place in the seventh century, soon after the conquest of their country by the Muhammedans, a number of these people found their way to India, and landing on the western coast, near Daman and Cape Sejan, commonly called St. John's, were admitted by the Hindoo rajah, to settle in the adjacent country, and particularly at the village of Urdwara, [which is still the chief residence of their priests, and the depository of their sacred fire, brought by them from Persia. These people have now increased to about one hundred and fifty thousand families, dispersed in the cities and villages on the coast of Western India, from Diu to Bombay, of which about six thousand reside in Bombay; which, reckoning four to a family, makes the Parsee population of Bombay about twenty-four thousand. Cultivating only the arts of peace, they may be said to be a distinct race from their ancestors; and though they have been settled for more than a thousand years, yet have hitherto refrained from intermixture with polities; consequently they are the best of subjects, and demean themselves so as to give the governments under which they reside the utmost satisfaction.

With the Hindoo dress they adopted many of their customs, forgot their own language, and adopted that of their wives, (the language of Guzerat), which is now

so general that not one in a thousand can speak any thing else.

The young men of good families are, however, taught to read and write English, but few of them think of learning Persian, or of paying much attention to their ancient history.

The opulent amongst them are merchants, brokers, ship-owners, and extensive land-holders. The lower orders are shopkeepers, and follow most of the mechanic arts, except those connected with fire; thus there are neither silversmiths, nor any workers of the metals among them; nor are there any soldiers, the use of fire-arms being abhorrent to their principles; nor are there any sailors; the bulk of their population are weavers and husbandmen, and cultivators of the date, palmira, and mowah, and the distillers and venders of their produce in the sea-ports; many of them are ship and house carpenters; and in Bombay many of them are in the service of Europeans as dabashas, and domestic servants.

They follow as near as possible the tenets of Zeratush, professing their belief in one God, considering fire only as an emblem of his purity, and the sun as the most perfect of his works; they believe also in rewards and punishments in a future state, as related in the revelations of Ardal Vîraf.

Their charities are munificent and un-

bounded, relieving the poor and distressed of all tribes, and maintaining their own poor in so liberal a manner that a Parsee beggar is no where seen or heard of.

Their women appear constantly abroad, yet they do not admit of the possibility of any deviation from chastity, or any improper connection with strangers: prostitutes of this sect are, in consequence, unknown. Their early marriages, and the great respect they have for the female honour of their own community, proscribe them altogether.

With the Hindoo dress, language, and written character, they may be said to have adopted all the Hindoo customs, except their religion. The restrictions as to diet, have the appearance of being formed on the Hindoo model; and their betrothings and marriages are also from the same origin.

Anxious to know every thing respecting the religion of their ancestors, the opulent Parsees of Bombay and Suras, have from time to time sent persons into Persia to collect books and notices respecting it; and have also invited many of the sect from Persia, some few of whom reside occasionally in Bombay.

The Parsee population is divided into clergy and laity (*Mobed* and *Bedeon*). The clergy and their descendants are very numerous, and are distinguished from the laity by wearing of white turbans, but they follow all kinds of occupations, except those who are particularly selected for the service of the churches, though they have no distinction of casts. A recent innovation, respecting the commencement of their new year, has formed them into two tribes, one celebrating the festival of the new year a month before the other, which causes their religious ceremonies and holidays to fall also on different days. This at present is only subject for merriment, but may in time cause dissension and separation, as each party have an opulent family at their head.

Those who adopted the new era (in compliance, I believe, with *Mohun Piram*, the high priest of Bombay, who has himself been in Persia), are styled *Kadmees*, and jocularly *Chureegars*, i. e. bangle makers, workers in ivory, and other materials for women's ornaments. The tribe of *Chureegars* being amongst

the foremost of those who adopted the new computation, those who still adhere to the old method are stiled *Husmees* and *Sheris*, and still form the bulk of the population.

Some of their ancient ceremonies have, however, been preserved inviolate; and particularly those concerning the rites of sepulture, which are correctly described in Lord's "*Account of the Parsees*," if we except his statement about the removal of the body. No person of a different sect is allowed to approach, or any stranger allowed to witness the obsequies; but it does not appear that the bodies should be exposed to any thing but the elements; a private sepulchre, built some few years ago, having an iron grate at top to prevent the ingress of birds of prey.

They have a few plain and unornamented churches, where they assemble for the purpose of prayer; they are crowded every day by the clergy, but the laity only attend on certain days.

It has been already said, that there are no sailors amongst them; but the Persians were never a maritime nation; they profess, however, no abhorrence to a sea life, for many of them embark as traders, on the most distant and perilous voyages, and take part in all shipping speculations, and are bold and enterprising merchants, though few of them settle out of their own country, (so they call the western part of India, from *Diu* to *Bombay*;) yet there is not a place where they do not occasionally visit, and often reside in for years; thus they are found in *China*, *Beugal*, *Pulo*, *Pinang*, *Pegu*, *Madras*, *Ganjam*, *Ceylon*, and at most places on the *Malabar* coast, but have no settlement to the south of *Bombay*.

Though they follow not the profession of arms, yet they have no hesitation to follow the armies into the field, in quality of soldiers, shopkeepers, and servants to the officers.

To conclude, they are a highly interesting people. The philosopher will contemplate in them the descendants of a mighty nation, whose empire once extended from the shores of the *Mediterranean* to the frontiers of *India*, and rejoice to find them neither deficient in virtue or morality.

EXPLOITS

OF A

LION SHOOTING PARTY OF ENGLISH GENTLEMEN,

AT BARODA, 26th JUNE, 1816.

A REPORT was brought by a cultivator about eight o'clock yesterday morning, of two large tigers having taken up their abode the preceding night in a garden, within a mile of the west extremity of the town. The gentlemen of the residency after a hasty breakfast, anxiously prepared rifles, fuzes, and muskets, and attended by ten Sepoys of the Resident's escort, went forth in search of the animals. The place to which they were said to have taken shelter was covered by bushes of the *mugri* flower plant extremely thick, and standing about four feet high, with narrow pathways, occasionally intersected by hedges of the prickly milk bush, and low and thick ramifications of the *aloe* tree.

The party beat about the jungle (for it had this appearance, rather than that of a garden), when by great good fortune it had a glimpse of one of the animals making off with some rapidity. It was first taken for a large grown calf, a misconception very natural, as the sequel will shew, and as by the report of the morning, the party expected to meet with tigers. The appearance of the animal, however, gave a stimulus to the exertions of the gentlemen, who moved forward in the low jungle, surveying every bush, and expecting each instant to hear a tremendous roar, or perhaps to encounter the savage attacks of the animals. Little more search brought the two beasts in full view, when one of them started off, receiving a ball from a gentleman in the side. It went rapidly past two others of the party, and was wounded by a single shot in the flank. These wounds appeared to have produced no decided effect, and a quarter of an hour had elapsed before it was again discovered crouching in a thick plantation of *aloe* trees. It was here that a few Sepoys and one of the gentlemen advancing within eight paces, brought the beast prostrate on the ground; when for the first time considering the indistinct view obtained in the low jungle, during the pursuit, it was found that instead of tigers the objects

of the chase were lions of considerable size! Some danger attended the death of this animal, (which was a lioness) as the other party were diametrically opposite to the *aloe* plantation when the volley was fired into it. The balls whistled over their heads and around them, but happily without bad consequences to any body.

The success which attended the first hunt, redoubled exertion, and with great management the party scoured the bushes in search of the lioness's companion. Some time passed and a great deal of laborious exertion, before the animal was traced by his footsteps to one of the high hedges which intersected the garden. The party approached within eight yards, when by previous concert, two gentlemen and two Sepoys fired, independently, with effect. The animal moved off immediately on the other side of the hedge, and in ten minutes more, he was discovered lying under another hedge, groaning with rage and pain. Some pieces were instantly fired, which exasperating him, he rushed out, and nobly charged his assailants, his tail being curled over his back. In his advance, he was saluted with great coolness with several balls from all the gentlemen, and a few Sepoys of the party who had come up, and though within a few yards of the object of his attack, he suddenly turned off, (it is supposed on account of being severely wounded) and sprang upon a Sepoy, detached to the right, with whom he grappled, and afterwards by the violence of the exertion fell to the ground, beyond him.

It was at this moment that the party gallantly, and for the humane purpose of saving a fellow-creature, rushed forward, and with the bayonet and swords put an end to the monster. The Sepoy was wounded in the left shoulder, but it was hoped that there is no danger of his losing his life.

The complete success of the day was justly calculated to excite many pleasing reflections; but after all was concluded, it appeared that a countryman, who attended at a distance unarmed, and for his

own curiosity, was wounded in the thigh by a ball. This accident has of course damped the pleasure of the sport, though it is but just to remark, that before the party entered into the garden, entreaties were used to the curious bystanders to induce them to keep away from the scene of action, and many were sent off by main force, who afterwards returned in defiance of every remonstrance.

The animal last killed was a lion, not quite full grown, but strong and powerful in his make; the lioness was in the same proportion.

On being brought to the Residency and inspected, these animals were sent to his Highness Futch Sing at his own request.

The appearance of tigers in the immediate vicinity of Baroda is not common; two

only having strayed from the ravines of the river Myhie to the enclosures round the town, within the last fifteen years, but lions have never been seen. Indeed the existence of this species in India has been questioned, though since satisfactorily established. It is conjectured that the lion killed yesterday, had wandered out of the deep desiles of the Myhie, about twelve miles from Baroda, in the night which was unusually dark, and attended throughout in the neighbourhood of that river with torrents of rain. It was fortunate that their retreat was immediately discovered, or from the number of people now employed in cultivation around this populous town, some would in all probability have fallen victims to their voracity.

NARRATIVE

OF

A VOYAGE TO COCHIN CHINA, IN 1778.

By Mr. Chapman.

It may not be improper, before I attempt a description of the few occurrences of this voyage, to preface it with an account of the circumstances which led to the undertaking, the reason urged for the prosecution of it, and the advantages expected to be derived from it. Having stated these leading points, I shall proceed with a brief and faithful detail of the transactions in which I was engaged, from the time of my arrival on the coast of Cochin China to that of my leaving it; interspersing and concluding it with some observations on the country, its inhabitants, and produce. Dismutual and incomplete as these observations will of necessity be, I offer them with the utmost diffidence, and trust they will be received with candour. The interval in which I had to make them was short; curiosity was attended with many personal dangers. Those which I have experienced I regret not, and only wish they may be productive of real benefit to that respectable society, of which I am proud of being a servant. The few political events taken notice of, I derived from a source on which they had made an impression too deep for me to doubt their authenticity. The family of the relate had often marked them with his blood;

he, it is not improbable, may mark them with his own.

In the month of February 1778, two Mandarines* of Cochin China were brought to Calcutta in a country ship, called the *Rambold*, the novelty of this circumstance excited the curiosity of the whole settlement. It was reported to the Governor General by Messrs. Crofts and Killiman. These gentlemen, who, I believe, were either the entire owners of the vessel, or partly concerned in it, likewise acquainted him that their visiting Bengal was accidental, and had happened in the following manner: the *Rambold* being destined on a voyage to China, her owners, in consequence of some very favourable accounts of Cochin China, had directed the commander to touch on that coast in his way back. He went to the bay of Turgo, and during his stay there application was made to him by Senhor Loreiro, a Jesuit missionary, who had resided in the country between thirty and forty years, for a passage for himself to Bengal, and for two mandarines of distinction, related

* Mandarin, it is now generally known, is a Portuguese word, derived from the word *Mandao*, to command. It is totally unknown among the Chinese, Cochin Chinese, and Tonquinese. The word used by each of these nations for a prince or authority is *Quan*.

to the royal family, as far as Donal, the most southern province, whither the king had retired on account of an invasion of the northern provinces by the Tonquienese, and a rebellion which had broken out in several of the inland ones. The commander having heard that Senhor Loreiro was highly esteemed by the natives, and behaved with great humanity to the officers and crew of the Admiral Pocock Indianman, when driven into Turou Bay by stress of weather, in the year 1754, complied with his request in both instances. He soon after weighed anchor, intending to land the mandarines, agreeable to their request, at Donal, but a strong current, and a violent gale coming on, forced the ship so far to the southward of that province, that he was unable to make it, and obliged to bring all his passengers to Bengal.

The following morning the Mandarines and Senhor Loreiro were introduced to the Governor General, by whom they were received with the greatest attention and humanity. The Cochín Chinese were assured of his protection, and comforted with those expressions of good will necessary to remove the apprehensions of a few defenceless and alarmed individuals, unacquainted with our customs and dispositions; and to impress them with a favourable opinion of the people they were come amongst. They were accommodated with a house, servants, and other necessaries; shewn every thing curious in the settlement, and in general treated in such a manner, that the time they passed amongst us proved highly agreeable to them.

The Mandarines remained in Bengal till the middle of April. In the interim, Messrs. Crofts and Killean had equipped a small vessel of between seventy and eighty tons burthen, to carry them back. Some days before the time fixed for their departure, I was requested by Mr. Crofts to suggest to the Governor General how acceptable a small present from him would be to the Mandarines. This I took the first convenient opportunity of doing, and he was not only pleased to acquiesce in it, but also signified his intention of sending something handsome to their king, and desired that I would consult Messrs. Crofts and Killean upon the articles proper, and bring him a list of them. While we were adjusting this matter our

conversation naturally turned upon Cochín China; in the course of it those gentlemen expatiated on the advantages which might accrue to Bengal and to the Company, if a commercial intercourse were opened with that country; enumerated the several valuable commodities it produced, and expressed their wishes that the present favourable occasion might not be neglected of forming a connection with the government of it. Ever possessed with a spirit of enterprise, and allured by the hopes of distinguishing myself, I declared that I would readily undertake the voyage if the supreme council should think it proper to send me in a public capacity. Some subsequent conversations I had with these gentlemen, their communicating to me some papers relative to the country, with the accounts given by the commander of the *Bombold*, and assurances of the Mandarines, all conspired to stimulate me to the undertaking. At length, I made the proposal to the Governor General, requesting that he would be pleased to take some opportunity of speaking to Messrs. Crofts and Killean on the subject.

The representations made to the Governor General and other gentlemen of the Supreme Council, had the effect I then earnestly desired; and the *Amazon*, a small ship belonging to the Company was ordered to be made ready for the better accommodation of the Mandarines. The companions of my voyage were Mr. Bayard, a gentleman of my own standing in the Company's service, who was induced to accompany me from motives of friendship, and a curiosity to see the country; Mr. Totty, a surgeon; Captain Maclean, master of the *Amazon*; and Captain Hutton, master of the *Jenny*.

The end proposed by my appointment, was the establishment of a commercial intercourse between the Company's settlements in India and Cochín China, and the attainment of such privileges and advantages to our vessels importing thither, as we might find the government disposed to grant. The benefits hoped for from the traffic, were the *extension of the sales of the commodities of Europe and India to that country, and the importations of its valuable productions in return*. One inducement, added to the motive of humanity, for sending the Mandarines home in a more creditable manner

than first intended, was to frustrate the intrigues Mr. Chevalier, the French chief at Chandanagore, had begun to set on foot with them, through Padre Loreiro, who had retired to that settlement; and Mr. Monte, a Portuguese merchant, who had also accompanied them from Cochin China.

Having thus explained the inducements to this voyage, I shall proceed agreeably to what I promised, to a detail of the transactions in the prosecution of it.

The Amaron having fallen down to Bridge, I embarked the 16th of April with the principal of the two mandarines, and five or six of his attendants. The other by his own desire, went on board the little vessel first prepared for them both. She sailed a few days before, and was to rejoin us in the Straits of Malacca, and to accompany us during the voyage. On board were put small quantities of goods (as specimens of the commodities of Europe and India,) in order to form a judgment of what would answer in the country we were bound to. Bad weather and the want of a sloop did not permit us to dismiss our pilot until the 29th, when we were obliged to send him on shore at Malasore. Exactly a month after this, we anchored at Malacca, and sailed from thence, the 3d of June for Triangano, a Miday port on the other side of the peninsula, we reached it the 12th following, here Mr. Hutton, and the commander of our little consort informed me of the death of the mandarine his passenger, which happened a few days after leaving Malacca. This accident gave me a good deal of concern, as he was a sensible, steady, well behaved man, and I relied much on him for assistance amongst his countrymen: we found at this place thirty or forty natives of Cochin-China, whose vessel had been driven off their own coast, and wrecked near Triangano. Agreeably to the policy of the Malays, they were become the slaves, and their effects the property of the Rajah, they gave our mandarine some information relative to the state of his country, posterior to his leaving it, but, as he acquainted me, indistinct, and little to his satisfaction. I endeavoured to procure the release of some of these poor people, and was not a little surprised at a seeming backwardness in them to accept it. During our stay here, I was spoken to by the king's brother (the king being

absent) concerning the Company's establishing a factory there: and I heard on my return to Malacca that there had been a letter (making the offer) written to the Supreme Council. This complaisance arises from the king's apprehensions of a hostile visit from the king of Bio, and from a desire of extending his territories by means of the Company's assistance; if it were thought worth while to settle in any part of the peninsula of Malay, a more eligible situation might be found. Some months in the year this is a dangerous lee shore, and inaccessible to shipping. For my own part, I do not think that establishments are to be made amongst the Malays by us, with any great prospect of advantage, or a sufficient degree of security.* At Triangano they purchase annually two hundred chests of opium, some white goods, and a small quantity of iron and copper, with a few other articles of little note; for which they give in exchange pepper, gold dust, and tin. The latter article is not the produce of the place, but carried thither by Malay and Bugis Prows.

Our stay at Triangano being prolonged a day or two, that we might furnish ourselves with a good store of refreshments, as we expected but scanty supplies in Cochin-China; we did not weigh anchor till the 17th. The 20th we came in sight of Pullo Ubi, the next night we anchored close to it; and the following day found ourselves in the latitude of $8^{\circ} 35'$ north, which must have been nearly the latitude of the Point of Cambodia, as it then bore west of us. It is hid down by our geographers and hydrographers ten or fifteen miles more to the northward. Pullo Ubi is a small island, seen from a great distance, and situated exactly on the eastern extremity of the Gulf of Siam. My intention in taking this route, was, that we might have an opportunity of coasting the southern shore of Cambodia, which is but little known; of entering the western branch of the great river, which separates that country from Cochin China, where I expected certain accounts of the state of the country, and of procuring an interview with the king, who was said to be in Donai, the southernmost province.

(To be continued.)

* It is only a few years since the Presidency of Fort St. George attempted a settlement at Achem, under the conduct of the Hon. Edward Montague, but were obliged to withdraw it.

POETRY.

TRANSLATION
OF THEVERSES ADDRESSED BY FIRDOUSI TO
SULTAN MAHMUD,

After finishing the Shah Nama, the celebrated Epic Poem, or rather, poetical History of the Persians.

(Firdousi's expectations from the Sultan, by whose orders he had written the Shah Nama, were sanguine, and his confidence in the powers of his own genius, and in the merits of his work, corresponds with the proud assurance of true genius in every age and nation, and there is no mean comparison with Horace's celebrated ode on the sturdiness of his own party, or God's prophetic conclusion of his immortal Metamorphoses. The result also proves that Firdousi's confidence in the powers of his poetry was not unfounded, though his reliance on the gratitude or munificence of man, was disappointed.)

I've sung the annals of departed times,
Of ages long forgot in modern rhymes,
And traced the lights of deep recondite
lore,

And all the chronicles of days of yore ;
And now that age my sickly frame has
worn,

This darling task shall yield its rich return,
Shall yield me honours and unmatched re-
nown, [crown,

Grandeur, and pomp, and riches, and a

The deeds of 'olden time forgotten lay,
Were obsolete, and long obscured from day ;
I've blazoned them anew in lofty verse,
Which every generation shall rehearse :

Thus have I reared a fabric proud and high,
Which shall both flood and storm for e'er
defy ; [won,

Th' applauses of the great and good I've
And baser tongues my honour'd name
shall shun.

'Tis true, my youth—the pride of all my
days,—

Has passed in building these exalted lays ;
But long as time his onward course pursues,
The sons of science shall these strains
peruse ; [they read,

The wise and learn'd shall bless me as
And praise the monarch who the task de-
creed— [reign brow

Great monarch of the world, whose sov-
erain shall bear a regal crown below,—
And he, Firdousi, listens to the song—
Pour then—pour all thy raptur'd soul along,

Yes ! sacred Poesy's exalted strains
Are more than glittering gems or rich do-
mains :

I've sung the deeds of ages long gone by,
In strains which never shall forgotten die,
Which shall be sung on earth's remotest
shore,

Long after thou, Firdousi, art no more.

INSCRIPTION ON A HOOKAH,

*Dug up from the Ruins of an ancient build-
ing in the heart of the Sunderbunds, and
translated from the Bengali with po-
etical licence, by a gentleman of the
Bengal civil service.*

HAPPY mortal he that knows,
Pleasures which a pipe bestows,
Circling eddies climb the room,
Wafting round a mild perfume.

Hast thou, when thy heart did burn,
Met a chilling cold return ?
Fly to me, forget thy grief :
Smoking instant gives relief.

Thou, with visage fall of woe,
Has unkindness laid thee low ?
Child of sorrow, cease to sigh,
Know in me a friend is nigh.

Art thou left to weep and moan,
Cheerless, desolate, alone ?
Solitude though ne'er so drear,
Peopled is when I am near.

Friend to either grave or gay,
Fither spends with me the day ;
Joyous visits in smoke delight,
Steady walks with me by night.

Dullness has in me a prize,
Puffing lends a look so wise ;
Smoking fingers point in vain,
At the solemn smoke-wrapp'd brain.

Youthful love can I inspire
With a brisker furious fire ;
Can enliven drooping age,
Tottering on to life's last stage.

Life is but a long disease,
Certain pain and doubtful ease ;
Try my virtues, soon you'll know,
Ease preponderates o'er woe.

TO HIS MISTRESS,

WITH A MOLE ON HER NECK.

From the Arabic.

THE mole upon thy neck display'd,
Gives to its charms a double power ;
'Tis like the dusky bee when laid
Drunk on the lily flower,

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Calcutta, at the Primary Visitation. By T. F. Middleton, D.D. F.R.S. Lord Bishop of Calcutta, 1817. pp. 36. 3s. 6d. Cadell, 1817.

THIS charge is most interesting in whatever view we take of it. A Protestant bishop traversing a greater extent of country than has been thus visited since the time of the Apostles, and proving that the British residents in India have some regard to the importance of religious ordinances, claims no little degree of respect and attention. We hail the completion of an ecclesiastical establishment in British India as the commencement of a new era in sound religion. The regularity and decorum which distinguish the service of our church will be placed upon a sure and immovable foundation; its rites, and ordinances, and sacraments will now be duly appreciated, and many hitherto, perhaps unavoidable, deviations from its rules will now be effectually prevented. The East-India Company, for reasons scarcely to be comprehended, had for a very long period appeared to be almost indifferent to the religious state of their servants in India. The paucity of clergymen, and the consequent impossibility of the most common, though very important clerical duties being discharged, raised the astonishment and grief of every thinking Christian. The serious were offended; the light and thoughtless were rendered, we fear, but too often indifferent to religion altogether. In a land where few vestiges of the religion of their forefathers appeared, or at least, were partially scattered over a vast range of territory, surrounded by false religion, with all its display of horrible cruelties or fantastic absurdities,

but scarcely able to contrast them with the purity of the Gospel, and the holy simplicity of Christian worship; could it create surprise, that lukewarmness or infidelity with respect to true religion should arise in the minds of our countrymen in India?

In the remedy now adopted, Government and the Company have, in a degree, corrected the neglect which they had so long suffered to exist; but, we trust, that much more is in their serious contemplation. The selection of their first bishop does honor to their judgment. We verily believe that had they searched all England for qualifications in every respect adapted to the particular and momentous station, which Dr. Middleton now fills (and which may be in health and happiness continue to fill), the Company could not have selected a divine more worthy of their choice.

Possessed of various and solid learning, experience in his professional duties, and dignified demeanour, and above all, impressed with a deep sense of the awful charge entrusted to him; bearing in his bosom a strong desire to lay the foundation of church discipline and order, of unity of faith and worship, in a vast region, where hitherto such blessings were almost unknown: anticipating with steady and tempered zeal, the extension of the word of God, and of the liturgy and articles, the rites and ordinances of that pure branch of Christ's church established in his native land, this excellent man entered on his episcopal functions, followed with the affectionate wishes of his friends, and with the cheering valedictions of all the true friends of the church. May the blessing of his heavenly master

sanctify and bless his endeavours; and, when his great work shall be established, may he, in bodily health and mental energy, return to his native land, there to be placed amongst that holy order, of which he will be the welcomed ornament and pride.

The primary charge of this accomplished prelate is now before us. He commences with congratulating his clergy on the complete establishment of "the purest and most powerful of Protestant churches in a vast region of Asia." He points out to them the difference which exists in those regions between the condition of Christianity and the order and stability which it has long attained in England. He informs them in what light they are henceforth to consider themselves, and most judiciously lays before them for their pattern and imitation the office of a parochial incumbent in England.

My letters patent (he adds) direct me to administer the ecclesiastical laws as they are received in the realm of England; and they evidently contemplate no other discipline than that under which our church has been favoured with such manifestations of the Divine blessing, and still continues, notwithstanding the evils of bigoted or ignorant men, to be the great depository of scriptural knowledge and sacred truth, and, under Christ, the main support of Christian piety throughout the world.

The necessity of order and discipline in the church is thus ably and unanswerably maintained:

In considering the unreasonableness of the prejudices against ecclesiastical discipline, it were unjust to rest its defence upon abstract principles, or even upon the constitution of the Church of England. The primitive church, if we may rely upon the records of its earliest proceedings, was not more remarkable for the zeal and intrepidity of its preachers, than for their strict conformity to order, and their care to inculcate respect for discipline on the minds of their converts. To imagine that the first Christians bore any resemblance to the wild fanatics, who act as if it were a mark of piety to "despise dominion and to speak evil of dignities," would indicate an utter ignorance of the history of our religion. It is well known that the order and discipline, the founda-

tion of which had been laid by the apostles, was a subject of unremitting attention in their immediate successors. Not only is this apparent from the writings of the apostolic fathers, but still more so, if possible, from the history of the early councils, and the care to provide for every emergency in the government of the rising church. Many of the canons decreed at these councils refer to doctrine, and scarcely fewer to discipline; and though it is admitted, that the work which has come down to us, under the name of "Apostolic Constitutions," did not actually proceed from the apostles, it has been shown to be of an antiquity little posterior to the apostolic age, and, in the judgment of Bishop Beveridge, has merited the appellation of the "Code of the Primitive Church." The truth appears to be, that the zeal of the early Christians went hand in hand with order and submission to authority; and whatever may be alleged of the influence and splendour, which the church acquired by the conversion of Constantine, it is certain that the jurisdiction of the Hierarchy had been fully recognized from the earliest times; and that the great body of Christians enforced a conscientious obedience to laws enforced under no other penalty than that of spiritual excommunication, and deriving no support from the state.

It is difficult (adds the Bishop) to speak or to think on the present subject, in this quarter of the globe, without connecting it in some degree with the possible extension of the gospel. The prophetic Word enjoins us to look to such an event, though it has not defined the precise mode of its accomplishment. In this view, then, the church in India may be only in its infant state: it may be destined to receive gradual yet continual accessions of strength; and it may ultimately, in the unseen methods of Providence, be made the means of dispensing knowledge and consolation to the descendants of millions, who are yet without its pale.

The propriety and value of external and visible ordinances are also clearly evinced. The peculiar duties and studies incumbent on his clergy are next adverted to by the bishop, who thus concludes his charge.

I have detained you at this our first meeting somewhat longer, probably, than can ever be requisite hereafter; and yet I am aware that many important topics may still remain untouched. It is to be supposed, that in so vast a charge I am yet only commencing my inquiries; and, in order to facilitate them, and to ascertain the precise point, I have directed that a circular

letter should be sent to all of my clergy, desiring distinct answers to the several questions proposed, as the only method of becoming at once, in some degree, acquainted with the condition of a diocese, to the actual visitation of every part of which, within the compass of two or three years, no ordinary strength is equal. The result of these our joint endeavours, I trust, will be the establishment of christian order and piety, wherever the principles of our faith are professed through the British empire in the East. Your numbers, indeed, are at present inadequate to the wants of the people; and I regret, that in a country, where the professors of other modes of worship offer a visible homage to their Maker in the proudest monuments of native art, our christian edifices are rarely such, as to mark our zeal in the service of God, and are much fewer than the clergy. Still, however, you are required to make the best use of your present means, and so soon as I shall be enabled, from a full acquaintance with the state of my diocese, to represent its wants, it cannot be doubted, that a christian government will readily attend to the first of its christian duties.

We have been tempted to make larger extracts from this luminous and truly pastoral address, but we must leave room for some general observations on its contents, and more especially on the subjects which the bishop has so judiciously selected. We have heard it remarked, that his lordship has abstained from discussing many of the peculiar doctrines of the gospel. That his charge is not distinguished by polemical divinity, we claim for him the approbation of every calm and dispassionate reader. His good sense has convinced him, that the field in which he is to exert his great talents is far different from that on which we tread. The vanity of man has not there yet distorted the doctrines of the gospel to his own standard and fancy. If his Christian brethren in India be not so well grounded in the doctrines and duties of Christianity, as ere long we think they will be, still they are greater strangers to controversy. The natives too have no need to be discouraged from embracing the tenets of our holy faith, by premature acquaintance

with the freedom of discussion, the discordance of creeds, and the bitterness of dispute, which too often mar the fair face of Christian beauty and charity. Truth has indeed nothing to fear from the minutest investigation; but truth itself must be sought by minds previously imbued with many requirements before the search will be successful. In the mean time, let the inhabitants of India be prepared by the simplicity and decorum of our established worship, for the reception of all the peculiar and mysterious doctrines of the gospel. Impatience in forwarding the great work will only impede its progress. The instruments, under Providence, now directing it, will gradually disclose to the vast multitudes around, the blessings of the gospel, and God will doubtless, 'give the increase.' Let, however, the governing powers at home aid the glorious undertaking. They must not stop here. Let a bishop be placed at each of the other Presidencies. Let a cathedral church be erected in each, on a scale of grandeur and magnificence worthy of the Christian cause and the British nation. Let other churches be built in all necessary situations, and proper clergymen placed in them. Then will they, under God's blessing, confer the most important benefits on the present inhabitants of India, and transmit them to generations yet unborn.

An Account of the Natives of the Tonga Islands in the South Pacific Ocean; with an original Grammar and Vocabulary of their Language. Compiled and arranged from the extensive Communications of Mr. William Marsner, several Years resident in those Islands. 2 vols. 8vo. By John Martin, M.D. pp. 1000. Price £14s. Murray, 1817.

It was the opinion of the late learned Dr. Johnson that little or

no improvement could be derived from inquiring into the religion, customs, or origin of uncivilized nations; and it is, undoubtedly, the opinion of many in the present day, that the natives of such countries have not, hitherto, received much benefit from the visits of their civilized brethren. It is too true, that horrid wars, dreadful diseases, and domestic disturbances have universally followed our attempts at civilization, and this must always be the case; but it is not our present business to inquire whether man is capable of greater happiness in an educated or uneducated state; one thing is certain, whether a man is situated in the island of Tonga, or in the island of Great Britain, his wants are increased in proportion to his knowledge—we may therefore say with the poet "*where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise.*" But we are not going to deery all human knowledge, or, with the sullenness of misanthropy, shut our eyes and our hearts against the comforts and advantages of social intercourse; we allow them to be incalculable, and although we have met, in the present publication, with numerous instances of the most noble sentiment and delicate feeling, in the breast of a barbarian monarch, we have not been led to wish that European manners could be introduced into his kingdom, but, rather, to blush that the Christian religion and European customs, have not been able to banish more of the brute from our own nation.

Our readers will readily conceive the immense pains Dr. Martin has bestowed on the present publication, when they are informed that the whole of it was compiled from Mr. Mariner's memoranda, and repeated conversations on the different subjects of those desultory materials: but for the satisfaction of the fastidious and incredulous, we shall beg

leave to extract the following from Dr. Martin's clear and comprehensive introduction.

His memory is very retentive, and his account of things is exceedingly correct and uniform: of this I have had numberless proofs, and one in particular I shall mention. I happened to mislay the English version which he had written out at his leisure, of the speech of Finow the king on first coming into power: after the lapse of a few weeks, not finding it, I was under the necessity of requesting him to write another, which he did in the same method as before, by calling to his mind the original Tonga in which it was spoken. Sometime afterwards I found the first, and was much pleased to discover so little difference between them, that they appeared almost like copies, which sufficiently evinced the correctness with which he remembered the original Tonga, and at the same time furnished an instance of the characteristic uniformity of his expression in his own language. Two or three months afterwards I consulted him of the propriety of writing down in the Tonga language all that he knew of their popular tales, speeches, songs, &c. while they were fresh in his memory: he did so, and at a subsequent period when the dictionary of the language was in a state of forwardness, I translated them literally with his occasional assistance, and had a new proof of the correctness, as to sense, of what he had before given me of Finow's speech, the English copies of which I had all along kept in my possession.

The work commences with the departure from Gravesend of the *Poru nu Prince*, a private ship of war, belonging to Mr. Robert Bent of London. This vessel had a two-fold commission; if not very successful in her cruise for prizes, within certain latitudes, she was to double Cape Horn, and proceed into the Pacific Ocean, in search of whales, but as the professed object of the work is to describe the natives of the Tonga islands, we shall pass over the first pages, and proceed directly to her arrival at Lefboga, one of the Hassai islands, formerly visited by Captain Cook. The day after her arrival at this place, being Sunday, much dissatisfaction arose from Mr. Brown, the whaling-master, who had taken

there lay twenty-two bodies perfectly naked, and arranged side by side in even order. They were so dreadfully bruised and battered about the head, that only two or three of them could be recognised. At this time a man had just counted them, and was reporting the number to the chief, who sat in the hammock-netting; immediately after which they began to throw them overboard. Mr. Mariner and the cooper were now brought into the presence of the chief, who looked at them awhile and smiled, probably on account of their dirty appearance. Mr. Mariner was then given charge to a petty chief to be taken on shore, but the cooper was detained on board.

Numerous hardships and fatigues were now endured for some time, he was at length taken into the presence of Finow, the How or king of these islands, who, it appears, had taken a peculiar liking to him from seeing him on board the Port au Prince. All his hardships and insults were now at an end, from this moment he became the bosom friend of the monarch, who though cruel and ambitious to the last degree, was yet a man of strong intellect and generous sentiments. Shortly after his arrival, Finow (the king) insisted on his giving up his books and writing materials, with which he had occasionally amused himself, the reason given for such an extraordinary demand, was, that the king could not allow him to practise witchcraft, to the injury of the Tonga people; but when he afterwards understood the language, the king explained to him his opinion of books and papers and gave his reasons for that opinion in the following account—

"Some years ago, on the arrival of an European vessel, one of the white men came to live among them by choice. This man's name was Morgan. He lived for a considerable time on terms of great friendship with the natives, and was much respected by them; some time afterwards there came another European vessel," (the Duff, captain Wilson, with the missionaries,) "and from this ship also there came several white men to live by choice among them. The white men that came last built a house, in which they used often to shut themselves up, to sing and per-

form ceremonies, (as Finow expresses it). Matters went on very well for some time; at length a quarrel ensued between Morgan and the other white men, at first about an iron pot which he wanted to borrow of them, and then about some pigs which they said he had stolen from them: upon this they informed the chiefs that this Morgan had been a bad man in his own country, and was under sentence of banishment for his crimes; but from the full execution of which he had escaped." (He had actually escaped from Botany Bay). "The people then began to treat Morgan with every species of insult, so that his life was very uncomfortable, and often in great danger. Morgan in his turn told the chiefs who they were; viz. that they were men sent out by the king of England, to bring a pestilence upon the people of Tonga, and that they accordingly shut themselves up in this house, to perform witchcraft, and make incantations, which was the cause of the pestilence that then raged;" (there was an epidemic disease at the time, which was very fatal among the chiefs, two or three dying every day) "and that all their books were books of witchcraft. The chiefs began to take Morgan's statement into serious consideration; there certainly was a great mortality among them: the white men often assembled, and sang very loud; besides which, they would not let the Tonga people be present; and to prevent them even from peeping through the crevices of the reed fencing of the house, they stop them up with all kinds of filth, knowing that the cleanliness of the Tonga people would not then allow them even to approach. And the chiefs said to themselves, if these people are doing no harm, why do not they allow us to be present? we do not conceal our ceremonies from them, why do not they expose theirs to us? In the mean while Morgan said to the chiefs, 'You see the effect of their incantations; several of you are dying every day; by and by you will be all cut off, and the King of England will take possession of your islands; for although you have the remedy in your power, you will not make use of it.'—The chiefs took the alarm in time; they rushed upon the white men, and killed all but three, who were at that time under the protection of Veachi;" a great chief, hereafter to be noticed.

Such was the cause of the fate of the missionaries, as related by the king to Mr. Mariner, who often afterwards heard the same relation from other chiefs. He enquired what became of the three that were under the protection of Veachi, and learnt that they were killed during a civil

war: they might indeed have made their escape, along with some natives who invited them into a canoe, which was going to another island, but they chose to remain; urging for their reason that they had not quarrelled with any of the Tonga people, and that consequently they should not be hurt; the others informed them, however, that it was the Tonga custom not only to kill an enemy, but also all his friends and relations, if possible: the three missionaries then replied that as they had done no harm, and meant no harm, their God would protect them: at this moment, a party of natives, who were lying in wait in a neighbouring thicket, rushed out and killed them with their spears. The natives in the canoe pushed off from the shore, and made their escape.—How necessary it is to know the customs of the country! how hopeful it is to be presumptuous! Our best intentions may be ruined by the ignorance of the one, and influence of the other.

That books and writing should be esteemed implements of witchcraft in an unlettered country is by no means surprising, and we cannot avoid thinking the missionaries unwarrantably thoughtless, in suffering such an opinion to prevail amongst them. As missionaries, sent to teach, we must suppose them qualified to explain by signs, language, and a variety of other methods, such particulars both relating to religious matters and the principles of civilization in general, as they were before ignorant of, and we hope the history we have just related will put future missionaries more upon their guard. Although Mr. Mariner was obliged to surrender his books, &c. and had the mortification of seeing them burned, he continued in friendship with the king, and on many occasions was of the greatest service to him, being his constant attendant both in the field of battle and in parties of pleasure. Finow's anxiety for the comfort and welfare of Mr. M. is on no occasion better exemplified than in the following little anecdote when he was preparing to accompany him in an expedition against a neighbouring chief.

One day, whilst these preparations were going forward, the king asked Mr. Mari-

ner whether he had a mother living; upon his replying in the affirmative, he appeared much grieved that he should be separated so far from her. It is a custom in the Tonga Islands, for men, (and sometimes women,) to adopt or choose a foster mother, even though they have their own natural mother living, with a view of being better provided with all necessaries and conveniences, as cloth, oil, food, &c. On this occasion the king appointed one of his wives, Mafi Hafe, to be Mr. Mariner's adopted mother, telling him, that if there was any thing he wanted to make his situation more comfortable, he need only apply to Mafi Hafe, and as she was a woman of consequence, it was in her power to procure him any thing that in reason he might require. This woman had afterwards as much real esteem and parental affection for him as she could possibly have for her own son.

Certain regulations respecting the commencement of hostilities, and some kind of religious ceremonies or invocations of a superior being, previous to the first attack of an enemy, are insisted upon by all nations; and although we shall hereafter notice the particulars of religious worship, we must beg leave to extract the following account of the ceremony of Toogi, as performed by Finow before he attacked the island of Tonga.

Before morning, several presents were brought to Finow and his chiefs, by the people living at a consecrated place on the island of Tonga, called Mafanga. Mafanga is a piece of ground about half a mile square, situated on the western part of the island of Tonga. In this spot are the graves where the greatest chiefs from time immemorial have been buried, and the place is therefore considered sacred; it would be a sacrilege to fight here, and nobody can be prevented from landing; if the most inveterate enemies meet upon this ground, they must look upon each other as friends, under penalty of the displeasure of the gods, and consequently an untimely death, or some great misfortune. There are several of these consecrated places on different islands.

The following morning, Finow and part of his forces landed at Mafabua: he immediately proceeded to his father's grave with several chiefs and matapoules, (Mr. Mariner being also with them) to perform the ceremony Toogi. All who went for this purpose put on mats instead of their usual dress, and wreaths made of the leaves of the 16 tree* round their

* *Uncaspa* plants.

necks (significant of respect and humility.) They sat down cross-legged, (the usual way of sitting) before the grave; Finow, as well as the rest, beating their cheeks with their fists for about half a minute, without speaking a word. One of the principal mataboos then addressed the spirit of Finow's father to the following purpose: "Behold the man (meaning Finow) who has come to Tonga to fight his enemies; he pleased with him, and grant him thy protection; he comes to battle, hoping he is not doing wrong; he has always held *Tuaitonga** in the highest respect, and has attended to all religious ceremonies with exactness." One of the attendants then went to Finow, and received from him a piece of cava root, which he laid down on the raised mound before the *Fyoka* (burying-place). Several others, who had pieces of cava root in their houses, went up to the grave in like manner and deposited them. The ceremony being thus finished, Finow and his friends returned to the beach, where a large root of cava was brought to them as a present, by the chief of the consecrated place, on which they regaled.

The act of bringing presents to an hostile chief reminds us of Ossian's description of Cuchullin inviting Swaran to his feast previous to giving him battle; indeed many of their customs, the reverence for their departed warriors, and the noble generosity of their sentiments, strongly remind us of the romantic enthusiasm of Ossian.

The expedition having succeeded, Finow, after taking possession of the enemy's position, proceeded to rebuild the fortress, which was fenced with reeds; this step was taken by the admonition of the gods, who were consulted through the medium of the priests in the following manner.

The night previous to the consultation of the oracle, the chief orders his cooks to kill and prepare a hog, and to procure a basket of yams, and two bunches of ripe plantains. These things being got ready, the next morning they are carried to the place where the priest resides, or wherever he may be at that time; the priest is sometimes previously apprized of the circumstance, at other times not. The chiefs and mataboos clothe themselves in mats, and repair to the place where

the priest is to be found: if it is at a house, the priest seats himself just within the cave;† if at a distance, he seats himself on any convenient spot of ground, and the mataboos seat themselves on either hand, so as would form a circle, or rather an ellipsis, if there was not a considerable vacant space left opposite the priest. In this space, at the bottom of the circle, sits the man who prepares the cava, the roots being previously chewed by the cooks, attendants, and others, who sit behind him: behind these again sit the chiefs indiscriminately among the people. The chiefs take this retired and humble station on account of the sacredness of the occasion, conceiving that such modest demeanour must be acceptable to the gods.

As soon as they are all seated, the priest is considered as inspired, the god being supposed to exist within him from that moment. He sits for a considerable time in silence, with his hands clasped before him; his eyes are cast down, and he remains perfectly still. During the time that the victuals are being shared out, and the cava being prepared, the mataboos sometimes begin to consult him; sometimes he answers them, at other times not; in either case he remains with his eyes cast down. Frequently he will not answer a word till the repast is finished, and the cava too. When he speaks, he generally begins in a low and very altered tone of voice, which gradually rises to nearly its natural pitch, though sometimes a little above it. All that he says is supposed to be the declaration of the god, and he accordingly speaks in the first person as if he were the god. All this is done generally without any apparent inward emotion or outward agitation; but sometimes his countenance becomes fierce, and as it were, inflamed, and his whole frame agitated with inward feeling; he is seized with universal trembling; the perspiration breaks out on his forehead, and his lips, turning black, are convulsed; at length tears start in floods from his eyes, his breast heaves with great emotion, and his utterance is choked. These symptoms gradually subside. Before this paroxysm comes on, and after it is over, he often eats as much as four hungry men, and other circumstances, could devour. The fit being now gone off, he remains for some time calm, and then takes up a club that is placed by him for the purpose, turns it over and regards it attentively; he then looks up earnestly, now to the right, now to the left, now again at the club; afterwards he looks up again, and about him in like manner, and then again fixes his eyes upon his club, and so on, for

* *Tuaitonga* is a great chief, supposed to be descended from a god.

† Their houses are built somewhat in form of a shed, open all round, and the caves coming within about four feet of the ground.

several times: at length he suddenly raised the club, and, after a moment's pause, strikes the ground, or the adjacent part of the house, with considerable force: immediately the god leaves him, and he rises up and retires to the back of the ring among the people. If the company now wish for any more *cava*, *Finow*, or the greatest chief present, goes and sits at the head of the ring.

It might be supposed that this violent agitation on the part of the priest is merely an assumed appearance for the purpose of popular deception; but Mr. Mariner has no reason at all to think so. There can be little doubt, however, but that the priest, on such occasions, often assumes into action the deepest feelings of devotion of which he is susceptible, and by a voluntary act disposes his mind, as much as possible, to be powerfully affected: till at length, what begins by volition proceeds by involuntary effort, and the whole mind and body become subjected to the over-ruling emotion. But there is nothing new in all this: ancient times, as well as modern, afford numerous instances of this nature; and savage nations, as well as civilized, display ample testimony that false religions, and false notions of religion, set upon some minds with such extraordinary impulses, that they are mistaken for divine inspirations.

This account strongly reminds us of the oracles of ancient times, and in all probability had its origin in the once celebrated pagan worship. We have before observed, that the art of writing was considered witchcraft, and Mr. Mariner has given us a most diverting account of the astonishment it occasioned. Having understood that European ships occasionally touched at the island of Tonga, he wrote a letter, with gunpowder dissolved in gum water, which he used as ink, describing his situation, and wish to return home: this letter was addressed to the captain of any ship which might arrive, and given to the care of the chief of *Munfanga* (the consecrated place formerly mentioned). *Finow* having heard of this letter, demanded to see it; but not being able to make any thing of it, desired to be informed what it meant, which was accordingly done.

This mode of communicating sentiments was an inexplicable puzzle to *Finow*: he
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took the letter again and examined it, but it afforded him no information. He thought a little within himself; but his thoughts reflected no light upon the subject. At length he sent for Mr. Mariner, and desired him to write down something: the latter asked what he would choose to have written; he replied, put down me: he accordingly wrote, "*Prenow*," (spelling it according to the strict English orthography); the chief then sent for another Englishman, who had not been present, and commanding Mr. Mariner to turn his back, and look another way, he gave the man the paper, and desired him to tell what that was: he accordingly pronounced aloud the name of the king, upon which *Finow* snatched the paper from his hand, and, with astonishment, looked at it, turned it round, and examined it in all directions: at length he exclaimed, "This is neither like myself nor any body else! where are my eyes, where is my head?—where are my legs?—How can you possibly know it to be I?" and then, without stopping for any attempt at an explanation, he impatiently ordered Mr. Mariner to write something else, and thus employed him for three or four hours in putting down the names of different persons, places, and things, and making the other men read them. This afforded extraordinary diversion to *Finow*, and to all the men and women present, particularly as he now and then whispered a little love anecdote, which was strictly written down, and audibly read by the other, not a little to the confusion of one or other of the ladies present: but it was all taken in good humour, for curiosity and astonishment were the prevailing passions. How their names and circumstances could be communicated through so mysterious a channel, was altogether past their comprehension. *Finow* had long ago formed his opinion of books and papers, and this as much resembled witchcraft as any thing he had ever seen or heard of. Mr. Mariner in vain attempted to explain. He had yet too slender a knowledge of their language to make himself clearly understood: and, indeed, it would not have been an easy matter to have explained the composition of elementary sounds, and of arbitrary signs expressive of them, to a people whose minds were already formed to other modes of thinking, and whose language had few expressions but what concerned the ordinary affairs of life. The only rational mode would have been, to have invented a system of spelling, and to have gone through the usual routine of teaching it. *Finow*, at length, thought he had got a notion of it, and explained to those about him that it was very possible to put down a mark or sign of something that had been seen both by the writer and reader, and which should be mutually understood by them: but Mr.

Mariner immediately informed him, that he could write down any thing that he had never seen: the king directly whispered to him to put Toogoo Ahoo (the king of Tonga, whom he and Toobo Nieuha had assassinated many years before Mr. Mariner's arrival). This was accordingly done, and the other read it; when Finow was yet more astonished, and declared it to be the most wonderful thing he had ever heard of. He then desired him to write "Tarky," the chief of the garrison of Ben, whom Mr. Mariner and his companions had not yet seen; (this chief was blind in one eye). When "Tarky" was read, Finow enquired whether he was blind or not; this was putting writing to an unfair test! and Mr. Mariner told him that he had only written down the sign standing for the sound of his name, and not for the description of his person. He was then ordered to write, "Tarky, blind in his left eye," which was done, and read to

the increased astonishment of every body. Mr. Mariner then told him that, in several parts of the world, messages were sent to great distances through the same medium, and, being folded and fastened up, the bearer could know nothing of the contents; and that the histories of whole nations were thus handed down to posterity, without spoiling by being kept (as he chose to express himself). Finow acknowledged this to be a most noble invention, but added, that it would not at all do for the Tonga Islands; that there would be nothing but disturbances and conspiracies, and he should not be sure of his life, perhaps, another month. He confessed, however, that he should like to know it himself, and for all the women to know it, that he might make love with less risk of discovery, and not so much chance of getting his brains knocked out by their husbands.

(To be continued.)

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM, PUBLIC DISPUTATION.

CALCUTTA, JULY 17, 1816.

On Monday the 15th instant, being the day appointed by His Excellency Lord Moira, Visitor of the College of Fort William, for the Public Disputations in the Oriental Languages; the President and Members of the College Council, the Officers, Professors, and Students of the College, met at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government House, where the Honorable the Chief Justice, the Honorable N. R. Edmonstone, the Honorable A. Seton, and the Honorable G. Dowdeswell, Members of the Supreme Council; the Honorable Sir Francis Macnaghten, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, with many of the Civil and Military Officers of the Presidency, as well as several respectable Natives, were also assembled.

Lady Macnaghten, and many other ladies of the settlement, likewise honored the college with their presence on the occasion.

Soon after ten o'clock, his Excellency the Visitor, attended by the President of the College Council, the Secretary to the College, and the Officers of his Excellency's suite, entered the room where the disputations were to be held. When the Visitor had taken his seat, the disputations commenced in the following order:—

HINDUSTANI.

"The satirical poetry of the Hindustani equals that of any other Oriental language."

Respondent, Mr. W. A. Pringle.
First Opponent, Mr. G. E. Law.

Second Opponent, Mr. A. Reid.

Moderator, Captain J. W. Taylor.

BENGALI.

"The Bengali language is better suited to historical, than to poetical or philosophical composition."

Respondent, Mr. T. Clerk.
First Opponent, Mr. W. Wilkinson.
Second Opponent, Mr. T. G. Vibart.
Moderator, Rev. Dr. W. Carey.

PERSIAN.

"The cause of the Persian language having so long flourished, where it is not indigenous, arises from the encouragement it has met from the several governments, which have successively ruled the country."

Respondent, Mr. W. Wilkinson.
First Opponent, Mr. W. A. Pringle.
Second Opponent, Mr. A. Reid.
Moderator, Captain T. Roebuck.

SANSKRITA.

"To acquire a perfect knowledge of the Sanskrit language requires a longer period of diligence and exertion, than to attain a similar degree of proficiency in any vernacular tongue."

Declamation by Mr. T. Clerk.

When the disputations were concluded, the president of the college council presented to his excellency the visitor the several students of the college, who were entitled to receive degrees of honor, medals of merit, or other honorary rewards, adjudged to them at the pub-

lic examinations of the past year; as well as the students who, at the examination held in June, had been found qualified to enter upon the public service, by their knowledge of two languages, and had consequently obtained permission to quit the college. The president read the certificates granted by the council of the college to each student, in pursuance of the statutes, specifying the proficiency which he had made in the prescribed studies of the college, and the general tenor of his conduct.

When the certificates had been read, the Visitor presented to each student, entitled to receive a degree of honor, the usual diploma inscribed on vellum, and at the same time expressed the satisfaction which he felt in conferring it.

The prizes and medals, which had been awarded to the several students, were also distributed to them respectively, after which his Excellency the Visitor read the following discourse:—

Gentlemen of the College of Fort William—This is now the second time that I have the pleasure to address you from this chair: one annual examination has intervened, since I had the honour to preside on a similar occasion;—but although the calls of the public service placed me at that period at a distance from the institution; believe me, gentlemen, I fully participated in the glories of that examination, for I was not unobservant of the very conspicuous honour acquired by many students of that year, nor was I insensible to the increase of credit and reputation which resulted to the institution from their successful labours.

"It would have been to me a source of great personal gratification, to have distributed with my own hands the rewards of that day, and to have had the opportunity of myself imparting to each successful candidate, the well earned tribute of my approbation and applause. But although my absence took from me the performance of this grateful duty; I cannot regret the circumstance, and I am sure, gentlemen, you must have seen occasion to rejoice at it, for it brought into the situation to provide over the concerns of the institution, a gentleman, who unites to the advantages of official character and distinguished talents, the reputation of a very remarkable proficiency with the classic literature of the country, and the critical correctness of whose taste in it, is allowed to stand unrivalled even amongst the learned here.

"This circumstance cannot but have given you, gentlemen, a higher degree of confidence in the accuracy of the acting visitor's discrimination of the shades of individual merit, than any that I could have hoped to inspire; and I am sure you must have felt the justice of his ap-

preciation of the advantages of the institution at large, when he traced to you, from his own experience and observation, the degree in which, by adding to the useful—indeed necessary—acquirements of those concerned in the administration of affairs, its operation had been beneficial to the country; and when he showed, by a mention of only a few of the many valuable works produced by those connected with the college, its extensive influence in promoting literary research amongst ourselves.

"This is a theme, gentlemen, upon which I myself love to dwell; indeed I am satisfied that the literary spirit of this country must soon have dwindled away, until it became extinct, under a foreign rule, like that of our nation, had it not been for the new life instilled into scientific pursuits, through the many public testimonials afforded by government of its disposition to encourage and protect them to the utmost,—and amongst these the establishment of this institution eminently holds the first place.

"This recurrence to the subject is, however, purely gratuitous and unnecessary, for at this time the benefits of the college are generally acknowledged, and the institution is in the enjoyment of so well deserved and universal a reputation, that it needs no one to advocate its cause before the public.

"Gentlemen, I have before assured you, that the sincerest affections and interests of the heart bound me to this collegiate establishment, from the moment of my first connection with it, and that my solicitude for its stability and welfare was from the first more than a mere feeling of course. I was confident, that I could in nothing so fully testify the attachment to the interests of the college which I professed, as by exhibiting myself at all times ready to make every effort to enforce its discipline, and to provide to the utmost in my power for the efficiency of its internal government.

"It was one of the first acts of my administration, to give to the College a new chapter of statutes, and to the operation of some of the rules which I then introduced, and more particularly to the undeviating regularity with which they have been administered, I venture to attribute in a great measure the present more than ordinary efficiency of the institution, and the prospect of its even further improvement.

"The reports of the examination of this year exhibit the singularly favourable result, that out of thirty-six students, who entered the hall to be examined, and who formed the whole body of those under instruction in the term, not less than twenty-five have been reported qualified for the public service by a competent proficiency

in two of the languages taught. In former years, out of forty-five or fifty civil students examined, it was thought extraordinary, and made a matter of exultation, if eighteen or twenty were reported qualified. The examination of this year has however reduced the proportion of those detained from the public service by the regulations of the college, from a rate amounting to three-fifths of the whole number of the students attached to it, to a trifle more than two-sevenths, or less than half of the old proportion.

"In the estimate of the productive powers of the year, compared with former periods, this is indeed a favourable circumstance; but what is more, it is one in which there is no room for the operation of chance. There can be but one cause to which it can be attributed: it is impossible to entertain any other supposition, than that there must have existed amongst the students a more general disposition to study, with a view to avail themselves of the benefits of the institution, than has ever before been experienced.

"Gentlemen, you cannot but know how extensive will be the influence of that example on the minds of those who succeed you. Each must recollect the time of his own arrival, when thrown abroad in the midst of a new world, amongst new pursuits, and in a society of peculiar habits and feelings. Situations must have daily occurred, of the nature of which no ordinary presence could have afforded an adequate conception, and for which no instruction could have provided a rule of conduct before hand. In such situations from whom is the young inexperienced stranger to solicit advice? To whom can he apply for assistance? Those much his seniors are too far removed from his own sphere to win his entire confidence, and he stands so much in awe of appearing unfavourably before them, that he is withheld from opening his mind to them with real cordiality. He will indeed naturally look to those of his own age, whom he finds in similar circumstances with himself, he will cling to the friendships the sister institution of Hertford may have given him the opportunity to form. He will endeavour to do as those do whose character from previous habit he had been accustomed to esteem. He will adopt their sentiments, direct his efforts to the attainment of what he sees to be the object of their ambition, and in every respect form himself on their model. Now if this model be faulty; if it hold forth the example of a life of idleness and extravagance; if it lead them to suppose all that is estimable and praiseworthy to be concentrated in such a course, in vain may their wiser seniors endeavour to dissuade, in vain may those placed to superintend

them exhort and remonstrate. In vain may I, with the authority of this chair, mark such line of conduct with more austere reprobation; against such a fatal propensity, be it your province to warn their inexperience. Do not wait to be consulted spontaneously, offer to them that plain statement of their real situation here, which cannot but be well received, and will at a future period, if not immediately, be acknowledged with gratitude.

"It is chiefly from the hope that the disposition to study which now prevails, will be diffused from the present to the coming students, until it is at last permanently established as the ruling principle of the college, that I congratulate the institution most cordially on the favorable result of this year, in respect to the number of students who have given their minds exclusively to the acquirement of what is taught in the college. I consider this to be the commencement of a new era, and I hail the prevailing sentiment, which I think this result shows to have taken place amongst the students, as the dawn of a time when every one shall enter the college with the sole object of passing through it rapidly, with a full availing of all its advantages, and when an individual actuated by different principles shall be avoided by his fellow students, as an ungenerous spirit. From what I have heard, there was a time, when the expression of such a hope would have been considered as visionary. It is now a sanguine anticipation, and I trust by no means an unreasonable one.

"I have dwelt thus long upon the advantage possessed by the present year, in respect to the number qualified, over any other year, with the results of which I have been made acquainted; because I conceive this circumstance alone to outweigh every other consideration, and to give a decided superiority to the result of this examination. The twenty-five students reported qualified by their proficiency in two languages to enter the public service, are

1. Thomas Clerk.
2. Henry Harington Thomas.
3. William Wilkinson.
4. William Alexander Pringle.
5. Charles Stuart.
6. George Ewan Law.
7. Andrew Reid.
8. John Frederick Ellerton.
9. Henry Graham.
10. Charles Phillips.
11. Edward Smith Montagu.
12. Thomas Gowan Vibart.
13. Thomas Porter Bonel Biscoe.
14. Sir John Brooke Stoboane.
15. Henry Meredith Parker.
16. Sir Thomas Pelham Hayes.
17. Hon. Henry Arthur Annesley.
18. John William Temple.

19. Richard Milbank Tighman.
20. Lane Magniac.
21. Michael Bruce.
22. Hon. William Rodney.
23. Walter Ritchie.
24. John Henry Barlow.
25. John Fleming Martin Reid.

"A twenty-sixth student, Mr. Lindsay, in consequence of a disorder of the eye, which prevented him from prosecuting his studies, was permitted to quit college in February last.

"And a twenty-seventh student, Mr. Creighton, has also been permitted, under particular circumstances, to enter the public service, although not qualified in two languages,—a deviation from established rule, for which he is indebted to the special recommendation of the college council, founded on his general assiduity and good conduct.

"I come now to the consideration of what may be called the honors of the year, and in this respect, I must admit, that with the exception of a remarkably successful cultivation of the Bengali language, there is a manifest inferiority in the results of the present examination. I will not indeed hazard a comparison with either of those which have preceded it since the period when my concern in the affairs of the college had its commencement. This year has not produced any brilliant example of uncommon powers, directed with eminent success to the attainment of high proficiency in many languages, nor has the examination exhibited much of that extensive scale of acquirement on which degrees of honor are usually conferred. I have had the pleasure to distribute but five on this occasion, and the whole of this number have been awarded for the acquirement of the same language.

"The institution is not however without its credit from the attainments of its students in this year, even although we have had no Stirlings or Macgregors, to exhibit the splendid success of their exertions, and give a name to the periods they adorn, through the unrivalled preeminence of their achievements. If it be true, however, that there is no transcendent merit to which we shall hereafter delight to recur, as a means of distinguishing this period in the annals of the college, in the manner we at this day quote the era of the Sothebys and McKenzies, still there is much modest merit; and perhaps for public purposes, the acquirements, from being more generally diffused, may be held as of equal value to government. Instead of feeling disappointment at not finding on this particular occasion any extraordinary genius, whose successful pursuit of extensive knowledge might exalt the attainments of the year into a rivalry with the merit of those boasted

times, we should rather seize the opportunity to exult in the rarity of failure, and to remark how extraordinary a circumstance it is, and how much to the credit of the institution, that the unsuccessful instances have been so few.

"It would indeed be highly unreasonable to expect, that such individuals as those I have alluded to should be met with at every examination that might be held, when the very circumstance that makes us regard them with admiration is, that they are not men such as are met with every day.

"Though, however, the attainments of this year are not of peculiarly brilliant stamp, I have nevertheless been assured that the number of those whose acquirements are above mediocrity, would challenge a comparison with the most fortunate periods, and that the aggregate of the knowledge possessed by the whole of the gentlemen now reported qualified, exceeds, in a very considerable degree, what would be found the aggregate of any former year. This in truth is the real criterion of the usefulness and extent of the productive powers of the institution. The glory of a single individual is principally for himself, and furnishes but the limited contribution of his single, though superior application to the public service. But when, as in the present instance, a large amount of acquirement is diffused amongst the whole, a very wide benefit is to flow from the exertions of so many well-instructed individuals.

"There are nevertheless extremely creditable instances of merit, exhibited in the reports of this examination, and amongst these Mr. Clerk undoubtedly holds the first place; he has not been attached to the college for a longer period than ten months, and he stands first in the only distinguished language of the year, the Bengali, beside holding a respectable place in the Persian; but what particularly marks him to possess that thirst of knowledge, which cannot fail to lead him to future eminence, and which would, without doubt, have left his name enrolled in a higher rank amongst the worthies of the college, had the period of his study been of sufficient duration, is the hardihood with which he set his name down as a candidate for honor in that difficult language the Sanskrit, notwithstanding the shortness of the period he must have known would be left him for the prosecution of the study. The success that has attended these his first efforts, has fully justified the favorable anticipation conceived from the attempt. Messrs. Thomas, Wilkins, and Stuart, are also in a high degree eminent. Mr. Thomas holds the first place in Persian, and the second in Hindustani, and his very creditable acquirements in both lan-

ganges are the exclusive produce of this institution. Messrs. Wilkison and Stuart have each obtained the distinction of a degree of honor in the Bengali language, and constitute with Mr. Thomas the first class in the Persian. The attainments of these three gentlemen have rendered them distinguished among their fellow students of the year, and by evincing the possession of very considerable ability and powers of application, afford the promise of a very honorable career in the public service, which they are now about to enter.

"The other gentlemen to whom I have had the pleasure to give degrees of honor, besides Messrs. Clerk, Wilkison, and Stuart, are Messrs. Viliart and Ellerton. All of these degrees have been obtained, as I have before noticed, by proficiency in the useful language of Bengal.

"It gives me real pleasure to observe the success with which this vernacular dialect of an extensive province has been cultivated, and I have little doubt, that in your subsequent progress through the service, you will find many occasions to rejoice at the opportunity you now have had to master it, and to see in the frequency with which it will come to use, reason to be satisfied, that it has deserved your preference. It is not, however, in itself sufficient to enable you to pass through every department of the service with honor; indeed scarcely a day will occur that you will not find a facility of reading and understanding Persian, and a colloquial knowledge of the Hindustani, indispensable to the transaction of business; you may however entertain the notion, that in the first instance it is best to direct your attention to the Bengali and Persian. In preference to Hindustani and Persian; as the Bengali, if not acquired now, will be so with difficulty hereafter, while as it is only a colloquial facility which is required in the Hindustani, that must follow from your daily intercourse with natives of every rank. In this, perhaps, you are right, but I am far from wishing to induce you to neglect the elegant lighter literature of Hindustani, than which there is nothing so calculated to give you an insight into the temper and manners of the people, and to enable you to enjoy and to imitate the graces of their more polished conversation. Unless your attention is directed to this, while you may be attached to the college, the time when the taste might be formed will have passed, and it will only be some peculiar combination of circumstances, that will be likely to direct you to the study of it at a subsequent period.

"I have been able to trace the preference which would appear likely to have been shown in the Bengali language, to the time when the previous acquirements of the civil servants at the sister institution

at Hertford, first began to have operation on the studies of this institution. A higher degree of proficiency would appear to be generally brought out by the students in this language, than in either the Persian or Hindustani; so that, independently of the taste for its prosecution, which may also have been instilled, the students will naturally on their first arrival, when called upon to state what languages they intend to study, not omit to set down one, the difficulties of which they feel they have already in some degree conquered.

"But I am diverging from the matter I had in hand, and departing from what I have by no means yet completed, the detail of the honors of the year; many individuals, besides those I have above named, have passed most creditable examinations; indeed the number of those who have claims to be mentioned on this account is such, that to mention more than the names, would involve me in a detail unsuited to the limits of this address. Messrs. Pringle, Law, Reid, Graham, Philips, and Montagu, are all deserving of praise for the respectability of their attainments in two languages. Mr. Pringle stands first in the Hindustani, and the attainments of all are considerably above mediocrity. Mr. Montagu, Sir J. B. Stonhouse, and Mr. Ellerton, have each obtained rewards for that useful accomplishment, the power of writing elegantly the native character. Mr. Montagu has received medals for his mastery of the characters of four languages, some of them uncommonly difficult.

"It would be an omission, if in reckoning up the honors of this year, I neglected the mention of those awarded at the half-yearly examination of December last; there was on that occasion real distinction acquired by two military students, the only two who had not been called away by their duties in the field, from the quiet academic pursuits in which they were engaged—Lieutenant Buddell left the institution last December, with a degree of honour for his high proficiency in the Persian and Hindustani, and with a medal for considerable progress in the Arabic language. Lieutenant Buddell's attainments are of a nature that will leave him classed with the most distinguished ornaments of the institution, and had the period of his study been extended to the recent examination of the past month, I should not have had to look beyond the college lists, to find that brilliancy of achievement which should characterize and mark the period.

"Lieutenant Isacke also left the college in December, with a medal for very considerable progress in the Arabic language. He had already attained the highest degree of proficiency in the Persian and Hin-

distant languages, at the annual examination mentioned with honor by the acting visitor. In addition to the honors of the above two gentlemen, several medals of merit were awarded at the examination of December for a rapid proficiency made in the course of the antecedent term. The gentlemen who most distinguished themselves in this respect were,

"Mr. Thomas Clerk, in the Persian, Bengali, and Sanskrit languages.

"Mr. Henry Harington Thomas, in the Persian and Hindustani languages.

"Mr. Henry Graham, in the Persian and Hindustani languages.

"Mr. Charles Stuart, in the Persian language.

"And Mr. William Wilkinson in the Persian language.

"I have now completed the enumeration of those honors which are more immediately connected with this collegiate institution. I mean those acquired at the examinations which have occurred since the occasion when you were last addressed from this chair. You have seen that although not particularly brilliant, or to be compared with periods that we have occasionally witnessed, they are still in themselves, in the highest degree respectable. Fortunately, however, the honors of the year are not bounded by these precise limits;—by travelling but a very little out of the line that might thus be required, I find even that brilliancy of achievement which is all that is wanting to give a finishing stroke to the meritorious efforts displayed in the year, and to establish for it as illustrious a character as any that has been earned in the most propitious period. The case of those junior servants, who, carrying with them into the departments of the service the same habits and pursuits, and the same thirst for the acquisition of knowledge, which raised them to distinction amongst their fellow students at the college, and who, even amidst the active duties of an arduous profession, feeling still alive to the gratifications of literary honor, earn themselves as candidates for the distinction promised by the government to those who master the very difficult languages the Sanskrita and the Arabic, is so closely analogous to the career that is run by those immediately attached to the institution, that I am justified in claiming as belonging to it, whatever honor may result from the successful issue of their labours.

"Two very remarkable instances of this description have fallen within the period I have now under review, and I wish them to stand recorded, as achievements which cannot be sufficiently honored by the most animated expressions of my applause, and which, while they convey a lustre on the time of their occurrence,

cannot fail to establish for the individuals, a character of supereminence amongst those embarked in the same line of life.

"Messrs. Wynch and Macnaghten, having solicited to be examined in the Sanskrita language, with a view to establish their pretensions to the credit of having mastered this difficult object, and obtained a proficiency in the study of works on Hindu law, a committee was appointed to examine them, and the following appears from their report to have been the result of their examination:—

"The two gentlemen attended on the morning of the 26th of May, when they performed the exercises assigned to them without any aid from teachers or books.

"The manner in which Mr. Wynch and Mr. Macnaghten have sustained this examination, is highly creditable to their talents and application; they have performed the translations from Sanskrita into English, with almost perfect fidelity; their conversion of English into Sanskrita, shows a very respectable acquaintance with the latter language; and they have displayed a familiarity with the terms and points of Hindu law, that indisputably proves a most attentive and successful study of the Sanskrita writers on legal subjects. We have no hesitation, therefore, in pronouncing favorably on their examination, and recommending that their meritorious exertions may be acknowledged by the usual distinction which government has been pleased to assign to such eminent success."

"Messrs. Wynch and Macnaghten are not the first individuals that have obtained the honorable distinction afforded by the successful issue of such a trial; they are, however, the first who have solicited it, since the government has ceased to hold forth the prospect of a liberal pecuniary remuneration which it was heretofore the practice to award, chiefly as a reimbursement of the expence they might have incurred in making the acquisition of this difficult language. This has been a personal sacrifice they have made for the distinction, and this is a peculiar circumstance in their case. Not that I believe the hope of obtaining pecuniary reward had influence in inducing the efforts before made to master these difficult languages; on the contrary, I am satisfied the motives of preceding candidates were the same as those by which Messrs. Wynch and Macnaghten have been influenced, and that it was the anxiety evinced by government for its servants to apply themselves to the study of these languages, and the disposition shown to ac-

knowledge and to afford encouragement to claims which might be established by successful efforts to meet that anxiety, that elicited the frequent display of merit we have several times witnessed in the successful cultivation of the Sanskrit and Arabic languages beyond the walls of the college.

"If ever a doubt could be entertained in this respect, it would be removed on the bare mention of the fact, that Mr. Wynch, who in 1814 was a successful claimant of the pecuniary reward allotted to proficiency in the Arabic language and Mooltanmedan law, is now an equally successful candidate for Sanskrit honors, at a time when honor is all that is to be acquired. He has done more too, for the acquisition of the honor alone, when it is to be acquired at a pecuniary sacrifice, than he had before done, when the two-fold reward was before his eyes, to stimulate his exertions.

"I have been desirous that such very distinguished merit as that exhibited in the result of the examination of Messrs. Wynch and Macnaghten, should meet with an acknowledgement as public, as it is possible for me to bestow, and that the honorary rewards adjudged to these gentlemen should be conferred upon them with every circumstance of increased publicity and distinction with which my situation enables me to grace the occasion. I have accordingly resolved to grant with my own hand, the degrees of honour which these gentlemen have so well earned, by their proficiency in the Sanskrit language and Hindu law, and to call them up to receive them, thus, in the sight of the whole college, that those now entering the service may see there are still before them means of distinction worthy of their ambition, that they may understand and imitate the example."

"*Gentlemen of the College*—If I thought that these honors had been acquired at the sacrifice of any public duty; that the time which ought to have been devoted to the transaction of official business, had been appropriated to this more favoured pursuit; if I had had occasion to observe, that those, having the talents to afford useful service in more arduous employments, had purposely withheld from undertaking such, and procured their appointment to less important situations, for the sake of the leisure afforded in them for study; if I thought that this was necessary, and that the hope of mastering the language must else be given up, I should not have been so prone to hold up the conduct of these two gentlemen for your imitation,

nor would you have heard me so lavish of my applause.

"This, however, is not the case with either Mr. Wynch or Mr. Macnaghten. Both gentlemen are attached to perhaps the most laborious office that a young man can enter; their merit and assiduity in the discharge of the duties assigned them in that office, even at the time they were engaged in the acquisition of the Sanskrit language, has been the cause to both of them, of a promotion, rapid almost to prematurity.

"Mr. Wynch, in the very midst of his studies, was deputed to carry into effect some measures of government in a remote division of our territory. The object was soon effected by his exertions, and he has accordingly received from the authority of this government, a public and honorable acknowledgement of their high satisfaction at the mode in which this duty was performed. It was in the midst of such pursuits, that the difficulties which surround the circle of the Hindu sciences were overcome by both these gentlemen, and a secure footing established in one of the most occult. Such transcendent merit gives to this year a substantial claim to preference, over any that can be brought into competition with it.

"It is with pleasure I have heard that the attendance of the students at the college lectures has been for the most part regular; indeed, the result of the examination is in itself a sufficient indication of it.

"With the exception also of one instance, which I shall presently mention, the highest testimony has been borne by the council of the college to the general good conduct of the students, and it is stated that no instance of considerable debt has come to their knowledge. I seize the occasion to add to this favorable report my personal testimony to the high estimation which the students of the college have ever maintained in the society of this place; and after all, gentlemen, this I conceive to be the real index of worth, and the surest evidence that the principles which influence your conduct are the most correct, and that you have availed yourself of the opportunities afforded you to cultivate your understandings.

"The single exception to the general report of good conduct, to which I have above made allusion, is the case of Mr. Mossell, whose course of irregularity and inattention appears to have been uniform, and with respect to whom no hope is entertained that longer continuance in the college would produce a melioration of habits, or be attended with other advantage. Circumstances also of a yet more disqualifying nature, are to be gathered from what he has occasionally urged in excuse for his irregularities; so that I have no hesitation in suffering the rigor-

* Messrs. Wynch and Macnaghten were accordingly, called, and received from his lordship their respective degrees of honour.

ous provision in the chapter of statutes enacted by my authority, to take its due course with respect to this gentleman, who will accordingly be removed from the institution, under the rules contained in the 33d statute.

"*Gent. of the Council of the College.*

"I beg of you to accept my personal thanks for the careful superintendence you have exercised over the concerns of the institution during the last year: I beg to congratulate you on the very material improvement it has experienced in the increased disposition to study, which prevails; an improvement, in the introduction of which, the effect of your superintendence must have had so large an influence.

"To the professors, assistant professors, examiners, and midistical officers of the college generally, I also return my sincere thanks for the able and satisfactory manner in which their several duties have been performed: I congratulate the college on the return of its learned Arabic and Persian professor, and on his resumption of his charge with restored health.

"The literary works which are in preparation or have issued from the press, since the last annual examination, are not numerous; but at the head of the list, which will be annexed as an appendix to this address on its publication, you will observe the second volume of that useful work of Mr. Harington, the indefatigable and able president of the college council. The first volume of his *Analysis of the Laws and Regulations passed for the administration of this government*, was published about seven years ago, and the assistance universally experienced from it by those employed in the internal administration of the country has long made it the general wish that the work should be continued. The first volume was exclusively occupied by the laws and regulations connected with the judicial system, and it was devoted to the explanation of their scope and object as well as of the principles on which they were founded. Whether as a book of reference for the use of those living under the influence of the laws and those employed in their active administration, or as a treatise for the instruction of those, whose interest or curiosity might lead to study the nature of our system, its value was incalculable. The present volume performs the same part with the revenue system of the government, tracing its retrospective history from the time of the first concern of our nation in the administration of the revenues of this country, and explaining the rules and principles finally established in 1793, with every subsequent modification and extension of them: It is brought down to so late a period as 1815, and as a

book of reference for the use of those engaged in the administration of the system, a mode of arrangement, and citation, has been adopted, which cannot but make this volume even more complete than the preceding.

"A third volume is promised by Mr. Harington, if the very laborious nature of his duties as chief judge of the highest native tribunal should enable him to perfect it: when this may be completed, we shall have the whole system of the government of this country, judicial, territorial, and commercial, laid before us in one connected view. The study of the laws will then be rendered not only easy of attainment, but even interesting and attractive: for in these volumes there will be found matter to rivet the attention, and while the precision of the actual legislative enactments is not lost, there is a connection preserved, and an explanation given, which cannot fail to excite interest, and gratify curiosity.

"To you, gentlemen, who are on the eve of leaving the college, indeed, to the service generally, I particularly recommend the study of these volumes, for there are none so experienced or well informed, that they will not derive instruction from the perusal of what they contain.

"Amongst the literary notices of this year, there is one, which although not edited under the immediate auspices of this institution, or even of this government, is nevertheless so great a literary curiosity, that I cannot refrain from bringing it prominently forward by public mention on this occasion: I allude to that interesting work the *Dusteer*, which had for some time been lost to the literary world until a copy was almost accidentally recovered by the learned elder priest of the Parsee religion at Bombay. A translation into English and a glossary of the obsolete words has been prepared under the superintendence of the Moolia, and in this state the work is now in the press at that presidency. The *Dusteer*, which purports to be a collection of the works of the elder Persian prophets, will be peculiarly an object of curiosity with the learned of Europe, as well as of this country, for it is unquestionably the only relic which exists of the literature of that period of Persian history, which is familiar to us both in connection with the history of Greece.

"I perceive also from the list of publications that Mr. Wynch already holds forth to the public the prospect of deriving benefit from his successful studies, and I have little doubt that the work he has selected for translation from the Sanskrit will be found of not less general utility than the mode of his execution of it will be creditable and satisfactory.

"Gentlemen of the College;

"Should the course of political events call me to the western provinces of our dominions, think not that the interest which this Institution has excited will abate on being removed to a distance, or that I shall cease to regard its concerns with the same tender solicitude that I have at all times sought to manifest. The guardianship of this Institution would again fall into the hands of one, who does not feel a less conscientious interest or a less fervent zeal for its prosperity, than that which I myself cherish, and I should commit the trust into his hands with the most sincere and unbounded confidence."

APPENDIX.

A List of Works, mentioned in the Appendix to the Discourse of His Excellency the Visitor at the Public Disputations of 1814, which have since been printed.

1st. The 2d volume of Mr. HARRINGTON'S ANALYSIS OF THE LAWS AND REGULATIONS, enacted by the Governor General in Council.

2d. A GRAMMAR OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE, for the use of the Honourable Company's servants at China, by the Rev. Robert Morrison, Chinese Secretary to supercargoes at Canton.

3d. A TRANSLATION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT INTO ARABIC; originally commenced by the late Rev. Henry Martyn, since revised and completed by the Rev. Thomas Thomson, and printed at the expense of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

The following Oriental Works, mentioned in the Appendix to the Discourse of the Honourable the Acting Visitor of the College of Fort William, at the Disputations of 1815, have since been published.

1st. A *Khari Boli* and ENGLISH VOCABULARY; by Lieut. William Prier, Assistant Professor of the Bengali and Sanskrit languages in the College of Fort William.

2d. A Collection of ORIGINAL LETTERS, in the Mahratta language; published for the use of Students, by the Rev. Dr. William Carey, Professor of the Bengali, Sanskrit and Mahratta languages, in the College of Fort William.

3d. The 2d part of the *Kamoos*; edited by Shikā Ahmad, a native of Yaman, in Arabia.

4th. The 2d edition of the *Gulī Bihār*, for the use of the Students in the Hindustani department of the College; by Capt. Thomas Roebuck, Acting Secretary to the Council of the College

and Public Examiner in the College of Fort William.

5th. *The Kuchī a Treatise on Logic*; edited by *Mubashir Jan Jhi* and *Ash Rahnā*, of the Arabic department of the College of Fort William.

In the Press.

A GRAMMAR OF THE KANATA LANGUAGE; by the Rev. Dr. William Carey.

Ready for Press.

The following work, entitled *Vidyā Darpan*, or the Mirror of Science, which was particularly noticed in the Appendix to the discourse of his Excellency the Visitor in 1814, is now ready for the press, and will be printed for the use of the officers of the army engaged in the study of that dialect of the Hindi, usually spoken by the Sepoys. In the event of the editor meeting with encouragement sufficient to defray the mere expenses attending its publication.

Preparing for the Press.

A Translation of the original treatise in Sanskrit of *Sri Krishna Tarkalankara*, entitled *Daya krama sangraha*, or an abstract of the Law of Inheritance, by P. M. Wynch, Esq.

The above mentioned work is described by Mr. Colebrooke in the Preface to his Translation of the two Treatises on the Law of Inheritance to contain "a good compendium of the Law of Inheritance according to *Shruti Vahana's* text as expounded by *Sri Krishna* the Commentator on the *Daya Bhaṣya* of *Shruti Vahana*," the standard authority of the School of Bengal. The Translation of the work in question is intended principally for the use of those members of the Judicial branch of the Civil Service in Bengal, who may not find leisure for the study of the elaborate treatise of *Shruti Vahana* himself.

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM.

July, 1815.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL EXAMINATION,

Holden in June, 1816.

PERSIAN.

First Class.

	Date of Admission.
1. Thomas	Dec. 1814
2. Rogers	Dec. 1814
3. Wilkinson	Oct. 1814

Second Class.

4. Pringle	Dec. 1811
5. A. Reid	Feb. 1813
6. Low	Oct. 1814
7. Clark	Aug. 1814
8. Montagu	Aug. 1815
9. Graham	Dec. 1814
10. Phillips	Aug. 1815
11. Elerton	Oct. 1814
12. Sir J. B. Stothowe	Dec. 1814

Third Class.

13. Hon. H. A. Annesley	Aug. 1814
14. Parker	Aug. 1814
15. Sir T. P. Hayes	Nov. 1815
16. Barlow	Dec. 1814
17. Vibart	Dec. 1815
18. Bruce	Aug. 1814
19. Timpler	Dec. 1815
20. Telford	Oct. 1815
21. Ritchie	Oct. 1814
22. Barlow	Oct. 1815
23. Maguire	Dec. 1814
24. Hon. W. Rodney	Nov. 1815
25. J. F. M. Reid	Sept. 1815

Fourth Class.

26. Cockrell	Oct. 1814
27. Turquand	Dec. 1815
28. Home	Oct. 1815
29. H. Crichton	Aug. 1814
30. Fraser	Dec. 1814
31. Bruce	Oct. 1815
32. Bent	Jan. 1816
33. Thompson	Nov. 1815
34. Palmer	Aug. 1815

Absent from Examination.

35. Mansell	Sept. 1815
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ARABIC.

1. Halhed (Pencoolen Establishment)	Oct. 1815
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HINDUSTANI.

First Class.

1. Pringle	Oct. 1811
2. Thomas	Dec. 1814
3. Low	Oct. 1814
4. A. Reid	Feb. 1815

Second Class.

5. Phillips	Aug. 1815
6. Graham	Dec. 1814
7. Tilghman	Oct. 1815
8. Montagu	Aug. 1814

Third Class.

9. Sir T. P. Hayes	Nov. 1815
10. Parker	Aug. 1814
11. Hon. H. A. Annesley	Aug. 1815
12. Sir J. R. Seaton	Dec. 1814
13. Barlow	Oct. 1815
14. Ritchie	Oct. 1814
15. Bruce	Aug. 1814
16. J. F. M. Reid	Sept. 1815

Fourth Class.

17. Turquand	Dec. 1815
18. Clarke	Oct. 1815
19. Thompson	Nov. 1815
20. Palmer	Aug. 1815

BENGALI.

First Class.

1. Clerk, a degree of honor, 1,000 rs. and a medal	Aug. 1815
2. Wilkinson, ditto	Oct. 1814
3. Vibart, ditto	Dec. 1815
4. Ellerton, ditto	Oct. 1814
5. Stuart, ditto	Dec. 1814

Second Class.

6. Wiscot	Dec. 1814
7. Maguire	Dec. 1814
8. Timpler	Dec. 1815
9. Hon. W. Rodney	Nov. 1815

Third Class.

10. H. Crichton	Aug. 1814
11. Cockrell	Oct. 1814
12. Fraser	Dec. 1814
13. Bent	Jan. 1816
14. Home	Oct. 1815

Absent from Examination.

15. Mansell	Sept. 1815
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SANSKRITA.

1. Clark	Aug. 1814
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PERSIAN WRITING.

1. Montagu, (a medal)	
2. Sir J. H. Stenhouse, (a medal)	
3. Bird.	

ARABIC WRITING.

1. Montagu, (a medal)	
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NAGRI WRITING.

1. Montagu, (a medal)	
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BENGALI WRITING.

1. Ellerton, (a medal)	
2. Montagu, (a medal)	

DEBATE AT THE EAST INDIA HOUSE.

East India House, Thursday, Feb. 6, 1817.

A special general court of proprietors of East India Stock was this day held at the Company's House, in Leadenhall Street.

The minutes of the last court having been read—

The Chairman (Thomas Reid, Esq.) stated, that the present court was summoned in consequence of a requisition signed by more than nine proprietors, which should be immediately laid before them.

The clerk then read the following requisition, together with the proposition which it was intended should be taken into consideration:—

“January 22, 1817.

“We the undersigned, being proprie-

tors of East India stock, and duly qualified, request that a general court may be called to consider of the enclosed proposition.

“We have the honour to remain, gentlemen, your very obedient servants,

“Joseph Home, *Handel-Johann, J. Brooks, H. Barker, H. Hanworth, Douglas Kinnaird, Michael Hay, A. Mackenzie, Thomas Loucaides, Samuel Dixon, David King, Robert Rich.*”

The following is the proposition referred to in the foregoing letter:

“That the Court of Directors be requested to take into their consideration the nature of the Company's institution at Calcutta, and how far it has answered, or is likely, on its present plan, to answer the ends proposed by the regula-

tions of the general court, of the 22th February, 1865; and whether, in their opinion, any seminary at the Company's expense, in England, be now advisable for the civil service; and if so, whether an establishment, more in the nature of a school, where masters should attend at stated hours, having proper authority for the due enforcement of obedience, learning and moral conduct, would not be preferable to a university or college? This court, however, more especially requests the court of directors to consider whether the expense at present incurred in maintaining the college, might not with great propriety be almost wholly saved, if, instead of compelling parents to send their sons to a particular seminary, the court of directors were to require of the youths intended for their civil service in India, a certain degree of proficiency in such languages and sciences as should be deemed necessary, the same to be certified by gentlemen of known learning and ability appointed for that purpose; and whether in such case it would not be highly expedient and economical to remove the military seminary from Addiscombe to the more commodious and spacious building at Haileybury; and that the court of directors be further requested to report their opinions on the different points herein referred to them at soon as convenient, and call an early and special general court to receive and consider the same.

"Randie Jackson, S. Brooks, Douglas Kinnaird, A. Macklow, Robert Rich, Thomas Lowndes, Joseph Hume, W. Ranken, Michael Hay, David King, Sam. Dixon."

ADDRESS TO THE PRINCE REGENT.

The *Chairman*.—"I have now to state to the court of proprietors a little difficulty that attaches to myself, in consequence of an unforeseen event attached to this day. The court of directors having taken into their consideration the attack recently made on the Prince Regent, agreed yesterday to address his royal highness on the subject—(*Hear!*)—and it was also determined, that the Chairman and Deputy Chairman should present the address. The court of directors have since been honoured with an intimation, that his royal highness will be graciously pleased to receive the address this day, at half past one o'clock. I would, therefore, propose, that two other members of the court of directors should take the chair and deputy-chair, during the necessary absence of me and my hon. colleague; and I do not know any gentlemen whose experience in the business of the court renders them more proper for those situations, than my hon. friends on my right. (The hon. W. F. Elphinstone and

Mr. Parry). I hope, as I was not aware of this difficulty till within a very short time, that the indulgence of the court will be extended to me."—(*Hear! Hear!*)

Mr. Lowndes was anxious to make one observation on this subject. He trusted that the whole court would shew that they felt, most sensibly, the scandalous outrage committed on the Prince Regent. The executive body ought not to proceed to his royal highness, merely as a body of directors, but as representing the great mass of proprietors. They ought not to go up as private individuals. If they did, it would seem as if the feelings stated in the address arose from the directors only, and were not participated in by the proprietors. It would have a much better appearance, and be far more respectful, if the address was backed and supported by the proprietors at large—(*Hear!*) He was convinced, when he looked around him, and saw so many respectable proprietors of India stock, that they would gladly join in an address, congratulating the Prince Regent on his escape from so atrocious an attack.—(*Hear!*)

There never was an occasion that called more strongly for the energetic language of every independent man than the present. They were all men of education; and, therefore, more capable of judging of the evil consequences of such an outrage, than uneducated people. Therefore, an address from so great and enlightened a body, would be more respectful, and would be viewed with a higher degree of interest by the public in general, than one voted by illiterate or uneducated men. At a meeting of this sort, by a shew of hands, the sentiments of the proprietors would be at once manifested—and no doubt could be entertained that they would express their approbation of the measure proposed. If it were put to the vote that moment, he was convinced that every hand in the court would be held up in favour of the address. He should, therefore, propose, and he hoped the motion would be seconded, "That the court of proprietors do approve of the court of directors going up with an address to the Prince Regent."

Mr. S. Dixon rose to order. He concurred in much of what fallen from his hon. friend. But the time having been appointed for receiving the address of the court of directors, it was their bounden duty to wait on the Prince Regent, without delay, and to express their sentiments on the late atrocious attack on his royal highness. He was sure that the conduct of the executive body must, on this occasion, be approved of by every honest and loyal subject. The proprietary did not want to know the express words in which the address was couched—but he thought, if the substance were stated

to them, before the court broke up, which would not interfere with the time appointed for receiving the address, it would be satisfactory to the proprietors; and would not, be conceived, at a time like the present, be at all improper. He was also of opinion, that a declaration of the feelings of the proprietors of East India Stock, on this event, might be drawn up and signed by those present, with much propriety. Still, however, he thought, that the directors ought not, in any degree, to be prevented from going up with an address expressive of their sentiments. He knew it would be done in fit and proper language; and if, before the proprietors separated, a declaration were penned, setting forth their indignation and regret at the attempt made on his royal highness, he, for one, would sign it.

The *Chairman*.—"I thank the proprietors for the indulgence they have granted to me, and will take the liberty of withdrawing, in order to attend at the levee."

The chair was then taken by the hon. W. F. Elphinstone.

Mr. *Lowndes* observed, that the suggestion of his hon. friend (Mr. Dixon) seemed so proper, that he would make an addition to it,—(a laugh)—in order to give it full effect. All parties were united on this occasion. The members of opposition had joined the members of administration in expressing their regret at so atrocious an outrage. There was indeed but one opinion, except amongst those deluded people, in the lower classes of society, whose minds were irritated, who were guided on by the necessities of the times; but whose hearts denied, and whose feelings would not sanction, the outrage, the moment they had committed it. Except amongst this description of persons, no difference of opinion existed—all reprobated the passions that had produced so daring and infamous an attack. He should, therefore, propose, that Mr. Randal Jackson, and his friend Mr. Hume, do draw up a resolution expressive of the sentiments of the proprietors.

Mr. S. Dixon said, he felt himself, in some degree, the innocent cause of the business which the court was summoned to consider not being immediately proceeded in. But a question of this nature having been once started, it would have a very ill effect, if it were not followed up. He understood it was not a new thing for the proprietors to express their sentiments on an occasion like the present. And he was convinced he spoke the feelings of all those who heard him, when he said, that, if the directors gave them an opportunity of stating their sentiments on this atrocious outrage, there would not be a dissentient voice heard in that court.

Mr. Purry—(a director)—said, the usage, heretofore, was, for the court of directors, on similar occasions, to address the throne, as they now had done. But, in some instances, the court of proprietors had also agreed to an address. Any gentlemen, therefore, might sign a requisition, requesting a court to be convened, for the purpose of an address, at which such proposition could immediately be made.

Mr. R. Jackson said, it undoubtedly had been the custom, on several occasions, for the directors, as a body of directors and private gentlemen, to go up and congratulate the Sovereign on his escape—under such extraordinary circumstances. But the court on his side of the bar, had felt, generally, an extreme degree of concern, that so poor a compliment should have been paid to their loyalty, as not to permit them to partake in such measures as the great body of the East-India Company.—(Hear, hear!) The only mode of repairing this, was that stated by the hon. director. He himself had been the humble instrument, on more occasions than one, of conveying that court, in order to convey the Sovereign and the people, that the proprietors of East-India stock felt the sentiments of loyalty as strongly as any other body of men—that they revered the Sovereign and his laws as highly as their fellow-subjects—and that they could endure any thing rather than the supposition that they were actuated by a different feeling. Perhaps the court of directors would name a day on which they would convene a special court, for the honourable purpose of considering of an address to be presented to the Prince Regent.

Mr. C. Grant was of opinion, that a general spontaneous appeal to the court, would be more respectful than a mere cold proceeding by requisition.

Mr. Lowndes said, if a requisition were agreed on, he hoped it would be signed by all the proprietors present. The present should be distinguished from a common occasion. No doubt the address would be voted unanimously, which was a circumstance of rare occurrence in that court.

Mr. R. Jackson then gave notice, that he would, before the proprietors separated, move, "That this court, at its rising, do adjourn till to-morrow, to meet there, in order to consider of an Address to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on the late wicked outrage, which was alike hostile to the law of the land, the principles of the constitution, and the security of the people."

Mr. Lowndes approved of this, as the most respectful mode; and would cheerfully second the motion.

HERTFORD COLLEGE.

Mr. R. Jackson said, the last question having been dismissed, the proprietors were now at liberty to proceed to the order of the day. It had been stated, and all persons who were conversant with their affairs must be aware of the fact, that the question now brought before the court, was one of the highest importance. Indeed it was almost impossible to conceive a question of greater magnitude—of greater interest—or one with which the body to whom it was about to be submitted, was more nearly connected, or with which its honour was more identified, than that which they were this day called on to consider. The nature of their constitution—the mode in which their eastern territories were governed—must satisfy them that the subject was one which affected their dearest interests. The administration of the Company had so far satisfied the Legislature, as to induce it, now for a long time past, to sanction an anomaly in government—an anomaly which was the admiration and surprise of the world—and which had now become venerable and hallowed by the lapse of time, and by unvarying success!—that Company, who, in the eye of the law, were a body of merchants, had now, throughout a series of successive ages, acted as the delegated sovereigns of a great and mighty empire; an empire always important, but now grown to such an extent, increased so much in wealth, and so numerous as to population, as must excite the astonishment of historians hereafter, as it elicited the admiration of every contemporaneous writer. Possessed, then, of such extensive territory, if any obligation could be imagined, with reference to it more sacred than another, it was, that the education of those young men who were destined to go out to India as the administrators of the Company's high authority—as the protectors, rulers, guides, and masters of an immense population—should be attended to with the most anxious care! It was, at all times, an interesting question how their youth should be educated—and how they could be best instructed in those upright principles, without which, no man, however splendid his acquirements, could proceed through life with credit. But, when they considered the important functions to which their writers were destined—when they reflected the situations they were hereafter to fill in the eastern hemisphere—how great was the responsibility which attached to the Company, with whom it rested to require that they should be instructed suitably to the stations which they would be appointed to fill. It was for the Company then, thus situated, to insure to their young servants

as complete and perfect education as possible, by every means that prudence and foresight could suggest. He did not here speak merely of a literary education—his views were equally directed to a moral and political one. Considering the high duties their civil servants were called on to execute, it would be too much to hope that they would perform them well, if they were not well educated, so as to answer those purposes which the constitution of the Company contemplated. He persuaded himself that it would facilitate the means of forming a correct judgment, and would save a considerable portion of the time of the court, if he traced the history of the institution to which the attention of the proprietors was this day directed—an institution which they all knew originated at a great distance from this country—in their Indian empire—and certainly under auspices of the most brilliant and illustrious kind! In doing this, he should confine himself to public documents and public records. He would give no room, if he could avoid it, for any man to assert, that he was an exaggerator or an accuser! He meant not to accuse or to criminate any person, it was a system which he impeached. They were assembled that day, he trusted, without any mixture of party feeling. They were met, he hoped, to discharge a portion of that constitutional duty, which the legislature had assigned to them—namely, the execution of delegated authority. It thence became necessary to examine into the system of education adopted for their youth; because they who provided ministers to whom they committed the execution of their laws in the east, were bound to attend to the fitness of their functionaries, and every part of their instruction. Before he proceeded to the subject which they were specially assembled to consider, there was one document (a public one, though it did not appear on their table) which he felt it would be important to notice, and for that purpose he should detain the court for a few minutes. The document he alluded to he held in his hand. It was a pamphlet, bearing the name of one of the professors at Hallebury—a gentleman of too much learning and respectability—a gentleman too well known, and too highly estimated in the literary world—to publish any opinion that would not, in consequence of his name and character, carry considerable weight with it. But, inasmuch as some observations had found their way into that work, which affected in a great degree, the character of the gentlemen both behind and before the bar, he felt it necessary to make a few passing remarks on it. The pamphlet he meant was the work of the Rev. Mr. Malthus; in the preface to which the proprietors would find it stated,

that the first six sections were written some years back, and were, in truth, the transcript of a letter sent to Lord Grenville, after that nobleman had made a most luminous speech, on the subject of Indian affairs in the House of Lords. The seventh section, Mr. Malthus admitted, was composed *store* the subject of the college had come under the consideration of the court. There was a great difference of style and of argument in the last section, compared with those which preceded it. It was not difficult to account for this diversity of sentiment. When Mr. Malthus wrote his first six sections, he was evidently the master of his time and of his temper; when he wrote his seventh, it was equally evident that time and temper had become masters of him. He should, therefore, appeal from Mr. Malthus in haste to Mr. Malthus at leisure—from Mr. Malthus in anger to Mr. Malthus when he was cool—from Philip drunk to Philip sober—from the pamphleteer to the philosopher; in which last character, he should look for all the candour that really belonged to Mr. Malthus, and which, he trusted, he should ultimately find. There was one observation however in this pamphlet, so extremely personal to themselves, that, he was convinced, the court would allow him particularly to refer to it—and, when they had heard it, he was equally well assured, they would declare that it was founded in mistake and error. Mr. Malthus had said, condescending to speak of him, Mr. J. "But, to return to Mr. Rundle Jackson. The great weight and force of his eloquence seem to have been directed to show the *use and advantage of flogging, and the disadvantages of caps and gowns*. He is reported to have pronounced, with very great energy, the following filthy maxim:—'That those who did not *understand* should be made to *feel*;' and the sentiment seems to have been received by repeated and long continued cheers." Now, if he had used this expression, or if the court had applauded it, such conduct would have been derogatory to the character and credit of both.—(Hear! Hear!) What! could it be imagined that his mind could give birth to such a sentiment! Was his disposition so inaccessible to the various degrees of capacity, with which heaven had endowed the human mind, that he should say, that those who were not blessed with a quick apprehension, were fit subjects for the lash? For different had ever been his conduct. How often had he, when he had met with an obtuse genius, endeavoured, with patient industry to infuse information into that mind! How often had he attempted, to reprove, as it were, the wrongs of nature! and sought to raise that being into something, on whom he

saw the world scowling, as if he were not thing. This was a course very different from that attributed to him in the pamphlet. And he appealed to all those who were present on the occasion alluded to by Mr. Malthus, whether his words were not:—When he commented on the report of the college committee, (which he would again bring before the court this day,) and learned from it, that the youths assumed a right to judge of what it was proper for them to learn, and what not—when he found the result an admission that they were going backward, instead of advancing—that those who *refused to learn*, when such eminent advantages were afforded to them by the Company, should be *made to feel*! There were his words; and, if they were inconsistent with candour and good sense, if they were at variance with the dictates of justice and humanity, or revolting to the generous mind, he must suffer the obloquy which attached to the expression—since he again avowed the sentiment to be his. In another passage, Mr. Malthus had noticed, more particularly, the subject of caps and gowns. His (Mr. Jackson's) observation on this assumption of dress, was, that, in the first place, it did much mischief; because, when that robe of manhood was placed on mere children, it filled them with ideas of independence that did not comport with their situation; and, that it was ridiculous to adopt a costume, which had never in any other instance been used, except where endowments existed, and degrees could be conferred, and was calculated to excite sentiments of contempt. But he was inclined to think, that Mr. Malthus himself had put the prophecy of confounding this costume almost out of the question; and, after what that gentleman had written, he should be much disappointed with respect to the high spirit of these young gentlemen, if they were not found amongst the first of the petitioners for its abolition. What had Mr. Malthus said? Not that this robe designated here, as in other places, the various grades and rank of learning, and, thence inspiring respect and honour. No—the great use of it as Hertford was, it appeared, to furnish the means of detecting the wearer, when he did, or was about to do, any thing improper out of college. On this point, Mr. Malthus spoke thus explicitly:— "With regard to caps and gowns, they are extremely useful in discipline, by rendering *reprovement more difficult*; and pointing out the individuals, who may occasionally be seen without them, as bound upon some expostition, contrary to the regulations of the college." If this were the mode of detecting offenders at Hertford, he could easily imagine with what comfortable sensations the cap and

gown would be worn there in future! But when, on a former day, he offered some observations on this subject, did he commit any trespass on the feelings of the executive body, did he advance that which could fairly excite their resentment, for thus imputing to them an error in judgment? He knew that he did not, as on a former occasion they had shown their candour and good sense in revoking an order respecting dress in a department of their service, as was the case some years ago, with respect to the dress of their maritime officers. In the year 1803, they assumed, as a distinction, a particular uniform, which was so like that worn in the royal army, that it gave offence to the King's officers, and the Lords of the Admiralty, who applied, in consequence, to the court of directors, and they, disdaining to offend any body of gentlemen, by an affectation of their distinguishing uniform, immediately ordered the dress to be wholly changed.

He should now, with the leave of the court, call their attention to the first step in the history of this institution. The proprietors would anticipate, that it originated with the Marquis Wellesley; and whatever he might say on other occasions, of that distinguished statesman, he would content himself at present with as abridged a reference as possible to his acts with respect to the system of education he had founded in Calcutta. In the year 1800, the noble Marquis, after noticing the deficiency with respect to the necessary education, which was observable among the servants of the East-India Company; and after stating how long this deficiency had been a serious subject of regret—instituted an establishment which, he conceived, would afford the means of remedying the evil; and several gentlemen, who now sat around the hon. Chairman, had distinctly stated their opinion, that whatever benefit the Company might have derived from an institution in this country, it would not have been conferred on them, had not the Marquis Wellesley placed, in the clearest point of view, in his original plan, the necessity of their servants being liberally educated. The want of which, particularly in the Oriental languages, had been a subject of remark. Twenty, or five and twenty years before the Marquis of Wellesley went out to India, Mr Warren Hastings, a gentleman yielding to few in literary attainments, and to still fewer in historical rank in their service, expressed his sentiments on this point, and recommended that the Company should institute, not a college, but, to use his own words, an *academy*. Another gentleman, Governor Vansittart, thirty years before the Marquis Wellesley's administration, made a similar proposition. But excess of business, it must be presumed, or the

untowardness of the times, had prevented those recommendations from being attended to, though all those concerned felt the necessity of carrying them into effect. At length the Marquis Wellesley turned his great mind to the promotion of this salutary object. The distinguishing features of his plan were to be seen in a memorial, which, before he had the pleasure of perusing it, he had heard spoken of, amongst men of letters, as one of the finest productions that ever fell from the pen of a statesman—containing a view of the momentous subject, so general, so comprehensive, and so enlightened, that, if no other means of judging of the transcendent talents of the noble Marquis existed, it would be enough to read this masterly exposition, in order to learn the character of the Governor-general then administering the affairs of India. The dispatch in question consisted of 116 sections or paragraphs, to two of which he was about particularly to refer. One of the great features of the institution was, that it was evidently calculated for the benefit of the civil servants of the Company. And so long as the civil service shall remain to be the civil service of the East-India Company, it would be quite impossible for them to forget the motive which influenced his Lordship to institute a college, for such it undoubtedly was. The noble Marquis observed, that the Marquis Cornwallis had been under the necessity of employing persons, not regularly in the service of the Company, because their servants had not accomplished themselves sufficiently in the Eastern tongues. To render it impossible, therefore, that any such excuse should in future be advanced, for employing other than the Company's servants, let the Company accomplish them themselves. Succeeding Governors would then be left without any fair ostensible motive, for making use of the services of individuals, not regularly in the civil service of the Company. The other great feature of his plan was that he provided in words, perhaps, as strong as language could furnish, for the complete authority of the court of directors over the whole of his institution. When the court contrasted that passage of the noble Marquis's regulations, with the miserable state, in that respect, in which the laws of the present college placed them, they would look back, with fond admiration, on the man who was so anxious to preserve their dignity, and they would ask each other where the genius of the Company slept, when they parted with every atom of their dignity and their authority to the college council of Hertford? The regulations in the plan of the noble Marquis, to which he here alluded, were there; and the latter provided most effectually for the superintending control of the court of directors:—

"Regulation IV.—The Governor-general shall be the patron and visitor of the college."

"Regulation XII.—Every proceeding and act of the patron and visitor shall be submitted to the hon. court of directors, and shall be subjected to their pleasure."

While, under the existing system, the Company had been shorn of its authority, succeeding ministers, including among them the most eminent statesmen, for one hundred years past, had in vain endeavoured to effect—namely, the subversion of the Company's political authority—was at last accomplished by a knot of schoolmen and clergymen. If the directors felt the truth of this statement, and sympathised in the feelings of their constituents, they would exert themselves to regain the authority they had lost—if, on the other hand, they could be insensible to their fallen state, he should retire from their presence, overwhelmed with disappointment, but still conscious of the rectitude of the course he had pursued. He now besought the indulgence of the court, whilst he read a few extracts from the plan recommended by the Marquis Wellesley. In doing this, he felt that it would be more pleasing to the court to hear the language of others, particularly of so exalted an authority, than to be detained by his own. If he had not this admirable document in his hand, he would have been obliged to remind the court, at some length, of the immense extent of their Indian empire—of the prodigious increase of their territory—of the astonishing growth and progress of wealth and population in those countries which the sword of a Clive had opened to them, and which the wisdom and counsel of a Hastings had secured. After the Company became possessed of the Dewannee they arrived at a pitch of greatness and power, that imposed on them the most awful responsibility. From that time, until the administration of the Marquis Wellesley, in 1800, to what a prodigious extent had not their empire been carried! The mind was almost confounded by the contemplation of such a subject. If he were not possessed of the noble marquis's memorial, he would not, perhaps, have been able to forbear from repeating those eulogies which the common voice of the country had pronounced on the successful administration of their sovereign character, and from referring to the speeches delivered in parliament by great and able statesmen, who had declared, "that the manner in which they, a company of merchants, had governed their Indian empire, had been the theme of admiration throughout the world!" Their territories had increased in extent—the wealth of those territories had

progressively advanced—and their population had approached towards sixty millions of subjects, who owned their power, and looked up to them for protection. Yet so little had the legislative sovereigns of this mighty empire departed from the path of rectitude, that those who had most studied their affairs, were unanimous in declaring (whatever propositions they might entertain for rendering their government more perfect) that the justice and efficiency of their administration were worthy of the highest panegyric, and must ever be the theme of admiration amongst those who were best acquainted with the theory and practice of government! The court should bear a summary of these facts in the extract which he should now read, taken from the preface to the regulations which accompanied the plan of the Marquis Wellesley's institution, and which refers to the reasons which induced him to found the college at Fort William:

"Whereas (said his lordship) it hath pleased divine Providence to favour the counsels and arms of Great Britain, in India, with a continued course of prosperity and glory; and whereas, by the victorious issue of several successive wars, and by the happy result of a just, wise, and moderate system of policy, extensive territories in Hindustan, and in the Deccan, have been subjected to the dominion of Great Britain, and under the government of the hon. the English East-India Company, in process of time, a great and powerful empire has been founded, comprehending many populous and opulent provinces, and various nations, differing in religious persuasions, in language, manners, and habits, and respectively accustomed to be governed according to peculiar usages, doctrines, and laws; and whereas the sacred duty, true interest, honour, and policy of the British nation require that effectual provision should be made at all times for the good government of the British empire in India, and for the prosperity and happiness of the people inhabiting the same; and many wise and salutary regulations have accordingly been enacted, from time to time, by the Governor-general in council, with the benevolent intent and purpose of administering to the said people their own laws, usages, and customs, in the mild and benignant spirit of the British constitution; and whereas it is indispensably necessary, with a view to secure the due execution and administration of the said wise, salutary, and benevolent regulations, in all time to come, as well as of such regulations and laws as may hereafter be enacted by the Governor-general in council, that the civil servants of the hon. the English East-India Company, exercising high and important functions in the government of India, should be properly

qualified to discharge the arduous duties of their respective offices and stations, should be sufficiently instructed in the general principles of literature and science, and should possess a competent knowledge as well of the laws, government, and constitution of Great Britain, as of the several native languages of Hindustan and the Deccan, and of the laws, usages, and customs of the provinces which the said civil servants respectively may be appointed to govern."

Such (observed Mr. Jackson) were the sentiments which governed his lordship's mind, when, in a manner the most solemn that could be imagined—in the presence of the chief officers of the government—of the whole of the magistracy of Calcutta—of the great public functionaries—in the face of his country and of all Asia—he instituted the most sublime intellectual fabric the eastern world had seen. The noble marquis informed the court of directors of his proceedings, and of the establishment of this new institution—and the answer of the executive body was a very short one indeed! His lordship presented that the motives which dictated it were good, although he felt that his terms were hard—at least he seemed to intimate so much in his reply. The court of directors, in this letter, approved of the principle of the institution, and agreed in the propriety of educating their servants liberally; but alleged that the Company, in their present circumstances, with an increased debt, a declining credit, a diminished revenue, and a non-capacity for investment, must resist the establishment of such an institution. This was one great ground assigned for commanding the abolition of the college. Another was, that the institution was on a scale much larger than the nature of their service required: they intimated, that those who went out to India might fairly be presumed, from their rank in life, to have received such an European education, as would furnish a sufficient foundation for future knowledge, and that the Oriental tongues could be readily acquired, if instead of a college, proper schools were instituted, or the existing one enlarged for that purpose. From that letter of the directors, he should now read an extract:—

"We have (said they) long had under our consideration the plan and reasons of Marquis Wellesley for the establishment of a college at Fort William. Although we feel and acknowledge the just merit of the marquis in the conception of the plan, which breathes a liberal and enlightened spirit, and is enforced with great ability, yet, in the present situation of the Company's affairs, with a debt in India beyond all former amount, and a scarcity of money there beyond all former experience, in

consequence of which public credit is depressed, and the investments have either been reduced, or wholly suspended—we cannot, consistently with our duty, sanction by our approbation the immediate establishment of an institution, however we may approve of some parts of it, which must involve the Company in an expense of considerable and unknown amount, and which might be applied to purposes more beneficial for the Company's interests.

"Without entering into a particular discussion of the Governor-general's plan, we cannot avoid remarking, that it embraces, in our opinion, more than the situation and circumstances of the Company can at present justify.

"As it is our intention, by the re-establishment of Mr. Gilchrist's *seminary*, to supersede, for the present, the new collegiate institution proposed by Marquis Wellesley, all expenses hitherto incurred on that account will, of course, immediately cease, and the students from the other presidencies be returned thither by the first convenient opportunities that may offer, after the receipt of this letter."

In his lordship's answer to this letter, dated the 5th of August, 1802, they might perceive all the agony of the disappointed scholar, but conveyed in terms so dignified and temperate, that it was impossible to read the reply without feeling a wish that these letters should be preserved, as a most able production, worthy of a place in every library. He had perused with much attention the original communication of the Marquis Wellesley to the court of directors, their answer, and his lordship's admirable rejoinder. In that letter he met all the pecuniary objections of the directors, and refuted them entirely and most triumphantly. "It is true," he says, "your Indian debt has increased, but your revenue has also increased from eight to fifteen millions, seven millions of which have become yours in perpetuity, since my administration of your affairs. Public credit is now higher than in any year since 1798, and progressively improving, and so far from there being any non-capacity for investment, the contrary is the fact. There will be, in this year, investments to the amount of one million. So much from Calcutta, so much from Bombay, so much from Madras. Indeed, you have the opportunity of carrying your investments as far as the rules of sound discretion will permit you:—but, if I am to address a body of sovereigns, who calculate how much it will cost to govern their people well—if I must argue the question in the shape of pounds, shillings, and pence, and consider what expense the state will incur in enlightening the individuals who are destined to govern your immense

territories, and sixty millions of people, who will be called on, by and by, to distinguish by their conduct the representatives of the just prince from the despot, the moral and religious functionary from the pagan and the atheist—if these high considerations must be estimated by the rules of arithmetic! I submit to your interrogatories, and my answer is, that the college will cost you nothing! How? Because the great body of your civil servants will, with that liberal spirit which has ever characterised them, submit to an impost to be laid on their salaries, in order to defray the whole expense of an institution in which all feel a common interest. This proposition, so honourable to those who consented to it, I doubt if consistent with your dignity to accept; I shall therefore do without availing myself of such a resource, and yet the institution shall cost you nothing. I have looked to certain existing taxes, which are administered and collected so negligently, that their increased produce, when properly attended to, will meet the necessary expense. Thus your pecuniary objections are done away. The additional produce of particular taxes in Bengal will actually provide for the whole outgoing of the college!—Such was the substance of the sentiments expressed by the noble marquis in the letter alluded to. His lordship then went on to shew, that the projected schools at *Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta*, would, in fact, cost the Company more than the plan proposed by himself. He would now, Mr. Jackson said, call the attention of the court to a part of his lordship's reply, which recorded an act, in comparison with which he thought all the other acts of his government faded away in point of splendour. It was a proceeding of so high and dignified a kind, that, in achieving it, he had furnished an imperishable page in the annals of the Company well worthy the contemplation of every future Governor-general. However exalted his rank might be—however high in court favour, distinguished by the smiles and affection of his prince—there was no man who might, in future, be sent out to govern India, to whose advantage the Company might not open that instructive passage, and point out to him a lesson, drawn from the example of one of the most illustrious, successful, and enlightened statesmen that had ever planted his foot on the soil of India—yes, they might show that eminent person in the performance of an act of public devotion to the Company's authority as profound as it was known to be painful to him!—After the noble marquis had re-stated all his former reasons now strengthened by experience and complete success, for the continuance of the college—after having refuted and exposed the pec-

uniary objections of the executive body,—and pointed out the improvement which the Company's young servants had evinced since the college had been founded and emphatically traced the evils which would be produced by its abolition, he prepared to obey the commands of the court of directors. "If I had been disposed," said he, "to assume those statements which I have laid before you as a ground for delaying obedience to your commands until you had farther considered the subject, I might have done it—but I chose rather to set an example of implicit obedience to your authority." Certainly the noble marquis, thus strong in reason and refutation, might have delayed obedience to their commands. The executive body, who were so well versed in the history of the Company's affairs, must be aware, that great and good governors, when they had adopted measures which the directors did not approve, had frequently delayed obedience to their commands far resending them until they could hear again from England. This re-hearing generally consumed three or four years. In that time, a new order of directors had sprang up, fluctuations of authority had taken place, the subject had gradually been forgotten—and thus, in two out of three instances, the measures originally objected to, were ultimately established. But marquis Wellesley did not avail himself of this practice, "I have," said he, "founded this institution, subject to the authority of my honourable masters—and shall I, who am by law the servant of the Company, dispute their commands? No, however painful the task may be—however assured I am that the college would be highly useful—still I will abolish it. Because I feel, that disobedience to me, their servant, would be productive of ill consequences which the benefit that might be derived from twenty colleges would not atone for. As the first in rank, I will also be the first in this act of implicit submission to the decree of those by whom I was entrusted with this high and responsible situation. The noble marquis then summoned the constituted authorities, who, with so much satisfaction had witnessed the foundation, and had aided and marked the progress of this intellectual edifice, and then in the face of lamenting Asia, in the face, he would almost say, of lamenting Europe, his lordship had by a solemn act of government proclaimed the decree of the court of directors! He thus notified that event, in his dispatch to the executive body!"—

"Possessed, therefore, of the court's approbation of the general principle and objects of the institution,"—(for, observed Mr. Jackson, the court of directors affected to approve of the principle, and to applaud the object, while they pulled

down the edifice), "having actually experienced and ascertained its beneficial effects; being satisfied that its expenses can be defrayed without inconvenience to any branch of the Company's affairs, and without any degree of pressure on the finances of the Company in India; being further convinced, that the plan of instruction proposed by the court, in supersession of the college, would *exceed the expense* which the court had condemned, and expose to hazard the principle which the court had approved, *I might have deemed it to be my duty, under such circumstances, to suspend the execution of the commands of the court for the abolition of the college, to refer the question to the further pleasure of the court, and to request that the court would be pleased to renew the consideration of orders, the declared foundation of which has been entirely removed by the happy change effected in the financial situation of the Company in India.*

"But, although the first view of my duty might have suggested the propriety of such reference, the peculiar character and spirit of the court's commands, on this unhappy occasion, and the nature of the institution (intimately blended with the general subordination of the service) seemed to me to require that I should proceed immediately to the public abolition of this institution, as an act of necessary submission to the controlling authority of the court of directors, and as a testimony of the obedience due to the superior power, placed by law in the government at home; I therefore passed an order, on the 24th of June, directing that all expense incurred on account of the college of Fort William, should cease, and that the institution should be abolished. At the same time, I repealed the regulations enacted for the foundation and management of the college, together with all statutes and orders, enacted or passed by the Governor-general in Council, or by the visitor, for its discipline and government!"—Thus the high functionary obeyed, while the scholar and the statesman mourned the decree which he felt bound to execute.

The only qualification which the noble marquis interposed for, was relative to the young gentlemen who had come from various parts of India to the college. For them he desired leave to plead, that they might not become sufferers by this abrupt abolition, but that, having been drawn from Madras, from Bombay, and from various distant parts of India—many of whom, with that spirit which had ever distinguished their servants, had given up situations of a lucrative nature, in order to qualify themselves, at Calcutta, for more general employment—they should be allowed to conclude their terms, rather than be suddenly dismissed. You have

orders, said his Lordship, that the college shall be superseded by Dr. Gillchrist's plan, and that it shall be converted into a school. You have also directed that the young men shall be sent home to their different stations—that all the expenses of the establishment shall cease from this moment, and that all the native professors, and the various learned adjuncts, whom you through your government have seduced into your service, shall be dismissed!—Be it so; but let these young men, I entreat, remain a few months longer, in order to finish their scheme of education. Many of them have come not only from a great distance, but are at a great expense for that purpose, and, I think, may fairly claim this indulgence at least. With respect to those learned natives who have been allured to Calcutta, let them not entirely disappointed and scorched without some indemnification against your unexpected decree. I call on you, to regard for your own dignity, to be liberal to the tutors and kind to the scholars. If you grant the time I require, at its expiration I shall be able to announce to you in person, having thought it expedient to resign your service, that this offending institution is completely and definitively abolished. But, even now, if you choose to say, imperatively, that the scholars and tutors shall not be thus considered, I know what obedience is, and I will carry your command into execution. The proprietors, at the time, only knew of these facts, (for the papers had not then been laid before them) from the current history of the day, and he feared through very perverted and unfriendly mediums. Three years afterwards, in 1805, the Directors called the proprietors together, and informed them, that they had drawn up the plan of a *seminary*, which was to be founded in this country. Of that proposed institution, he need only shortly observe, that, undoubtedly, it was an enlightened and able plan—but that nothing more than a *seminary* of the higher order was contemplated by it; for a *head-master*, *assistants*, and all the *teachers* that were necessary for a school, or *seminary*, were mentioned by those titles in the prospectus. Many reasons, admirable in their kind, were adduced, for erecting a *seminary*, emphatically so termed, and not a college. Every line and page of that plan, first submitted to them in manuscript, and a printed copy of which he held in his hand, clearly showed that a school was intended, of a superior kind indeed, but still a *school* to all intents and purposes. By the plan laid before the court, it was ordained—Regulation the 2d, "that the *head-master* and all the other teachers of the institution (no professors, said Mr. Jackson, were then

thought of) be appointed and paid by the court of directors." How stood the authority of the executive body now? At this moment, neither the head-master nor the principal could be appointed without the approbation of the board of control. By another regulation it was provided—"that these situations (namely, those of head-master and teachers) may be forfeited by misconduct, of which the court of directors shall be the judge!" But this power was now wrested from them; and the present principal and professors might continue to deride the directors in pamphlets; they might, as was said to have been the case lately, insult them in taunting letters with impunity. The directors might writhe under the affront—they might bite their lips, in anger—but they could not assert their dignity by the removal of those who thus offended them. The directors had no longer the power of dismissing a professor. Such was now the law, that, whatever feelings of displeasure they might entertain, however they might find themselves derided and ridiculed by those whom they paid, they could not dispense with one of their services, but with the concurrence of their brother-clergyman, the Lord Bishop of London (who, with all due reverence be it spoken, might not enter into the wounded feelings of the directors.)—(Hear! Hear!) There was also another important deviation from the original scheme, which, he conceived worthy the attention of the court. In the plan of 1803 it was stated, "that, so far from there being any reason for not comprehending in such plan, the servants of the China establishment, several reasons could be adduced, which positively recommended their inclusion." But, according to the present system, though this favourite establishment must compulsively be resorted to by every person going out to any part of India, yet China, not being named in the act as distinct from India, writers for China, who were always the sons of the directors, did not now go to the college. So little store did the directors themselves set by the present institution, that, since the act of 1813, which they regarded as leaving them at liberty, but one director had sent his own son there, and he remained but a few months. This fact needed no comment! it was of itself conclusive! He, therefore, called on the general court, to look to what they were really committed—and to say how far they had agreed to the institution in its existing shape, and subject to its present statutes and regulations? In noticing Mr. Malthus's pamphlet, Mr. Jackson said the proprietors would perceive that he had not touched on the more trifling parts of it. He interfered with no man's jokes. It would be a pity, when a gentleman

supposed that he had said a very good thing, to show him that he had uttered a very bad one. Mr. Malthus had spoken, sneeringly, of the "*ladies and gentlemen proprietors*." He (Mr. Jackson) exulted, as much as any man could, in seeing their fair countrywomen more and more appreciate the value of intellect—in their being sensible how much more companionable they became to man when they cultivated their mental powers. He hoped they would come again and again to witness the proceedings of the proprietors. It would give him the highest pleasure to see them, and Mr. Malthus might continue, if he pleased, to deride their assemblage, as "*the ladies and gentlemen of the general court*!" It had hitherto been rather a figurative expression—but this day he had the satisfaction of observing, for the first time, it was fact; a fact which, he trusted, would frequently occur.—(Hear! Hear!) But another point appeared to excite the merriment of Mr. Malthus still more. It was this—that they, "the good citizens of London," should take it into their heads to guess at the feelings of the universities with regard to the assumption of their dress, while the universities were, in fact, laughing at their presumption! How far himself and brother proprietors, the "*citizens of London*," might provoke the risibility of the universities, was not for him to say, but he believed he (Mr. Jackson) could tell the learned professor, from pretty good authority, what the universities really did laugh at. They laughed at the mimicry of their habiliments and their titles; at caps and gowns, principals and professors! It might be proper here to observe, that the resolution of the general court, in answer to the seminary plan of 1803, showed the whole of Mr. Malthus's hypothesis to be false. It proceeded on an assumed fact, that the proprietors were enemies to any system of education for their writers. It had been said that they wanted to send out raw boys, at thirteen or fourteen years of age, to India—and that they wished to have them whipped until the moment they went on shipboard. He should answer this, as he would every other disparaging insinuation, by referring to their record, which shewed their opinion, and even demand, as to a thorough good education; but he would first notice another passage in Mr. Malthus's production, which imputed to him profound ignorance for having argued in a former debate, as if any of their writers were to be employed otherwise than as statesmen; he, (Mr. Jackson) believed his words were, that "it was too much to expect from human nature, that these

• There were several ladies in court.

young men, after being educated in the highest walks of learning—after having received every species of intellectual accomplishment,—after declining from their restraints on the most sublime subjects, moral, philosophical, and political,—should descend from these proud heights of mental dignity, to count bales and measure muslins." Mr. Mathias asserted that he (Mr. Jackson) must be profoundly ignorant, or he would not have stated this—because all the young men were intended for statesmen, not even excepting those who might be intended for the commercial department. Mr. Jackson said he would reply to this charge also, by quoting the seminary plan of 1805, which, after stating the duties they would have to perform, described the necessary qualifications for them in the following terms:—"It proceeded to set forth that, A good acquaintance with arithmetic and mathematics will also be indispensable.—In almost every situation in which a man can be placed in India, a *ready use of figures* will be found of greater value than those who may be apt to regard this as merely a vulgar attainment would suppose. Mercantile accounts are not here particularly intended, though such a notion of them as is to be acquired from theory would be useful to the general scholar, and young men designed for the *commercial line* of the service might derive advantage from an insight into the *business of a counting house*, but it would be far more material to them to be instructed in the general principles of commerce. The pupils of every description should not only be rendered expert in all the common rules of arithmetic, integral and fractional, but led up higher to the knowledge of the principles on which those rules depend."—Was it too much to suppose that the accomplishments here described were meant for commercial operations in their proper departments, even though they should comprise the superintending the weighing of indigo, the counting of bales, or the measuring of muslins? To shew further the true ideas of the directors, as to the scale to which the proposed seminary should be confined, they ordered, on that occasion, the following paragraph of their letter to marquis Wellesley to be laid before the general court, together with the plan in question;—*viz.* "Without entering into a particular discussion of the Governor-general's plan, we cannot avoid remarking, that it embraces, in our opinion, more than the occasion necessarily requires, and more than could probably be realized, or than would comport with the situation and circumstances of the Company. The most material benefits which are wanted in the education of the young men received into our service,

may, we conceive, be obtained by the adoption of a plan of instruction, upon a *much smaller scale*—such a one as we shall point out in a subsequent paragraph." With these extracts, and with the plan in his hand, which he had just read, pointing out the necessary qualifications for their young men, and with a strong feeling that trade was the great support and character of the Company—was it, he would ask, extravagant to say, that their servants ought not to be primarily made magistrates and statesmen—doctors and philosophers? Was it a proof of utter ignorance in him to assert, that their attention ought not to be entirely withdrawn from mercantile concerns? Ought they not early to imbibed some knowledge of the principles and practice of commerce—to be acquainted with the maxims of liberal and enlightened merchants, a class of society from which so many great characters had sprung in every age? Let the court remember, that the Company had turned out eminent men, when no institution, exclusively appropriated to the education of their youth, existed—when mercantile instructions superseded almost every other. It was hard, therefore, it was unjust, for Mr. Mathias to say, that, up to this time the servants of the Company had been in a comparative state of barbarism, and had known little or nothing. If this were the case, how did it happen that succeeding statesmen, Mr. Burke, lord Greyville, and others, had unanimously expressed their astonishment at the *mass of talent* possessed by the Company's servants—which, in *their own words*, was unequalled in the history of the world. Surely a Saunders, a lord Pigon, an Orme, a Dalrymple, a Yatsutani, a Vereist, and a Hastings, those eminent civilians, who were brought up in the service of the Company, were samples of excellence not to be passed unnoticed? Had the proprietors forgotten those great names, to which history would be faithful, however modern publications might endeavour to undervalue their merits? With those examples before them, it would, therefore, be unjust to the civil service to say that it had not, in former times, nurtured great and eminent men. He, however, wished to place this matter on a more solid foundation, and raise it above accident or chance. He was desirous of insuring to their young servants a certain degree of education. Though he knew many military and civil servants of the highest character, who had not been required to produce credentials of that early and appropriate instruction which he was anxious should be extended to their writers, it did not follow that others would become equally conspicuous unless the Company took care that they received up to a certain degree, that education

which the just performance of their future duties rendered necessary. Had the general court been indifferent to this circumstance? As an answer to that question, let them hear the resolution of the 28th of February, 1805—and he hoped he would be excused in requesting the particular attention of the proprietors to it. That resolution was the banner which protected the general court—it was the shield and buckler under which they must fight against those who rudely asserted that, to save money, or from whatever other paltry motive he knew not, they were enemies to education, and wished to send out raw boys, smarting under the infliction of the rod, to fill situations of great public importance in India. Now let the proprietors mark the resolution, and let the public judge of the candour of their opponents:—

“At a general court, held on Thursday the 28th of February, 1805—

“It was resolved—That this Court doth highly approve of an establishment in this country for the education of youth designed for the Company’s civil service in India, and promises itself the happiest consequences from a system, which, instead of sending out writers to India at too tender an age to admit of fixed or settled principles, proposes to perfect them as much as possible in classical and liberal learning—and thoroughly to ground them in the religion, the constitution, and the laws of their country; so that when called upon to administer their functions abroad, they may be useful of the high moral obligation under which they act, and of the maxims of the British Government, whose character for justice, freedom, and benevolence, they will feel it their duty and their pride to support.”

Having read this resolution, he demanded whether it contained any thing that could justify a sneer at “the ladies and gentlemen proprietors of India stock,” as enemies to education? It was impossible fairly to accuse “the London citizens,” as Mr. Professor had complacently termed the general court, “with an intention of sending out raw boys to India, when the first stipulation of the proprietors was, that the tender age, from sixteen to nineteen, should be passed in this country; where their youth should be “perfected as much as possible in classical and liberal learning, and thoroughly grounded in the laws, constitution, and religion of their country,”—in order that they might, being impressed with reverence for the institutions of their native land, perform the important functions which they would be called on to execute with firmness and magnanimity—that they might watch over and protect

the real interests of our Indian empire—and administer justice, in its true spirit, to innocent and defenseless millions, who were now become the subjects of the Company! This was the foundation which was laid by the proceedings of the general court—this was the base of the institution which they contemplated—this the rock upon which they rested their character, and whenever any man, whether he were a scholar or a simple subject, asserted that the proprietors were not as anxious, even as the marquis Wellesley, for the extension of due education to their young servants, he would hold up this resolution, and gainay the person who should malign them by such an unfounded aspersion. That resolution contained a complete and triumphant refutation of the calumny. That resolution was proposed five years after marquis Wellesley’s institution was founded, and three years after its abolition—consequently the debate of that day could have no share in that decree. In that debate, however, he had stated two objections to the marquis Wellesley’s plan, because he felt it to be his duty not to blink any question connected with the subject of education. He should have urged the same objections in 1802, had the matter been brought before the general court, when orders were given to annul the establishment. It was not until three years after that abolition, that a plan of education was, for the first time, proposed to the general court; he thought it right, on that occasion to show the the benefits which he thought would accrue from the seminary which he meant to support, and in so doing, to state his two objections to the marquis Wellesley’s institution. Looking to these objections, the court would do him the justice to say that they were not founded on a pounds, shillings, and pence view of the question—a consideration which, for the first time, was stated to influence the proprietors, in the pamphlet of Mr. Malthus. His first objection was, that it was most dangerous to send youths out to India at the age of sixteen; a period when neither the mind nor body were fitted for such a change. When the body was not able to resist the debilitating effects of that enervating climate, and the mind was incapable of repelling the approaches of pleasure, in its most seductive and alluring forms. At such a critical period, he thought it was much better that young men should be suffered to remain in this country, under the immediate eye of their parents or friends.—(Hear! hear!) He thought it was preferable that they should receive, in this country, a liberal education, under proper instructors, provided by the Company for that purpose, than that they should run the risk which

so early a residence in India would inevitably expose them to. Here, he felt, parents would be assured of the morals of their children, because they would be formed by themselves—they would feel assured of their propriety of conduct, since their conversation would be fashioned by themselves—they would feel assured of a proper education, since it would take place immediately under their own observation. This was one of his great objections to the Marquis Wellesley's plan. He said that homage which every liberal man must pay, to the establishment of the noble marquis, but in this point he conceived it was defective—because, in his opinion, the age from sixteen to nineteen should be passed in this country; but let it be remembered, in justice to the noble marquis, that at that period no particular course of education was enjoined by the directors, and the scolding the writers out at the tender age of sixteen was a practice rather encouraged than otherwise; it was therefore, under the then existing circumstances, that the representative of sovereignty in India had acted upon the great scale of paternal duty, and at once provided, by this splendid literary asylum, for the safety of their bodies and the culture of their minds. When he (Mr. Jackson) argued the case in 1805, the case was totally different; a plan of British education was then before them, and he was bound to assign his reasons for giving it the preference.

His second objection was this—that, until they had looked the question of colonization fully in the face, they ought not to take a step that would produce it. While the constituted authorities were deprecating colonization in their various acts and publications, he considered it impolitic to adopt a plan that would necessarily lead to it. Wherever youth received its education, at the age of from sixteen to manhood, there the feelings of the heart would be expanded, and no time could remove those early impressions. There the intimacies of juvenile life would take root, and ripen into friendship—and by the latter period attachments of a warmer and more sublime nature would frequently be formed—where the first sentiments of love or friendship were kindled, there the heart would remain; it would linger around the scenes of youth, hallowed and endearred by the tenderest recollections. The body might be sent from pole to pole, it might traverse civilized or barbarous regions, but still the heart would be at home, it would remain attached to the soil where its affections had first been awakened, and where its noblest passions had first been excited. When a young man went forth to raise a fortune, he cherished the fond and flattering hope, visionary as it might seem, that he should have an opportu-

nity, when he returned with independence, of proving the steadiness of his friendship, or the unabated ardor of his love:—that he might assist with his wealth his long-tried and affectionate friend; or, addressing himself to the deserved and beloved object, of whom, during his absence, he had never ceased to think, he might exclaim—"Behold the unvarying nature of my attachment! my honorable, my undeviating constancy! For you I have toiled—it is you alone that can reward my exertions!" Such feelings Mr. Jackson would therefore, on this ground, confine to England;—and he had sought to supersede the practice of sending their youth to India at too early an age—believing that the consequence would be, such an attachment to their native soil, as would urge on their honorable country abroad, in the hope of a final and felicitous return to Europe. But if, on the contrary, these affections were transported to another soil, colonization, which the company had always objected to, would soon take place—and, in the course of a generation or two, the offspring of the young men who were sent to India, would only be acquainted with England by tradition. It could not be denied, that the independence of America was hastened, perhaps a century or two, by the colleges and seminaries that were spread over the surface of that country. Partialities and affectionate feelings towards the adopted country took place of those, which, under different circumstances, would have been cherished for Great Britain—and the consequence was, an early effort to obtain complete independence. When he stated this, he believed expressly to be understood as not committing himself upon the great question of colonization; even that question must depend upon circumstances. Perhaps it would be well, at the present moment, to encourage the removal of 100,000 families from this country to a more genial climate, where they might be enabled to support themselves with a greater degree of ease and comfort, and from being incumbents here become customers there. This, however, he would maintain, that it could not be judicious to sanction a measure, which was eminently calculated to produce colonization, until they had met that question in the fullest manner. But, to return to his history:—the resolution of 1805 having been carried, the subject was dismissed from that court, and the proprietors left it to the directors, their delegated authorities, to carry their resolution into effect. In a few months it was intimated to the general court, that a very different plan from that contemplated by them was about to be set on foot. They were told, that that which was intended for a school or seminary was about

to be converted into a college. A report was laid before the proprietors, stating the grounds on which it was thought preferable, that the school, originally meant to be established, should be formed into a collegiate institution. A principal and professors were proposed to be appointed, with various duties—and the whole system very much initiated that which had been exploded at Calcutta. He was not here blaming any person. He had no such intention. But the fact was, that those who had pulled down the university at Calcutta, on account of its great expense, had erected an university in this country, with half a dozen professors in various branches of learning, precisely on the plan, and in fact, all things considered, at an infinitely greater expense than the institution which had been overturned. In appointing those professors, it was necessary that the general court should be applied to, for the purpose of confirming their salaries, as a money question, and in that way the subject came before the proprietors. He could not charge his memory with every thing that took place on that occasion—but he believed the papers were fairly laid before the general court, though to debate, as he believed, ensued. No man had a right, therefore, on that account, to get up and charge the directors with a breach of their duty towards the proprietors, since the question was regularly brought under their consideration. He most solemnly acquitted every director who was at that time concerned in changing the institution from a school to a college, from having entertained any motive but what was just and honourable. They believed the alteration would be better for the students, better for the service, and better for the country; and they could have had no idea of the misfortunes which it afterwards created. One gentleman (Mr. Grant) whom he then had in his eye, and whose character for every thing honourable, just, and upright, was acknowledged even by those whose sentiments, on particular points, varied from his, had recommended the alteration. That hon. gent. would, he was well assured, have been the last man to propose this change, could he have foreseen the lamentable effects that were afterwards produced by it—could he have fancied that such insurrections would have taken place, as he would shew, had disgraced the institution; could he have anticipated those moral perversions, from which all must wish now to extricate their youthful servants. On the 12th July, 1805, the change was effected, and professors of various descriptions were appointed. And here it was worthy of remark, that the ground on which the directors stated the change to have taken place, they did not introduce as coming from themselves, but

as having been furnished by the late Dr. Henley, and other learned persons, at their desire. Accompanying the reasons given in the report of the committee, for preferring a college to a school, were the following words:—"From all these reasons (given directly in the words of the gentleman who communicated them) it is evident, that the proposed institution should be divided into two parts—one, a preparatory school, the other a college." And again it said, "The general course of study has been already sketched in the first outline of the plan,—(referring to the plan laid before the general court, on the 28th of February, 1805)—and with the assistance of Dr. Henley, the principal, a more correct scheme has been made, of which the following is an abstract, describing the task to be assigned to each professor." Then came the duties to be discharged by a series of professors in the following various branches:—"Academical and moral conduct—Theology, including natural and revealed religion, its evidences, doctrines, and duties—Classical and general literature—Philology, history, political economy—Mathematics—Oriental languages—Civil policy, the law of nations," &c. &c. He (Mr. Jackson) was quite ready to admit Dr. Henley into the honourable class of scholars and learned men; and it was by no means unnatural for that gentleman to say, as he did, when he was asked to assist in framing a farther plan for a new institution—"Why, with regard to the foundation of classical learning, and of other branches of study, I think it would be better if the young men were pretty well advanced in them before they came to us. Therefore, if, instead of 'head master,' the situation intended by the plan of 1805, you convert me into the principal and the teachers into professors, and the seminary into a college, I think your object will be fully answered." They all knew what a laborious task it was to train up youth to a certain point of classical education. They must all be aware of the arduous duty which was imposed on Dr. Vincent, when at the head of Westminster-school; a similar duty was performed by Mr. Russell, at the Charter-house, by Mr. Cherry, at Merchant-Tailors—and by Dr. Sleath, at St. Paul's. Such men the country could not sufficiently reward for their meritorious exertions.—They ought to be ranked and regarded among its public benefactors—for nothing could be more useful or more honourable, though at the same time nothing could be more laborious than the bringing of young people up to that point of learning, to which Dr. Henley completely gave the go-by, when he became a principal and recommended a college and professors. Now, he understood, that

the duty of these gentlemen did not travel much farther than this:—they received £500 a-year—they were accommodated with pleasant and commodious dwellings—they were supplied with a bountiful table—and, for which, as he had been informed, they gave two lectures a week, each of which occupied two hours!—*(Hear! Hear!)* He had reason to suppose that this was the fact. But no man had a right to charge him with a wilful mis-statement, if he were not correct in some trifling point, since the papers on which he and his friends intimated to found their argument, had been withheld from them—*(Hear! Hear!)* Still, however, he believed the report which he had stated to be perfectly veritable, especially as it seemed to receive countenance from a recent statute. And certainly it appeared to him, that whoever had raised the gentlemen from school-masters to professors, had done a most pleasant thing for them—*(A laugh!)* It appeared, that, for the first eight or ten years of the institution they could not have been overworked, since amongst the regulations so recent as August 1815, the following was to be found, which doubtless was intended to give the professors a little more employment:—viz. "Regulations—Section 1. "supplementary to Statute 7. Clause 4.—"*Duties of Professors*—All the professors "whether laymen or clergymen, and "whether resident in the college or out "of it, shall, *in future*, take an active "part in the daily routine of business." Well, the court of proprietors consented to the proposed change—and another court was held, in a few months afterwards, in consequence of a wish entertained by the directors, to remove the college from Hertford-castle, where the institution was originally fixed. Here the proprietors would do well to pause, and mark how imperceptibly these things travelled on—how, by degrees, expense was accumulated, and economy was forgotten. When the private gentleman was made a knight he required a larger house than he before occupied—and, when the knight became a lord, his lordship's dignity demanded a still larger mansion. At the time to which he referred, the Company had a lease, for 21 years, of Hertford Castle, which was considered a very fit place for the purpose of a seminary. But, no sooner had Dr. Henley persuaded the court of directors, and they had persuaded the court of proprietors, that a college should be founded, than it was stated, that it would be much better, if, instead, of a paltry leasehold, they were to have a freehold of their own, on which they might erect a building worthy of the new establishment—and, for this purpose, it was estimated that only £37,000 would be necessary. The court acceded to the proposal, and the Hertford family mansion

was abandoned. For, notwithstanding all the turbulence, and hostility, and rebellious feeling, which gentlemen behind the bar now and then imputed to those who resisted their measures, they must confess that his friends and himself seldom refused what the court of directors seemed to set their heart upon. *(Hear! Hear! A laugh.)* In this case their affections were set upon a freehold, and a fine building, with expensive appendages; and the proprietors indulged their inclination—although, instead of £37,000, it had cost the Company, including viceteras, upwards of £100,000!—He would not ask whether the college had answered the expectations which had been formed from it, or not; all he wished to do was, to lay before the court a proper ground for inquiry into that fact, in order that they might have a fair opportunity of considering whether or not it ought to be suffered to remain on its present principle. In 1806, the proposition of the court of directors having been agreed to, the college was in due time launched, with all its dignified appurtenances, its *principal*, its *professors*, its *cops* and *gens*: and all the *externals* of a university! But—the bones, the sinews, the blood, the marrow—the heart, soul, and spirit of a university were wanting! And ten years of experience had proved that it was radically wrong.

It was not until 1809, three years afterwards, that their executive body said another word to the proprietors on this subject. But, though they were silent during this long period, history was not. It was known, that about the year 1808, an insurrection had broke out in the college, so general, so alarming, and desperate, that it was the common topic of conversation. Such was the atrocious character of that disturbance, that the professors called it *outrageous insubordination*—and towards them personally, he understood that outrage was used. This insurrection arose as he understood from the ordination of a law, which, he hoped, the court never would cease from expiating until they procured its repeal. That obnoxious and unjust law demanded that the young gentlemen should condescend to turn what was vulgarly called *king's evidence*, and betray each other! It was a vain expectation to suppose that they would ever so degrade themselves.—*(Hear! hear!)*—The insurrection occasioned by this law, in 1808, was so general, so universal, that the court of directors thought it right to repair, *en corps*, to the spot. They did so—they examined into all the circumstances of the disturbance, and delivered speeches and admonitions to the students, which would do them honour, as fine compositions, and which, doubtless were to be found on the college rolls of 1808. Until 1809, no

opportunity occurred to the general court of saying one word more on the subject of educating their youth, though he (Mr. Jackson) had conversed with an hon. director regarded as its patron on the affairs of the college, and deplored, as that hon. director did, the instances of insubordination that had happened. He himself said upon that occasion, "can we, in future, with any proper justification of ourselves, compel parents to send their children to this institution, where such scenes have been acted? Let us leave it to those who are less anxious or less timid with respect to the morals of their off-spring, to have them educated there—but let us not force others, whose sentiments with regard to morality are of a more refined and delicate nature, to send their sons to a place, the whole history of which has presented according to all report, a continued series of offences against discipline and subordination." The hon. director said, "much as I lament these disturbances, I hope they will be rectified, and that the institution will go on well." Yes, the hon. director hoped then, as he (Mr. Jackson) hoped—and as all the proprietors hoped—that the abuses might be removed. But he now found how vain it was to hope for radical reform where the foundation was radically wrong. The subject of the education of their youth was, however, brought before the court, incidentally in 1809, when they had to discuss a question relative to the establishment of a military institution at Addiscombe—an institution, for the recommendation of which the proprietors and the public, were bound to hail with gratitude the executive body. On that occasion, some of the directors who had by this time seen the error of such appointments had the firmness to dispute with principals and professors, and the assumption of caps and gowms. They were content with a head-master—who, he knew, filled one of the most laborious offices ever entrusted to man; and who had so filled it, that the court could not praise him (Dr. Andrews) with sufficient warmth, or estimate too highly, his meritorious exertions.—(*Hear! hear!*)—He had done that which the whole council of schoolmen had failed to perform in another place. Good order and due attention to study were so firmly established at Addiscombe, that no fair complaint could be urged against that establishment. When the proposal for the establishment of a military institution was submitted to them, he expressed a wish (and he hoped his suggestion would be soon put in practice) that it might be so extended as to embrace all their military servants—a plan from which great benefit would be derived. In consequence of va-

rious stories which had reached his ears, respecting the college at Hertford, he took that opportunity of moving a resolution, in the following words:—

"Resolved, that this court requests that the court of directors will lay before them, from time to time, at least, once in each year, an account of the different seminaries in England, particularly stating the number of youths, the expense occasioned thereby, and their general state, as to improvement in the various branches of learning."

Now, it had happened from one of those causes which would always be found to arise in cases where there was an extreme jealousy of power, that, though the resolution which he had moved, expressly called for an account of "their different seminaries," the court of directors construed it as having nothing at all to do with the conduct of the young men, or their moral government. They supposed, that all that the report was required to contain, was, an account of the expense which the Company incurred, the number of students, and a statement of the degree of their proficiency. This construction appeared to him a most extraordinary one, and he had no doubt, but that when it came to be considered by their committee of bye laws (who were men of known ability and honour) that they would think the proprietors had a right to be informed how their youth were going on in general conduct as well as learning. (*Hear! hear!*) The next document which he should call their consideration to, was the report of the following year, 1810, made in consequence of the resolution which he had just read. He was the more anxious, Mr. Jackson said, to request the attention of the proprietors to this report, because upon it he had moved a vote of approbation, and upon which motion had been founded a charge of inconsistency against himself. This report was of the most satisfactory, nay, flattering nature, especially as to the proficiency of several of the students; ought it then to be made matter of reproach to him, that with no other means of judging than his reliance on the representation of the directors, he was anxious that the general court should likewise declare their satisfaction, and even put upon record the names of the students who had distinguished themselves, he had moved accordingly? He (Mr. Jackson) mentioned this circumstance, because Mr. Malthus had stated, that the general court had always been abusing the institution—that every expulsion had been debated and opposed in that place; and indeed, had presumed to say, that, "from the avowed wish of many of the proprietors of East-India stock to destroy the college, a rebellion

would be agreeable to them." The professor further intimating that a grand *row*, or what was called a *blow up*, was hoped for, in the last autumn, which, had it taken place, would have been hailed by the court of the proprietors, as the happiest omen of success. Against such observations, he begged leave to oppose this fact:—that, from the first establishment of the Institution, in 1805 and 1806, until his motion in 1810, not a word was said about the institution; and, at this last period how was it noticed? By a resolution of high approbation. (*Hear! Hear!*) That resolution, he admitted, would not have been moved by him, if he had known of the real state of the college, and of the repeated insubordinations which had taken place. They, however, could only found a resolution on the account which the directors laid before them, and which now it seemed suppressed, no doubt from kind motives, these painful facts. He had moved the approbation of this court, of certain young gentlemen by name, who had so highly deserved that distinction; it being very justly observed, that nothing could tend more to encourage an adherence to such conduct, than placing on their journals the names of those youths who had so meritoriously conducted themselves. This resolution of approval was sent to each of the seminaries and read to the students; so marked a compliment, he conceived, would travel with the young gentlemen out to India, and would conciliate the respect and esteem of their seniors. It must produce a feeling of honest exultation, to reflect, that they were the persons selected, as having merited the approbation of their patrons, and distinguished themselves in so honourable a manner. He had thus shown, in answer to the imputed ill will and opposition of the General Court, that the only matter on record, relative to the institution, was a resolution expressive of their approbation. He admitted, that in 1810, when he moved that resolution, he had previously heard of instances of insubordination. But, though he moved that resolution of praise and encouragement to particular scholars, he did not lose sight of the disorders which had prevailed. He mentioned this, in refutation of the assertion, that nothing had been said on this subject till the other day, when those who called for inquiry were accused with having "broken out suddenly in reprobation of the college." Now the fact was, that in 1810, he deplored those disgraceful excesses in the most unequivocal terms; and added, that if they were continued, he should, in the general court, move for the expulsion of the offender, let him be whose son he might, or be connected how he may; and he stated distinctly in his resolution, that

the court required moral conduct and due subordination;—its terms were as follow:—"That this court doth bear, with great satisfaction, the account given by the court of directors, respecting the state of their college at Haileybury, and the considerable progress made by the students in general, in the various branches of learning;" and, by way of admonition, he introduced the following words:—"That this court trusts, that the students, in both their institutions, will continue to aspire to those literary attainments which the munificence of the East-India Company affords them such ample means of acquiring; and by their moral and becoming conduct, on all occasions, still farther recommend themselves to the friendship of this court." This brought them, Mr. Jackson said, up to the last report, and papers, which had been laid before the quarterly court held in September. But previously to his noticing them, it would be necessary for him to advert to the complete and total revolution which took place in the constitution of the college, by the act of parliament which was passed in August 1813, for the renewal of their charter. That was undoubtedly the most important period in the history of the institution, when, in 1813, the legislature interfered with it. The act in question, the 53d of Geo. III. ch. 135, provided, that the Company's college and military seminary should be further continued and maintained, and that proper rules and regulations should be constituted and established, by authority of law, for the good government of the said college and military seminary respectively. It was not with the act itself that he (Mr. Jackson) quarrelled, but with its incautious and unwise application. The rules and regulations for the due government of the college and seminary, were to be framed by the court of directors, subject to the approbation of the board of control, who are empowered to make such alterations therein, and additions thereto, as they might think fit. Now, he contended, unless the directors got back that political authority which had been somehow withdrawn from them by these rules and regulations, all hope of carrying on the college advantageously to the real interests of the Company, was at an end. After the board of control should approve of the regulations drawn up by the directors, they were to become law; but if that board should choose to add to, or subtract from, the rules as submitted to them, they might do it to any extent they pleased. Against which alterations, the directors might have the honour of making their representation, but there their power ended. Whether any statutes had, in consequence, been forced on the court of directors, he knew not; but certainly the law stood as

he had stated it. By this act the Bishop of London was appointed visitor of the college, but he was completely bound hand and foot. No discretionary power whatever was vested in him. He was obliged to act according to the *established rules and regulations of the college*. He begged the court to examine the alteration that had been effected in their constitution, in consequence of the authority of the executive body having been thus taken away. Formerly, if the professors expelled a scholar, the directors had a right to consider the case, and to revise it. This was said to be a reason for the college not being efficiently governed, since a power of interfering with the decisions of the professors lessened their weight with the students. If the establishment of a college were a primary object with the Company; perhaps, despotic power might be necessarily vested in the hands of the professors. He thought the dignity of the directors an object, the political consequence of which outweighed twenty colleges! The appellate jurisdiction, formerly exercised by the directors—which enabled them to extend mercy where circumstances warranted it,—was most useful. But, at present, the college council might expel a youth, without the possibility of his being reinstated. He might, indeed, appeal to the bishop of London, by way of arrest of judgment (as lawyers would term it); but his lordship could only decide on the naked ground of *law*—but with the *merits* of the case, with the reasons which caused the expulsion, he had no more to do than he (Mr. J.) had; and, unfortunately, the directors had as little. However trivial the reasons for expulsion might be, however worthily they might be pleaded in mitigation of punishment, the bishop of London could not consider them; his authority was confined to the mere legal construction of the college statutes, as would be seen from the following words of statute one, section third:—

“Provided always, that the appeal so preferred by such expelled student, shall specify, on the face of it, the *statute or regulation*, the *violation or misconstruction* of which is complained of by the party appealing. Provided also, that when a sentence of expulsion has been passed on any student by the college council, he shall not be allowed to plead, in arrest of his immediate removal from the college, either the fact of his having appealed to the visitor against such sentence, or his intention to prefer such appeal.”

For what, continued the learned gentleman, were students liable to be expelled? For any act or offence, forbidden by the college statutes. For not attending at chapel—for not appearing at prayers—for absence from the hall, at

stated times. So that, supposing a student to be the son of a gentleman of the established church of Scotland; or of a conscientious dissenter, with some sects of whom extemporaneous prayer was almost a *ténet*, and, having neglected to attend chapel, he should be expelled for it; the confederated strength of the court of directors could not restore him. Neither the executive body, nor the court of proprietors, could reinstate the unfortunate youth. Though, by the plan of 1805, as well as by lord Wellesley's plan, all power of examination and revision was vested in the directors, the case was now very different. That branch of high authority, the appellate jurisdiction, was removed from them. They could not extend mercy in any case to their own young serrant, however well the case might deserve their favourable consideration. Mercy was not merely an amiable attribute! a subject for poets to descant on—it was the staff and pillar, the very essence of sovereign authority.—(*Hear! hear!*) It would be an incongruity, a solecism, to say, that sovereign authority could exist without the power of extending mercy. It was the correlative of sovereign power—it was its heart, its soul, its spirit—and, when it was withdrawn, sovereignty fell to the ground. It was “mightiest in the mightiest!” and, where it existed in its greatest plenitude, there also authority was to be found in its most unimpaired state. And he would venture to lay it down as an incontrovertible proposition, that, when the right of granting mercy was taken from the directors their legal sovereignty became proportionately impaired! He meant not to blame, nor to attack any person; but he deeply lamented, that, without calling the proprietors together, the executive body, in whom the legislature for wise purposes had invested sovereign authority, and to whom the proprietors had delegated the care of their political children, should have parted with their high and invaluable jurisdiction. The directors were now so much at the mercy of the professors, that, every hour and moment, those gentlemen might address them in language, such as was never before used to them, and they had no efficient means of redress. They might, as he had before observed, continue to taunt them in letters. They might deride the directors in pamphlets—they might speak of them in such offensive terms, as would cause the immediate dismissal of a governor-general. If he ventured to make use of them.—(*Hear! hear!*) They must submit; the power of asserting their dignity was gone, and that by an act of *self-denial*!—Many who now heard him were old enough to remember, that, formerly, when a young man was nominated as a writer, from

that hour, until he went on ship-board, there was no idea in his mind so great as that which he formed of an East-India director. He considered him as the fountain of all favour—the possessor of all authority—the disposer of all benefits! He already termed him his “honourable master”—he revered him as the sovereign of millions—and he exulted in the idea that he was selected to act under him as a minister and public servant. What was the case now? The authority in which this respect originated was gone. The moment the young men looked to the college statutes, they saw that the directors possessed no power to protect them, and their veneration vanished accordingly. They might thank the directors, as far as they understood the nature of the obligation, for having nominated them; but beyond that they saw no ground for reverence or gratitude. The whole court of directors *could not* reverse a decree of expulsion, or abridge a sentence of rustication. That which was the great bond of authority was annulled—that the executive body of the East-India Company could not assist him, however hardly or unjustly he might think himself treated; he therefore looked upon these his future sovereigns with feelings of indifference, if not contempt. He beheld a body of men, of whose power and authority he had heard so much, incompetent to entertain the appeal or petition of the expelled, however high they might think of his talents and general conduct, or however in their opinion small the offence! Yet such was the law—not an ancient law, not a law too obsolete to act upon—but a law of recent enactment, in full strength and rigour! Under its provisions, a youth once expelled, was utterly destroyed: no door was open to his return—his best hopes in life were blasted: his ruin irretrievable! for this law was inseparably connected with another, as awful and as degrading in its consequences as could be imagined. By the fourth statute of the college it was ordained, “That no student, expelled “the college, shall be admitted into any “department of the Company’s service.” Thus was every department of the service shut against him for ever! So that, if a young man were expelled from the college, for not attending chapel, or for not appearing in the hall, although the directors should see in him the dawnings of a Wellington, they could not admit him into the army—if they perceived in him the germs of the state talents of a Wellesley, they could not train him for their councils—if he discovered great promise as a mathematician, or an arithmetician, they could not employ him in their finance department, or place him in their accountant’s office at home!—Whatever might be the genius expelled, five clergymen might

determine his fate as to public life! Their authority, which the directors had abrogated, was a paramount, a transcendent consideration, for the loss of which no collegiate advantages could atone. In consequence, however, of that event, they were now sending out forty or fifty young men annually to India, with strong impressions of the impotence of those in whose service they were to embark! The professors talked to their pupils as they wrote. If they derided the directors in conversation as they did in letters and pamphlets, in which they treated them as men too confused in their ideas, and too limited in their education, to judge of collegiate matters—and of whom they asserted, that, if there were a shred or particle of patronage in the way, every other consideration faded before it. If such were the sentiments with which their young writers were imbued, and such the maxims they were taught, he left it to every man of sense to judge what must in a few years be the effect upon the Company’s political authority in India.—The next statute to which he begged the attention of the court, was also highly objectionable, and formed a most extraordinary contrast to the doctrines necessarily laid down by Mr. Professor Christian, in his lectures on the law of England. By this statute it was ordained, that if a young man, when interrogated, after a disturbance had taken place, maintained an obstinate silence,—that is, refused to convict himself, or accuse others—then, the professors might, if they pleased, select such of the students, as they conceived *most likely* to be concerned. They were not called on to judge, nor as was the case a few days since, when persons were arrested for the outrage on the Prince Regent, of the probable guilt of the parties selected, by their having been close to the real offender, or apparently implicated in the general transaction; no such circumstance as this was required; but it was quite sufficient for the expulsion of a youth, dreadful as were the consequences, if, from his *former habits*, the professors thought him *likely* to be the offender;—that was all the statute declared to be necessary to conviction, and they might proceed on this to the last extremity of their law; might shut the entrance to the Company’s army against the presumed delinquent, or bar the door to honor or dignity against the embryo statesman. In short, they might prevent, for ever, the suspected student from being employed in any capacity whatever, by his master and their master, the East-India Company! (*Hear! hear!*) From whence did this statute come? Surely it could not be the emanation of a British heart—or the offspring of British feeling? (*Hear!*) He could assimilate the principle on which

It was founded on nothing but the decimating practice of the Romans—whose generals, half-hero and half-savage, found sentence a shorter process than trial; that it was easier to put a man to death, than to prove him guilty; to decapitate than to do justice. (*Hear! hear!*) He knew there was nothing like this statute at Oxford. Unwilling to trust to his own recollection or research, he had applied for information to high authorities, and was assured that such a statute was unknown to them. He did not wish assertion, relative to this obnoxious law, however strong, to be received as proof by the proprietors; it was one of those documents which must be read to be believed! It was the third supplemental statute, section 1:

"In cases of improper behaviour, where, from a number of students being present, whether at lectures, hall, chapel, or elsewhere, the offenders cannot be detected, a selection shall be made of those most likely to be concerned—who, on their inability to clear themselves, (which inability, observed Mr. Jackson, might arise from various causes, not within the control of the accused party), and declining to give up the delinquent, shall be subject to punishment, according to the nature of the offence." And by section 2 it was enacted, viz. "In case of any gross act of insubordination being committed, the author or authors of which cannot be discovered the council shall select from the body of the students, amongst whom the act took place, those who, from their general habits, are most likely to be concerned, separating them from those whose general habits do not bring them under suspicion, and of those so selected, a certain portion, according to circumstances, shall be immediately rusticated, with the loss of a term, or expelled the college." (*Hear, hear!*)

Such were the statutes as last published, adding thereto that melancholy and desolating provision, "that no student, who had been thus selected, at hazard, for expulsion, should ever be admitted into any line of the Company's service."—(*Hear! hear!*)—Let it not be said, that this was so secret a law, that it would not be carried into effect, and was therefore less horrible. He had in his pocket an official letter from Mr. Bridges, the registrar of the college, addressed to a parent in nearly these terms:—"It is my painful duty to inform you officially, that the council not being able to detect the persons concerned in the outrage of Thursday evening, have been under the necessity of having recourse to the statutes, which enables them to select certain persons, whom they conceive most likely to be concerned. Mr. — is unhappily amongst that number, and I have taken

for granted that he will be received into your house." The proprietors having heard a great deal about rustication, it would not be improper to tell them what it was, as some of them might not perfectly understand the term. Suppose a youth in a state of progressive improvement, who had acquired considerable classical learning, and had gained a competent knowledge of the oriental languages, and of the general literature of the college, but had been guilty of some foolish neglect; the college council might observe to him, "it is very true, you have made great progress in classical and oriental, and other learning; but you have been absent from the hall, you must, therefore, be rusticated for a term or two." What effect had this sentence of rustication? It removed the person against whom it was pronounced, for twelve months perhaps, from the regular line of improvement in which he had been proceeding, back to some boarding school, where he speedily forgot all that he had previously learned at Hertford. It proceeded further; it compelled the offender immediately to depart and go home, no matter with what feelings, or how far fearful of encountering the displeasure of an angry father, go he must. He himself, was assured of an instance, by the parent of one of three youths, who being rusticated, were placed in a post-chaise, and sent to London. One of them, when they arrived in the metropolis, went to some female relations, who kindly protected him. The others proceeded to a hotel, in Covent-Garden, where they remained three days before their parents discovered them. It was in vain to expect that extreme severity would subdue the ordinary feelings of early youth. They could not, with a magician's wand, instantly convert boys into men—and if, by harsh measures, they attempted to effect such a metamorphosis, in lads of sixteen years of age, they would fail, as was ever the case in private life, and only reap disappointment themselves, and perhaps ruin the victim of this speculation. Having stated the nature of some of the statutes, he should contrast the principle by which they were characterised, with the lessons which the young men were taught. The Company employed Mr. Christian to instruct them in the interesting outline of the British constitution—to point out to them the humane punctilio of our criminal law—to make them acquainted with all the fences and safeguards, by which the life, the liberty, and the property of the subject, are protected. Could any individuals, however cold their temper, bear the principles of our British laws detailed and expounded by able men, without lifting up their hearts to Providence, in humble thankfulness for the blessings

which the founders and defenders of those laws had conferred on their country? But if the student on leaving Mr. professor Christian after one of these glowing lectures, should open the statute book of the college presented to him on his introduction, he would then see infringing the very first principle of those laws, and find himself made liable to the punishment of expulsion, if he did not do that which was exploded by British jurisprudence, namely criminate himself. Where an individual was even disposed to plead guilty, the court took every means to induce him to withdraw that plea. He had seen judges almost leave their seats to persuade an obstinate or despairing prisoner not to plead guilty. He had heard men high in legal rank explain to prisoners, that the law considered them innocent till they were found guilty, and exhort them not to accuse themselves. But the college statutes recognised a different principle—they called on the young men to accuse themselves; and, should an individual say, "I decline to criminate myself;" or acting from a nobler sentiment, should he exclaim, "I will not betray my friend and companion;" he became immediately subject to expulsion and consequent ruin! Now, though in point of law, the evidence of an accomplice may be received, it comes in that case under circumstances so infamous that unless supported by other evidence of unquestionable reputation, and thus strongly corroborated, the judge always summed up for an acquittal! There was not a judge upon the bench, nor had there been one for a hundred years, who would do otherwise—how shocking then did it seem, to drive those in whom elevation of sentiment should be encouraged to the cruel alternative of punishment or treachery, of the blasting of their future, or betraying of their friend! He had now (Mr. Jackson said) endeavoured to explain the legal effect and consequences of the act of 1813; under the authority of which, these obnoxious statutes have been framed, and how vast an alteration they had made in the rank of the directors, and the whole constitution of the college; it was not now in fact the same institution that the proprietors had consented to in 1806 or approved of in 1810; it was scarcely to be called the Company's college, who had now little more to do with it, than pay the bills!

They came now, Mr. Jackson, said to the last document with which he should trouble them; namely, the last report which had been laid before the court. This report consisted of two parts—The report of the college council, of the 19th of December, 1815; and the report of the same council, dated

the 20th of May, 1816. The first of these admitted, that many of the young gentlemen were *incapable of passing the Oriental test*; which was well known to consist, according to section 9, in "reading, translating, and passing an easy passage in Persian and Hindustani;" and it recorded, that the directors dispensed with this *humble test*, and let the students proceed to India, notwithstanding their indolence and ignorance, although that branch of learning had formed one important object of the institution, when it was first established, the plan for which in 1805 observes, "it could not but seem preposterous to exclude from a system of education for India the elementary study of Oriental languages." It is every where treated as of great importance, that those who are hereafter to govern India, should be conversant with the Indian languages; yet it appeared that after the college had been established ten years, and cost the Company £200,000, several of the young men were thus reported as not having passed the Oriental test, humble as it was, in a language, which above all others, should have been carefully cultivated.—(*Hear! Hear!*) The report of December noticed the unhappy insurrection of 1815: which had taken place since the enactment of the severe statutes which had been read; and since the promulgation of those laws that were to *effect every good object*, by the extraordinary powers which they gave to the college council. The second part of the report thus laid before the court in September last, was dated in the preceding May; it observed that "the Asiatic languages had seldom been cultivated with greater zeal and success than by a considerable portion of the senior students; but the condition of the European literature was not quite so favourable." In truth, said Mr. Jackson, in that branch of education they had gone back. The council say, "the importance of the classical and mathematical branches did not appear to be so highly appreciated by the generality of the students, as they had been in some former periods." The report then states, that "the class last admitted," namely, the boys of sixteen, "had not shewn any disposition to withdraw themselves from that line of study which was unnecessary to a sound European education;" that, "with few exceptions, there had been a pretty general disposition to pursue, to a certain extent" (not the study of mathematics, of Oriental literature, or of philosophy)—but they indicated "a pretty general disposition to pursue to a certain extent some branch of knowledge or other;" and the council congratulated the directors and the proprietors, "that the instances had been very rare of—an abandonment

"of ALL study!" Was this such a report as those who were paying large sums of money for the support of this establishment had a right to expect?—(*Hear! Hear!*)—It was true he had avoided speaking much about money; but the proprietors could not forget, that, when the institution was first proposed, as a *school*, and afterwards converted into a *college*, they were told, that no other expense would be incurred than what the building would necessarily create, and that after allowing for the interest of that, the college would clear itself. But it had notwithstanding cost them 8 or £9,000 per annum, or, according to Mr. Malthus, "Independently of the building, between "9 and £10,000 per annum;" so that the total sum paid by the Company, including the usual estimated interest on money sunk, was from 18 to £20,000 annually for the support of this institution. He did not complain of this; but he thought so large a sum ought to be laid out for something—they had a right to expect a very different account of the progress of the pupils! Having now, Mr. Jackson said, brought such facts before the court as were attainable to the proprietors, he begged of them to consider, whether they had not due and sufficient grounds for inquiry, and for requesting the court of directors to examine and report on the different points contained in the motion which he had the honour to submit to them. These points were:—1st. whether this institution had answered the ends proposed by the resolution of February, 1805? 2d. whether it was likely to answer those ends, on his present plan? The fact, he submitted, which proved that it had not answered its ends, was, the great degree of outrageous insubordination that had continually appeared in the college—and which, he thought, was imputable to the indiscreet and rash attempt to convert children of sixteen on the sudden into men. Mr. Malthus himself admitted that to be the great difficulty the college had to contend with—and no man could read his pamphlet, without perceiving that he despaired of overcoming it. The necessary papers, from which the disturbances in the college, at different times, would have appeared, were refused to the proprietors—but Mr. Malthus himself gave them some information on that point. He deplored the disturbances which had occurred. In the third year of the institution, he said, a considerable disturbance had broken out—and in the course of six years, he admits that three of these considerable disturbances had disgraced the college; subsequent to which, about 1813, another insurrection, it was said, had taken place, transcending the preceding ones in violence. He should be sorry to speak with severity of their chil-

dren, but grievous outrages had certainly been committed. He allowed that they were the acts of raw lads, for the sense of men would prevent them from so misconducting themselves; but it proved a lamentable want of subordination, and demanded an inquiry into the cause. In 1815 another disturbance, more considerable and daring than any former one, had broken out, in the course of which two of the college servants were beaten with great severity by the students—and the whole college council, he had been informed, had thought it much better to lock themselves up than go out and expostulate with these refractory youths! With respect to education, had he not demonstrated its imperfect state, by reading their own professors acknowledgment, so recently as May 1816, that their pupils had gone backwards, instead of advancing?—Had he not shewn that they were not subordinate to their teachers, but allowed to study what they pleased? Had he not proved, that certain important branches of education were neglected, because the students had not *appreciated* them as they formerly did, although they were the studies which the Company had particularly enjoined?—(*Hear! hear!*)—Had he not shewn their laws to be subversive of the honour and political authority of the directors, and in themselves ruthless and unnatural? All that he demanded was, that the state of the college should be inquired into. Could any man say that it had answered its proposed end? If such a man were to be found, he would refer him to the pamphlet of Mr. Malthus, who himself deplored that it had not, observing, that "the principal "and professors were called upon to "correct and rectify a system of govern- "ment, which it is at length acknowleg- "ed has been essentially defective for many "years." Here he wished to do justice to the professors, who were, he believed, men of learning, ability, and honour. It was natural for them to say, "If a college be your object, we cannot carry "it into effect without extraordinary "powers—we must be vested with the "authority of expulsion!" That authority was given them, but it was joined with a condition of the most reprehensible nature, against the cruel effects of which many arguments might be adduced beyond what he had stated. From the sentence of expulsion the student had no appeal. He might, indeed, state his case to the Bishop of London—but his lordship could only say—"shew me the *statute*, "young gentleman, which the council "have infringed or misconstrued. I am "sorry you have not gone to chapel—"your fault may be slight—but it is not "in my power to assist you—your appeal, to be effectual, must be founded

"on an infraction of some of the college statutes on the part of the college council." Had this system answered? or could it answer? If you say "yes," then you differ from Mr. Malthus, the advocate of the college, who observes, in substance, "though we now exist in all that plenitude of power, which for years we contended for—though we have the absolute and final power of expulsion—yet I despair of its effecting the object meant to be attained." And he might continue to despair of effecting that object, unless an utter alteration were made in the opinions and the feelings of the directors, of the proprietors, and of the public, as to the prudence and wisdom of attempting to convert boys of sixteen into men, by investing them with the privileges and consequence of manhood! When he, Mr. Jackson, was asked to prove those instances of immorality and insubordination which he had alluded to, if he had no other evidence of the fact, if he had not the confessions of all the parties, he would quote the defence of Mr. Malthus as a complete and decisive proof of the existence of the evil! The defence was, to be sure, one of comparison, but he, Mr. Jackson, called on every parent who had the welfare of his child at heart, to attend to it:—"of the general conduct of the students," said Mr. Malthus, "I can affirm, from my own knowledge, that they are, beyond all comparison, more free from the general vices that relate to wine, women, gaming, extravagance, riding, shooting, and driving, than the undergraduates at our universities." This, then, was the consolation, this was the confidence by which the mind of a parent was to be satisfied when he sent his much loved son to this moral seminary! Hear it, ye fathers (exclaimed Mr. Jackson), the children of sixteen years of age, at Hertford college, are not so much given to "wine, women, gaming, riding, shooting, and driving," as the undergraduates at the universities, who average perhaps from twenty-two to twenty-five years of age! (*Hear! Hear!*) Taking this to be true, supposing the universities to be as bad as Mr. Malthus seemed to make them out, did not the learned professor see that there was a direct answer to his argument? "*We are not compelled to send our children to these universities, but we are compelled to send them to Hertford!*"—We must blight their prospects—we must give up their hopes of independence—we must destroy their expectations of fortune and preferment—we must give up their nominations, unless we send them to the Company's institution!"—(*Hear! Hear!*)—Myself and family, (might an afflicted parent exclaim) had talked ourselves into a

belief, that my son, by going out to India, would become the support of my house—that he would raise it with himself to independence—that he would prop my feeble fortune as well as my declining years; but unless I can so far subdue my best feelings as to send him to a place, where the young students "are not so much addicted to the general vices which relate to wine, women, gaming, riding, shooting, and driving, as the undergraduates of the universities," we must bid adieu to our long cherished hopes, and return his writings!—(*Hear! Hear!*)—Here Mr. Jackson hoped he should be excused if he said a few words relative to one of those universities. He had passed four years at Oxford, at a period of life when he was capable of reflection, and very often had his admiration been excited by the regularity and self-discipline which he had observed. Of the hundreds of gentlemen who walked the streets during the evening, scarcely one was to be seen so amusing himself after dusk, when they had resolved themselves into order and retired. And yet he believed the exhibitions at the two universities, during fifty years, were not so numerous as those that had occurred at the college of Hertford in six or seven, neither had he remarked that propensity to gaming, or strong addiction to the other criminal pursuits, which were enumerated in the pamphlet of Mr. Malthus. He was acquainted with many men of learning and virtue who were educated there, and who had never been so tainted. Mr. Jackson said, he observed that Mr. Malthus assigned, as a reason why the institution had not, and why it could not go on successfully, notwithstanding the absolute and despotic power with which the principal and professors were now invested, that a great portion of the proprietors were averse to it from the first, though their resolutions show the direct reverse, and were equally hostile to it now. He contends that the parents are opposed to the institution, and sent their children to the college so much imbued with principles of dislike to it, that it could not proceed with regularity. The professor's language was strong and decisive, and evidently shewed that he, with the best opportunities of judging, really despaired of the renovation of the college; he says, referring to the difficulties of "extirpating the spirit of insubordination, which by long unskilful treatment has infected the institution:—And this is to be done, not only without the cordial co-operation of all the natural patrons and protectors of the college, but with a spirit of direct hostility in a considerable body of the directors and proprietors, and a disposition in the public to take part with those

"from whom they hear most of the college, with little or no inquiry into the real merits of the case, the practical effect of this hostility is nearly the same as if the authorities in the college *did not yet possess* full powers in the management of the discipline." In another passage the professor declares his hopelessness of the institution, unless the directors shall be still further degraded, to whom he uniformly imputes the most sordid feelings, whenever the question turns upon appointments. "The collegiate authorities now (this was written about two years back) legally possess the power both of *expelling*, and of *re-fusing certificates*, but unfortunately, from the disposition shewn by the *founders*, and *patrons*, of the college, and that part of the public connected with India, in every case where the loss of an appointment is in question, a full support in the exercise of this power cannot be depended on!" The proprietors were further accused of perpetually squabbling about the affairs of the college; and when an *expulsion* took place, they were described as "raising a clamour about it from one end of London to the other." Who that read this, said Mr. Jackson, would believe that, from the year 1806 to the year 1817, a word had not been said in the general court about the college, except in the years 1809 and 1810, when it was mentioned in terms of kindness and approbation! The ladies and gentlemen of the general court, and the "good citizens of London," were however, it seemed, to be sneered at, because they took some interest in the morals of their children, and presumed to inquire into the appropriation of their own money. But facts, such as he had established, were not to be put down by sneers, or overpowered by vague assertions! The general court had a right to demand inquiry into the state of an establishment which annually cost them so much money, and which Mr. Malthus himself despaired of succeeding, until so entire an alteration in general feeling should be wrought, that all hearts which he now described as set against the institution, should change and become for it! His (Mr. Jackson's) next proposition was, whether, if any seminary were necessary in England, an establishment more in the nature of a school would not be preferable to a college? Supposing, after ten years of experience, that one of the two were deemed necessary, he thought a seminary of the higher order decidedly preferable to a university. When the directors pulled down the marquis of Wellesley's sublime institution, they emphatically directed it to be superseded by a *school*!—Governor Vansittart and

Mr. Warren Hastings both spoke of a *school*—and the first proposition agreed to in that court was for the establishment of a *school*, with its "head master" and assistants." But if they asked his opinion on the subject as it now stood, after ten years trial, and much reflection upon the causes of their disappointment, he would say it was this—that no parent should be *compelled* to send his child to any special or particular seminary for his education.—(Hear! Hear!) No youth should, however, go out to India, *unless properly educated*. The resolution of 1805 shewed the feeling of the proprietors on that point. It proved that they were anxious for the instruction of their servants in every branch of learning—in classics—in Oriental literature—in mathematics—in the law, constitution, and religion of the country! He would, at the risk of their friendships, insist on their being thus highly educated. But if he were a Scotch gentleman he would, perhaps, prefer Edinburgh, Aberdeen, or Glasgow, as the place of education for his son, where he might watch, with parental solicitude, over the progress of the young candidate for office, until he received almost his last embrace. It was said, that this would be little more than private tuition, which was not suited to prepare a man for public life—and his hon. friend (Mr. Kincaid) had exclaimed, when conversing with him on that subject—"I do not approve of a system of private tuition for public men; I wish the young men destined for the toils of government to mix, at our public schools and universities, with embryo statesmen, with young lawyers, and the children of our senators, to hear from them their youthful expositions of British law and British government.—I wish him to learn something of men as well as books, and to converse with those of my introducing, with men of learning—with all those from whom instruction may be gleaned; with such, in short, of all ages and degrees, as form the society of public universities." But his hon. friend seemed to forget the obvious answer to such remarks. The parent might say, I perfectly agree with you, it is precisely the course I would pursue, it is the wish of my soul, to be permitted to mark the outline of education for my own son, to teach him a little of the world before he embarks in it, and introduce him to such enlightened and liberal society as you describe, but unfortunately I have no choice; the directors tell me that unless I send my son to Hertford College, revolting as it is to my feelings and my judgment, I must lose his writership, and mar his fortune!—If he had a son (Mr. Jackson said) destined

for India, he would keep him at a public school until he was sixteen—he would then give him a year to ground him in Oriental learning, during which he might be otherwise improving himself—and, at the expiration of that time, give him two or three years at one of our universities; he would then hope to send him out an accomplished man, well matured in mind and body, and at least with the groundwork for attaining to that degree of wisdom, without which no man ought to be entrusted with the fate of others! But to compel parents to have their children educated at this objectionable seminary, against which so much had been proved, not loosely or vaguely, but supported by authentic documents, appeared to him as absurd as it was cruel and unjust. Mr. Jackson said, he had submitted, in one of his propositions, whether they might not save almost the whole of the money expended annually on this college, which, with the interest included, amounted to about £18,000 per annum. He thought they might, with propriety, retain their Oriental professors; the immense progress which had been made in the study of the Oriental languages, since the Marquis Wellesley had so much encouraged them, shewed what might be done. Ever since that period, a more general wish prevailed to become acquainted with eastern literature. No comparison could be made between the extent of knowledge, in that branch of learning, which existed twenty or thirty years ago, and that which was now the just subject of exultation. The parents of the young men would naturally want Oriental tutors for their sons—but when they had found out proper persons, they perhaps might demand exorbitant terms. Therefore he recommended that the Oriental professors should still be retained, so that all their young servants might know where to apply for the necessary instruction in Oriental literature. In case of the directors agreeing to his suggested proposition, that parents should be left at liberty to send their sons where they pleased, it would be necessary for the Company to retain individuals of known talent and learning to examine them, in order to ascertain their literary qualifications; and, he believed, persons more competent to the task, or whose firmness and integrity might be more safely relied on, could not be found, than those who were now engaged by the Company as the professors at Hertford; their stipends should therefore be continued to them. There was another point, connected with this part of the subject, well worthy their notice. If the Company had induced men of learning from their academical walks, in the hope that the institution at Hertford would be per-

manent, they ought to be indemnified. "Be not narrow in your conduct!" said Mr. Jackson, "be wise and liberal! Be merciful to parents—be kind and affectionate to your political children, for such I will always call them! but act with justice and uprightness to all!" An instant opportunity now occurred to save this considerable sum of money in question, which might be appropriated most usefully to a different and immediate purpose. Let parents educate their children—and let those persons who now acted as professors examine them, and certify their fitness or unfitness to proceed to India. Let not the court suppose that such a test would be inefficient. The Company had already adopted the principle of examinations throughout their proceedings. That class of men who had often excited their praise and admiration, were subject to particular and repeated examinations as to their proficiency, upon which depended their admission and continuance in the Company's service. He spoke of their marine servants, to whom they entrusted millions of merchandize; they were examined by competent judges, and their knowledge of nautical affairs was that which determined their employment. He believed, that first, second, third, and even fourth officers, underwent this examination before each voyage. Again, they entrusted the health and safety of their vast army—(every individual of which ought to be as dear to them as their own life blood, if they considered what they had done, and what they might hereafter achieve)—together with their whole European population in India, to surgeons who were examined by their own skilful examiners. This was their test—they had no other—they were not compelled to receive instruction at any particular school or college. In many instances this principle was recognised by the Company to a great extent. At their seminary at Addiscombe, they had a practical and a fortunate proof of the efficacy of this plan. Colonel Mudge was only the examining professor, and attended occasionally, yet the youths felt so strongly the necessity of being prepared for the scrutiny of this firm and upright officer, that, with the indefatigable assistance of the head master, wonders had been done in mathematical learning—if this were the fact, and if 15 or £16,000 per annum could be saved by the judicious suppression of the college, there was now an opportunity of making the utmost advantage of so considerable an income. The seminary at Addiscombe was about to be enlarged, in order that it might be capable of receiving a considerably greater number of cadets than it would at present contain. This alteration, it was estimated, would require £10,000. Now

suppose, including its various appendages, furniture, &c. it would amount to £20,000, the means of saving the whole of this sum were placed within the reach of the Company, without any difficulty. He deprecated treating this as a question of pounds, shillings, and pence—although he would say to Mr. Malthus, that now, and at all times, it was right to save public money, if it could be done with a due regard to justice and sound policy. Fifteen thousand pounds a year was a large sum of money. It would more than cover the interest of the amount of the sinecure places and pensions which had created such a fever through the land.—If he were wrong in all that he had stated—if his positions were false, and his statements unfounded—let the directors, *after due inquiry*, report to that effect. If (said Mr. Jackson) with your own professor's pamphlet in your hand, you can declare that what he says has occurred repeatedly during several years never did happen if that which is stated by reasonable men to be wrong you can prove to be right, come forward and do so. If you think a school preferable to a college, state your sentiments. For my part, I contend that parents ought to be free in the moral culture of their children; if they bring them up to that standard of education which you enjoin as requisite, I should think it sufficient; but whatever your opinion may be, do not shrink from the responsibility of declaring it. Do not resort, in a proceeding of such importance, to the practice of that maxim, which, I am sure, has been falsely imputed to you—that you would rather the Company should go on wrong without the interference of the general court, than right with it. But do that which the charter of the Company invites you to, and almost imposes upon you. Come forward with your opinions manfully. If any of you had yourselves outnumbered, though not outnumbered, by the friends of this objectionable Institution,—recollect that every one of you has a right, especially provided for, to enter his minutes on the journals of the court by way of protest. I have lived long enough in connection with this Company to know, that sometimes the minutes of five or six directors have had such weight, and were so influential, as to overpower the opinion of the other seventeen or eighteen. All we ask of you, and we have a right to ask it, is, your unbiassed opinion. I know the power of insinuations and hints coming from such high authority as the chair—but I flatter myself that such will not be made use of this day. No, sir, I trust the directors will meet the wishes of the public and the court—that they will agree to this inquiry—and state their opinion, in the face of their coun-

try. If there be a man (said Mr. Jackson, addressing himself to the proprietors) who, more than another, can feel that an apology is due, for having, unwillingly, detained the court so long, I believe I am that individual!—(*Hear! hear!*) But this I can truly say, that I have no other feeling—no other desire—but, as far as an individual can, to discharge, honestly and conscientiously, that portion of public duty, which, as a proprietor, devolves on me. It was necessary for your convenience that I should trace events, and refer to records down to the present moment; I have endeavoured to do so. All the rest I leave to your kindness and indulgence.—(*Hear! hear!*) Mr. Jackson concluded by moving the proposition for inquiry, which has already been stated at the commencement of the proceedings of the court.

Mr. Dixon said, he reserved to himself the privilege of forming his final opinion upon this important subject until the result of the proposed inquiry should be known. As the motion went simply to pledge the court of directors to inquire into the propriety and wisdom of continuing the institution upon its present plan, it met with his cordial approbation. When the inquiry took place, he hoped and trusted it would receive that degree of attention which the importance of the question required; because he was persuaded, and every man who heard him must be satisfied of this truth—that in proportion to the degree of education, and more especially in a moral point of view, which was received by the young men destined to go from hence to India, to take upon themselves high and responsible situations there, in that proportion must they be considered as qualified for the trust so reposed in them. It must also be admitted, that unless they went from this country with a due sense of the importance and necessity of subordination, they would be but ill qualified to take upon themselves those commands in India to which their education and prospects instructed them to believe they would be promoted. With this impression upon his own mind, and the motion going simply to recognise the expediency of inquiry, and pledging the directors publicly to make known their opinions upon the subject, and determining only to make up his own mind when the final result of the inquiry should be disclosed—which determination should be formed upon the conviction of his own judgment, he should not farther trespass upon the patience of the court, than by seconding his hon. and learned friend's motion.

From unavoidable circumstances, we are under the necessity of postponing the report of the remainder of this Debate till our next number.

LITERARY, PHILOSOPHICAL, AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LETTERS from Almora announce that Captain Webb, surveyor in Humnoon, had crossed the snowy mountains and penetrated into part of Tartary. He met with a Tartar chief, and hoped to continue his researches uninterrupted.

The Rajah of Burdwan has generously contributed 12,000 rupees to the establishment of the Hindu College. The business of this institution proceeds without interruption, and is likely to be attended with success.

11th July, the shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt in Calcutta and its vicinity.

State of the Thermometer in the Shade, at Calcutta, for July 1816.

1st.—85 deg. at 9 A. M. 87 at 5 P. M.
15th.—84 deg. at 9 A. M. 86 at 5 P. M.
25th.—84 deg. at 9 A. M. 86 at 5 P. M.

Newman's Ori-hydrogen Blowpipe.—

Dr. Clarke has discovered that this instrument is perfectly secured from explosion by the use of oil in the reservoir; we subjoin a further recitation of its powerful action, evinced in its effects on some of the most stubborn of Oriental stones, under the hands of Mr. J. Murray; *Petunze* (a constituent of China porcelain, a felspar) exhibited a most splendid light and fused. An Oriental topaz rapidly fused, with a beautiful light. Red coral exhibited a painfully intense light, and fell into a white powder, exhaling a marine odour. Diamond powder with olive oil, was flung off in brilliant stars. The jacinth from Ceylon was instantly fused. Opal decrepitated violently.

The altitude of Table Mountain, at the Cape of Good Hope, above the level of the sea, is 1087 yards.

Among the jewels of Madame Murat is a single row of black pearls, which the Emperor of Austria, it is said, will have bought for the Treasury (Museum) at Vienna, at the price of 5,000 ducats.

In addition to the scientific pursuits of the intended French voyage of southern Discovery, we are informed, that the commander has a charge to investigate what situation will be most commodious for the reception of transported convicts.

It is a singular circumstance, that none

of the Almanacks notice the now returning direction of the magnetic needle towards the North. In the year 1657 it pointed due north, but it has been one hundred and sixty years increasing in declination westward; last year it attained a declension of twenty-five, and then became stationary, and it is now receding back again to the north.

The General Committee on Lord Nelson's Monument having finally determined that it shall be placed on Yarmouth Down, it will be erected according to Mr. Wilkins' plan and model.

We hear that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has purchased the fine collection of pictures belonging to the late Field-Marshal Count Walmoden Gimborn. A professor, lately arrived from England, has been commissioned to choose out the finest of these paintings, to be sent to London. The others are to be afterwards sold.—*Hanover.*

The casts from the antique and the modern works of art, sent from the Pope to the Prince Regent, and presented by his Royal Highness to the Royal Academy, are now arranging in the hall, and in other convenient situations in different parts of the Royal Academy.

We learn from Rome, that Canova has finished a large model of a groupe, representing Mars appeased by Venus, which it is said will be one of the *chef-d'œuvre* of modern sculpture. It is destined for the Prince Regent of England.

An artist at Rome who lately published a work in two volumes, dedicated the first to St. Peter, and the second to the Duchess of Devonshire, who appears to be amongst the artists what St. Peter is among the monks, giving employment to almost the whole body.

The system of magnetism makes rapid progress in the Prussian states. It has been proposed to create, in the universities of the Prussian Monarchy, particular professorships for the cultivation of magnetism, but the medical faculty of Berlin has prevented it. Several professors, in the mean time, give lectures on magnetism.

One of our fellow-citizens, M. Von Synghel, has employed also years of intense study for the purpose of finding out some

method of simplifying arithmetical calculations, and has succeeded, in the most complicated rules, in decomposing, producing, and reducing in one minute, and by means of a dozen figures, operations which required hours and whole columns of almost unintelligible fractions.—His method is applicable to money of all kinds.—*Acad.*

Lausanne, Jan. 17.—We are happy to announce, that the fears which were entertained for the safety of the monastery upon Mount St. Bernard are now dispelled. This useful and generous establishment is out of all danger. There are still in the monastery three young dogs, which will serve to replace those that were lately lost in the snow.

On Wednesday, the 15th Jan. at half past seven in the evening, a terrible shock was felt at Payerne and several neighbouring villages. It is not known whether it was subterraneous, but it was dreadful. All the inhabitants were thrown into consternation.

LITERARY QUERY.

Inquiry relative to the Trinities of Buddha.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir—I should be gratified by one of your mythological readers accounting for the various modes of representing Buddha—the Cingalese and Sinitese representing him as an unity, the Chinese as a Trinity, the Japanese, Tibetians, and Tartars as a Trinity in unity—and the gratification will be increased by their furnishing the history and reasons of these variances, and discriminating the Tibetan trine representation from Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva.

W. H.

NEW LONDON PUBLICATIONS.

M. Klaproth lately published at Paris le Grand execution d'Automne—Strictures on the Chinese publications of the Rev. Mr. Weston, and the Manchou publications of Mr. Langles, written in the style of his *Leichenstein auf dem Grabe der Chinesisch en gelehrsamkeit des Herrn, Joseph Hager*. Printed at Berlin, 1811.

Some sheets of Dr. Remusat's Supplement to the Chinese Latin Dictionary of P. Basile of Glemopa, published by M. de Guignes, have arrived in London. They contain a severe though just critique on that splendid but imperfect work, and a specimen of Dr. R's Latin Supplement.—The characters given as a specimen are more numerous, and much more accurately and fully explained than in the original—but being destitute of Chinese characters in the illustrative phrases, are

inferior to the corresponding explanations in the Rev. Mr. Morrison's Dictionary.

A History of Muhammadanism; comprising the Life and Character of the Arabian Prophet, and succinct accounts of the Empires founded by the Muhammadan Arms; an Inquiry into the Theological, Moral, and Judicial Codes of the Muslims, and the Literature and Sciences of the Saracens and Turks; with a View of the present Extent and Influence of the Muhammadan Religion. By Charles Mills, Esq. In one vol. 8vo. price 12s. in boards.

Now first published in London, the Third Edition, carefully abridged and greatly improved, of a View of the History, Literature, and Religion of the Hindus; including a Minute Description of their Manners and Customs, and Translations from their principal Works. By the Rev. W. Ward, one of the Baptist Missionaries at Serampore. 2 vol. 8vo. 18s. boards.

A View of the Agricultural, Commercial, and Financial Interests of Ceylon. With an Appendix; containing some of the principal Laws and Usages of the Clandians; Port and Custom-house Regulations; Tables of Exports and Imports, Public Revenue and Expenditure, &c. &c. By Anthony Bertolacci, Esq. late Comptroller-general of Customs, and acting Auditor-general of Civil Accounts in that Colony. With a Map of the Island, compiled at Colombo, from the latest surveys, in the year 1813, by Capt. Schneider, Engineer. 8vo. 18s. boards.

Major Rennel has published, in a quarto volume, Illustrations of the History of the Expedition of the Younger Cyrus, and Retreat of the Ten Thousand Greeks, with explanatory maps.

The Second Number of the new and improved edition of Stephens' Greek Thesaurus is just published. Price to Subscribers, small paper 11. 1s. large 21. 2s. The present number has been delayed a considerable time by a treaty with Professor Schaefer of Leipzig, for his valuable MSS. which the Editors have at length procured; but they trust that their present arrangements will enable them to publish the future Numbers regularly. The two first Numbers will be found to contain about 2,600 words omitted by Stephens. A few copies belonging to deceased subscribers may be had, at 11. 3s. small, and 21. 10s. large paper; the price to be hereafter raised again from time to time.

A Description of the People of India; with particular Reference to their Separation into Casts; the Influence of their Civil Policy and Domestic Superstition; their Idolatry and Religious Ceremonies; and the various Singularities of Customs, Habits, and Observances, which distinguish them from all other Nations:

taken from a diligent Observation and Study of the People, during a Residence of many years amongst their various Tribes, in unrestrained Intercourse and Conformity with their Habits and Manner of Life. By the Abbe J. A. Dubois, Missionary in the Mysore. In 4to.

Ethical Questions; or, Speculations on the Principal Subjects in Moral Philosophy. By T. Cogan, M. D. 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards. By the same Author.—1. A Philosophical Treatise on the Passions. 8vo. 9s.—2. An Ethical Treatise on the Passions, 2 vol. 8vo. 18s.—3. Theological Disquisitions on the Characteristic Excellences of the Jewish and Christian Dispensations. 2 vol. 8vo. 11. 5s.

The Pastor's Fire-Side, a Novel. By Miss Jane Porter. In 4 vols. 12mo. 11. 11s. 6d. boards. Also may be had, by the same Author, new editions of *Thaddeus of Warsaw*, 4 vol. 12s.—*Scottish Chiefs*, 5 vol. 11. 15s.—And by Miss A. M. Porter, *Recluse of Norway*, 4 vol. 11. 14s.—*Hungarian Brothers*, 3 vol. 16s. 6d.—*Don Sebastian*, 4 vol. 11. 1s.

Eccentricities for Edinburgh; containing Poems, entitled, *A Lamentation to Scotch Bookellers—Fire*; or, *the Sun Poker—Mr. Champemour—The Luminous Historian*; or, *Learning in Love—London Rurality*; or, *Miss Bunn and Mrs. Bunt*. By George Colman, the Younger. Foolscap 8vo. 5s. boards.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the late Dr. Lettsom, with a Selection from his Correspondence with the principal Literati and foreign Countries. By T. J. Pettigrew, F. L. S. Surgeon Extraordinary to the Dukes of Kent and Sussex, &c. &c. 3 vol. 8vo. 11. 16s. boards.

Annals of the Fine Arts, Number III. containing, among other interesting matter, a Letter to Mr. Nash, on his Architectural Improvements near Carlton-House; a Review of New Books, Prints, &c. Biographical Account of the late Henry Monro, Wm. Alexander, and Thomas Tomkins, Esqrs. Transactions of the British Institution, the Royal Academy, &c. a Descriptive and Critical Catalogue of the Pictures in the New Gallery at Dulwich College; numerous Announcements of Works of Art in hand, and other Intelligence relative to Fine Arts—Original Poetry—Account of the Sale of the Cavalier Seratti's distinguished Collection of Prints—Names, Additions, Residences, and Professions of all the principal Artists residing or practising in the Metropolis, with the Line of Art they profess, &c. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

A Defence of the Wesleyan Methodist Missions in the West-Indies, including a Refutation of the Charges in Mr. Marryat's Pamphlet, entitled, "Thoughts on the Abolition of the Slave Trade, &c." and in other publications; with Facts and

Anecdotes illustrative of the Moral State of the Slaves, and of the Operations of Missions. By R. Watson, one of the Secretaries to the Committee for the Management of the Wesleyan Methodist Missions. P. 160, price 3s. 6d.

Prayers and Meditations, extracted from the Journal of the late Mrs. Triimmer. In 12mo. 3s. bound, or 11. 13s. a dozen. A few Copies are printed on a fine paper, price 4s. in boards. Also, lately published, a second edition of some Account of the Life and Writings of Mrs. Triimmer, with original Letters, and Meditations and Prayers, selected from her Journal. In 2 vol. 8vo. with a Portrait, price 18s.

The Dangers with which Great Britain and Ireland are now menaced, by the Demands of the Roman Catholics, shown, and approved, from Authentic Documents. In 2vo. price 3s.

Illustrated by twenty beautiful Engravings (including a Map of China) from original Drawings by Syme, P. Nicholson, Farey, &c. Volume XI, Part I, of the Edinburgh Encyclopedia; or, Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Miscellaneous Literature. Conducted by David Brewster, LL.D. Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, and the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and Honorary Member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of New York, and of the Royal Physical Society. Vol. XI, Part I, 11. 1s. boards.

The Quarterly Review, No. XXXI. price 6s.

Annals, a Fragment. 8vo. 8s. 6d. boards.

On the Present State of Public Affairs, 2vo. 3s. 6d.

Curious Illus. on the Application of Public Subscriptions in providing Employment and Relief for the Labouring Classes, in a Letter to the Editor of "The Times." By a Member of the University of Oxford. 8vo. 1s.

The Official Navy List, for February 1817, published by Authority; containing the Destination of each Ship, the New Rates of Pay, &c. 1s. 6d.

A third volume of the Curiosities of Literature, 8vo. 12s. boards.

The Search, and other Poems. By J. Edmeston, Jun. In 12mo. 4s. boards.

Sermons, preached in the Parish Church of Kilmallie. By the Rev. John Ross, A. M. 8vo. 5s. boards.

A new and complete edition (being the second) of the Letters of Junius; including Letters by the same Writer under various Signatures, now first collected. To which are added, his confidential Correspondence with Mr. Wilkes, and his Private Letters, addressed to Mr. H. S. Woodfall, with a preliminary Essay and Notes, the new matter forming at least two-thirds of the work; illustrated by

Fac-similes of the Handwritings of Junius, Mr. Burke, Mr. Wilkes, Mr. Horne, Mr. Dunning, Mr. W. G. Hamilton, &c. from the Originals; now in the possession of his son, Mr. G. Woodfall. 3 vol. 8vo. 2l. 2s. boards. A few copies may be had on royal paper, price 3l. 3s. boards.

My Landlady's Gown, a Farce, in two acts, by W. C. Oulton.

The Peerage of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with the extinct and forfeited Peerages, a List of their Family Names, second Titles, &c. and a Translation of their Mottoes. Also, a List of Knights Grand Crosses, Knights Commanders, and Commanders of the Bath, alphabetically arranged, and of British Subjects holding Foreign Orders of Knighthood. By John Debreut, Editor of the New Baronetage of England.

IN THE PRESS.

We hear with pleasure, that in a few days we may expect an addition to our accurate knowledge of the ancient state of science among the Hindus, by the Translation of the *Lilavati* and *Vijaganita*, Treatises of Arithmetic and Algebra, by Bhāscara, and an Extract from the Course of Astronomy of Brahmagupta, comprising his Arithmetic and Algebra; translated from the Sanscrit by H. T. Colebrooke, Esq. and published, with a preliminary Dissertation on the Origin of Algebra. Bhāscara is a writer of the twelfth century; Brahmagupta of the sixth of the Christian era.

Muhammad Ghayas-ul-Din, a respectable and learned inhabitant of Bombay, has now in the press, by subscription, a Description of the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Persian Language, giving a succinct account of every remarkable place, both public and private, and of everything connected with its topographical nature. The work will be written in a pure and easy style, and while it gives geographical knowledge, will assist the Persian student, and, it is presumed, will not be deemed in that respect unworthy the attention of the learned. The price of subscription will be only five rupees. The merit of this curious and interesting work might justly demand a higher valuation, were the Editor actuated by other motives; but he is solely induced to publish this, through the desire of contributing his small share of labour to the service of the public, and to disseminate knowledge in general—a duty incumbent on every one within his respective sphere.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the Rev. Claudius Barham, D.D. late Vice-provost of the College of Fort William in Bengal. By the Rev. Hugh Pearson, M.A. of St. John's College, Oxford.

Dr. Irving is preparing an enlarged *Asiatic Journ.*—No. 15.

edition of the Memoirs of Buchanan; with an appendix, which will contain a great number of original papers.

We expect the early completion of the Historical and Statistical Account of Java, by T. Stamford Raffles, Esq. late Lieut.-Governor of Java. It will be comprised in one 4to volume, and will contain numerous engravings, illustrative of the present state of Society, and of the ancient history of the Country.

John Shakespear, Esq. Professor of Oriental Languages at the East-India Company's Military Seminary, will soon publish a Dictionary Hindustani and English, in a large 4to volume.

A Journal of a Tour in Germany, Sweden, Russia, Poland, &c. By J. T. James, Esq. Christ Church, Oxford. The second edition, 2 vol. 8vo. with plates.

An Abridgment of Universal History, commencing with the Creation, and carried down to the Peace of Paris, in 1763, in which the Descent of all Nations from their common Ancestor is traced, the Course of Colonization is marked, the Progress of the Arts and Sciences noticed, and the whole Story of Mankind is reviewed, as connected with the moral Government of the World and the revealed Dispensation. By the Rev. E. W. Whitaker, Rector of St. Mildred's, Canterbury. In 4 vol. 4to. 8l. 8s.

Letters from the late Mrs. Elizabeth Carter to the late Mrs. Montagu, chiefly upon Literary and Moral Subjects. Published from the Originals, in the possession of the Rev. Montagu Pennington, M.A. her Nephew and Executor. In 2 vol. 8vo.

Annual Biography and Obituary, with Silhouette Portraits. Containing, I. Memoirs of those celebrated Men who have died within the Year 1816.—II. Neglected Biography, with Biographical Notices and Anecdotes, and Original Letters.—III. Analyses of recent Biographical Works.—IV. An Alphabetical List of Persons who have died within the British Dominions, so as to form a Work for Reference, both now and hereafter.

The Second Volume of the History of Brazil. By Robert Southey, Esq. Poet Laureate, Member of the Royal Spanish Academy. In 4to.

The Round Table, a Collection of Essays, on Literature, Men, and Manners, By William Hazlitt. In 2 vol. 12mo.

Mr. J. M. Kianler is preparing a Journey through Asia Minor, Armenia, and Kurdistan, in 1813 and 1814, with remarks on the marches of Alexander, and the retreat of the Ten Thousand.

Capt. Beaufort has a Description of the Remains of Antiquity on the South Coast of Asia Minor, with plates and charts, nearly ready for publication.

Mr. Isaac Blackburn, ship-builder at Plymouth, has ready for the press, a Treatise

ture on the Science of Ship-building, illustrated by more than 120 figures and tables, and will form a 4to. volume.

Mr. Newman, of Soho-square, has in the press, an Essay on the Analogy and Harmony of Colours, with a new theory of their relations and arrangement.

Miss Edgeworth has a volume of Comic Dramas in the press.

The Rev. Dr. Symonds' translation of the *Æneid* of Virgil is nearly ready for publication, in a 4to. volume.

The late Prof. Robison's *System of Mechanical Philosophy*, with notes and illustrations by Dr. Brewster, is printing in four octavo volumes, with numerous plates.

Shortly will be published, an Historical Account of the Rise and Progress of Short-Hand, extracted from Lectures delivered at different periods by the Author, comprehending an impartial and critical Examination of the various Systems down to the present Time, illustrated with numerous Examples of their comparative Excellence and Defects: also the true date and title of each System, and fourteen plates exhibiting the various Alphabets. By James Henry Lewis. Price 11. 1s.

In a short time will be published, *Placide*, a translation from M. de Genlis' interesting work, "*Les Bataécus*," by Mr. Jamieson.

INDIA HOME INTELLIGENCE.

The Court of Directors have appointed the following Gentlemen to seats in the Council in British India.

James Stuart, and Charles Milner Ricketts, Esqrs. to seats in the Supreme Council of Bengal.

John Adam, Esq. Provisional Counsellor for Bengal.

John Hodgson, Esq. Provisional Counsellor for Fort St. George.

Alexander Bell, and George Lenox Pendergast, Esq. to seats in the Council of Bombay.

Francis Warden, Esq. Provisional Counsellor for Bombay.

Capt. John Evelyn Gascoigne has been appointed by the Hon. Court of Directors Deputy Master Attendant and Boat Paymaster at Madras, &c. in the room of Mr. James Bird, who retires from the situation on account of ill health.

Lieut. Charles Boyce, late commander of H. C. brig of war *Nautilus*, has presented a memorial to the Court of Directors, in which the particulars of his sufferings are detailed.

Mr. Ponsonby has proposed the concession of part of his pension as ex-chancellor.

The Marquis Camden has also signified a consentaneous intention to give up so much of his emoluments as Teller of the Exchequer, as would reduce his salary to £2,700 a year. His lordship had derived nearly £20,000 annually from that office.

The new coins consist of crowns, half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences. On the crowns and half-crowns is the head of his Majesty, with the words *Georgius III. Dei Gratia*, 1816. On the reverse, *Rex. Fid. Def. Britanniarum*, with the Royal

Arms and Motto, encircled by the collar of the Order of the Garter, surmounted with the Crown.

On the shillings and sixpences is his Majesty's head, with the words *Geor. III. D. G. Britt. Rex. F. D.* 1816. The arms on the reverse are encircled with the Garter, surmounted with the Crown. The raised rim will protect the impressions, and each coin has a milled edge.

A letter from Madrid, dated Dec. 13th, says:—"The Directors of the Royal Philippine Company have represented to the King, that notwithstanding the exclusive privilege granted them to trade to Asia, foreigners continually introduce considerable quantities of goods into this kingdom, under pretence of permission granted them to import in the Peninsula and New Spain foreign cottons. In order to prevent these abuses, they have petitioned his Majesty to declare, that such permission or licenses do not afford the right of introducing the said cottons from Asia, and that the privilege granted the Philippine Company remains in full force."

An advertisement, dated Copenhagen, January 11th, positively contradicts the assertion, that the English Government had granted an indemnity to the Danish East-India Company for the ships and merchandise taken in the last war, and says, that the English Government has merely taken off the sequestration laid upon some deposit money belonging to the Company in Bengal. But as France sets the example of indemnifying corporate bodies in peace for their losses in war, it is to be supposed that the English will also admit this principle, and give the Danish Company an indemnity proportioned to its great loss.

Capt. Robert O'Brien, late of his Majesty's ship *Cornwallis*, who was dismissed from the service in the East Indies, for some informalities in assuming the command of that station, on the decease of Rear-Admiral Sir George Borton, is reinstated in his rank.

The *Conqueror*, 74, is arrived at Portsmouth, from Sheerness, completely fitted and stored for St. Helena, to wait the arrival of Rear-Admiral Plampin, with his final instructions from the Admiralty. The Rear-Admiral, we understand, is daily expected at Portsmouth, to re-hoist his flag, and proceed. Sir Pulteney Malcolm will return home in the *Newcastle*. Admiral Plampin will continue on the station three years. John Elliot, Esq. (brother of Captain Elliot, of his Majesty's ship *Scamander*) has been appointed his Secretary.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords, Tuesday, Jan. 8th.—

At an early hour this day the Session was opened by a Speech from his Royal Highness the Prince Regent. At a few minutes past two o'clock, his Royal Highness, attended by the usual state officers, ascended the throne, and delivered the following speech:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It is with deep regret that I am again obliged to announce to you, that no alteration has occurred in the state of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

"I continue to receive from Foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country, and of their earnest desire to maintain the general tranquillity.

"The hostilities to which I was compelled to resort, in vindication of the honour of the country, against the Government of Algiers, have been attended with the most complete success.

"The splendid achievement of his Majesty's fleet, in conjunction with the squadron of the King of the Netherlands, under the gallant and able conduct of Admiral Viscount Exmouth, led to the immediate and unconditional liberation of all Christian captives then within the territories of Algiers, and to the renunciation by its government of the practice of Christian slavery.

"I am persuaded that you will be duly sensible of the importance of an arrangement so interesting to humanity, and reflecting, from the manner in which it has been accomplished, such signal honour on the British nation.

"In India, the refusal of the Government of Nepal to ratify a treaty of peace, which had been signed by its plenipotentiaries, occasioned a renewal of military operations.

"The judicious arrangements of the Governor-general, seconded by the bravery and perseverance of his Majesty's forces and of those of the East-India Company, brought the campaign to a speedy and successful issue; and peace has been finally established, upon the just and honourable terms of the original treaty.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons*,—I have directed the estimates for the current year to be laid before you.

"They have been formed upon a full consideration of all the present circumstances of the country, with an anxious desire to make every reduction in our establishments which the safety of the empire and sound policy allow.

"I recommend the state of the public income and expenditure to your early and serious attention.

"I regret to be under the necessity of informing you, that there has been a deficiency in the produce of the revenue in the last year, but I trust it is to be ascribed to temporary causes; and I have the consolation to believe that you will find it practicable to provide for the public service of the year, without making any addition to the burthens of the People, and without adopting any measure injurious to that system by which the public credit of the country has been hitherto sustained.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have the satisfaction of informing you that the arrangements which were made in the last session of Parliament, with a view to a new silver coinage, have been completed with unprecedented expedition.

"I have given directions for the immediate issue of the new coin, and I trust that this measure will be productive of considerable advantages to the trade and internal transactions of the country.

"The distresses consequent upon the termination of a war of such unusual extent and duration, have been felt, with greater or less severity, throughout all the nations of Europe; and have been considerably aggravated by the unfavourable state of the season.

"Deeply as I lament the pressure of these evils upon this country, I am sensible that they are of a nature not to admit of an immediate remedy; but whilst I observe, with peculiar satisfaction, the fortitude with which so many privations have been borne, and the active benevolence which has been employed to mitigate them, I am persuaded that the great sources of our national prosperity are essentially unimpaired, and I entertain a confident expectation that the native energy of the country will at no distant period surmount all the difficulties in which we are involved.

"In considering our internal situation,

you will, I doubt not, feel a just indignation at the attempts that have been made to take advantage of the distresses of the country, for the purpose of exciting a spirit of sedition and violence.

"I am too well convinced of the loyalty and good sense of the great body of his Majesty's subjects, to believe them capable of being perverted by the arts which are employed to seduce them; but I am determined to make no precautions for preserving the public peace, and for counteracting the designs of the disaffected: and I rely with the utmost confidence on your cordial support and co-operation, in upholding a system of law and government from which we have derived inestimable advantages, which has enabled us to conclude, with unexampled glory, a contest whenon depended the best interests of mankind, which has been hitherto felt by ourselves, and it is acknowledged by other nations, to be the most perfect that has ever fallen to the lot of any people."

On the return of the Regent, the populace, having increased in number, broke out into acts of tumult, and assailed both the Prince and military with the most foul and scurrilous language. Stones, and other missiles were flung at the royal carriages, and the glass of the door of the state carriage was smashed at three several volleys.

Feb. 4.—Viscount Sidmouth announced in the House of Lords, a message from the Prince Regent, which was read by the Lord Chancellor as follows:—

"G. P. R.—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, has given orders that there be laid before the House of Lords, papers and documents, containing information of certain meetings, practices, and combinations, in the metropolis, and different parts of the kingdom, tending to alienate the affections of his Majesty's subjects, to endanger the public tranquillity, to bring into hatred and contempt the Government of the country, and to overturn the whole system of our laws and constitution. And his Royal Highness recommends to the House of Lords, that the House should take these papers into their immediate and serious consideration."

Viscount Sidmouth in the House of Lords, and Lord Castlereagh in the House of Commons, severely insisted on the alarming allegations contained in the message; but in consequence of the delicacy necessary to be observed in instituting an inquiry respecting them, declined entering into any explanation of the proofs, and Parliament conceding in their opinion, the papers were ordered in each house to be referred to a Committee of Secrecy.

Thanks to the Marquis of Hastings, &c.—In the House of Lords, February 6, the Earl of Liverpool said, that in virtue to call their Lordships' attention to the subject of which he had given notice, the motion was not intended to commit the House in any opinion as to the justice and expediency of the Nepal war; but he thought it right to observe, that there was no difference of opinion in India as to the justice and necessity of the steps taken against that government; and the East-India Company at home thought, that if the encroachments of that power went on, nothing but war could be the consequence. It was not one encroachment or one grievance that led to the war, but a series of encroachments and grievances. The evil of her aggressions, it was true, pressed not upon Great Britain, but upon her allies. Great Britain, however, was bound to succour them. The contest was severe, and from its nature called forth the exercise of judgment, stability, and spirit. By the perseverance of British arms all difficulties were overcome, and a treaty of peace was signed by the plenipotentiaries of both countries, which the Nepal government refused to ratify. In this situation there was no alternative but the renewal of hostilities, which, being adopted, led to the conclusion of peace upon the same terms as before. His Lordship then moved—"That the thanks of this House should be given to the Marquis of Hastings, Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, and the officers and men engaged in the Nepal War."

The motion was carried *nem. dis.*

Mr. Canning, in the House of Commons, rose to call the attention of Parliament to the same subject.

We are sorry that our limits preclude our copying the arguments of the President of the India Board in his exposition of the justice of the British cause, his historical details of the rise of the Gorkha power, of the immense sweep and increase of its usurpations, and its daring, and hitherto successful insults to the British Government.

He concluded by moving "That the thanks of this House be given to General the Marquis of Hastings, K. G. Governor-General of India, for his judicious arrangements of the military exertions against the State of Nepal, by which the war was brought to a happy conclusion, and peace established upon secure and honourable foundations"—which was carried *nem. con.*

A vote of thanks to Sir David Ochterlony, and the troops engaged under his immediate command, was also moved by Mr. Canning, and carried *nem. con.*

Also a resolution, generally approving

the bravery, conduct, and discipline of the troops, both British and native, engaged in the Nepalese war.

The Speaker was requested to commend the above resolutions to the noble Marquis, Sir David Ochterlony, and the officers and soldiers engaged in the said war.

In the House of Lords, February 12, Mr. Brougham and others brought up from the Commons the Cape of Good Hope trade bill.

In the House of Commons, Feb. 14, Mr. Parkhurst brought up the 12th Report of the Committee appointed to manage the debts of the Nabob of the Carnatic to the Honourable the East-India Company. The Report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. T. Courtenay gave notice, that he would, on Monday se'n'ight, submit a motion to the House connected with the subject of the Report.

London Gazette.

Whitehall, Feb. 24, 1817.—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to nominate and appoint the under-mentioned officers, in the service of the East-India Company, on the Bengal establishment, to be respectively Knight Commander and Companions of the most honourable military Order of the Bath.

To be Knight Commander.—Lieutenant-General Richard Jones, vice Major-General Sir George Holmes, deceased.

To be Companions.—Colonel John Arnold, of the 19th native infantry; Lieut. Colonel William Henry Cooper, of the 1st native infantry; Lieut. Colonel Alexander Caldwell, artillery; Lieut. Colonel Robert Houston, of the 6th native cavalry; Lieut. Colonel John Shapland, of the 1st native infantry; Major George Mason, artillery; Major Alexander Macleod, artillery.

REPORT OF EXAMINATION

AT THE

COLLEGE OF MADRAS, FOR 1815.

To the Right Honorable Hugh Elliot, Governor in Council.

SIR,—We have the honor to submit, for transmission to the Honorable Court of Directors, a general Report of our proceedings in conducting the affairs of the College of Fort St. George, for the year 1815.

We shall divide our Report under the following heads:—1st. "Junior Civil Servants;" 2d. "Head Native Masters, Teachers, and Students;" 3d. "Judicial Establishment;" 4th. "State of the College Press;" and, 5th. "Actual Charges for 1815." Under the first head we shall state the result of the several examinations held at the college, for the purpose of ascertaining the progress of the junior civil servants in the acquirement of a knowledge of the native languages, and of the laws enacted for the civil government of these provinces; under the second head, we shall notice any alterations that may have taken place in the native establishment attached to the institution; under the third head we shall report the progress of the new establishment, entertained for the purpose of preparing law officers and pleaders for the several courts of judicature under this presidency; under the fourth head, will be found our correspondence with govern-

ment on the subject of such Oriental works as have been referred for our report, in the course of the year; and, under the last head, we shall take a concise review of the charges attending the institution during the year lately expired.

JUNIOR CIVIL SERVANTS.

On the 15th of June last we had the honor to submit to the government the result of the first examination, for the year 1815, of the students at the college.

Our general course of examination having been fully explained in former reports, we merely stated on this occasion, that we had shortened considerably the exercises for translation, from a correction, that the oral examination in reading, construing, and conversing, and in the grammar and construction of the several native languages, would best enable us to ascertain the extent of each student's acquirements, and the particular branches of study in which he had been most successful. We added, that in the Tamil examinations we directed the conversation of the students to a variety of subjects, either connected with the revenue and judicial systems of administration in India, or having reference to common dealings and familiar intercourse with the natives.

The result, in the classification of the

students, according to their relative proficiency in the different languages to which they had applied, was subdivided in the following lists:—

TAMIL.

First Class.

Study when commenced.

Mr. H. Chamler,	21st July, 1813.
Mr. H. Viveash,	15th July, 1812.

Second Class.

Mr. C. M. Whish,	2d September, 1813.
Mr. J. Dent,	21st July, ditto.
Mr. A. Sinclair,	2d September, ditto.
Mr. E. Uthoff,	21st July, ditto.
Mr. J. D. Newbolt,	30th June, ditto.
Mr. J. T. Austey,	2d September, ditto.
Mr. H. T. Bushby,	2d September, ditto.
Mr. G. Phillips,	6th October, 1812.
Mr. J. G. Mason,	14th August, ditto.
Mr. N. S. Cameron,	2d September, 1813.

Third Class.

Mr. E. B. Wrey,	12th July, 1812.
Mr. W. Mason,	21st July, 1813.
Mr. N. W. Kendersey,	14th October, 1814.
Mr. A. F. Huddleston,	21st Sept. ditto.
Mr. W. French,	11th January, 1815.
Mr. D. Mierre,	27th July, 1814.
Mr. B. Horne,	6th October, ditto.
Mr. J. Hutt,	23d March, ditto.
Mr. G. M. Ogilvie,	2d September, 1813.
Mr. H. Montgomerie,	21st July, ditto.
Mr. J. Thomas,	8th March, 1815.
Mr. W. Adamson,	22d July, 1813.
Mr. R. M. Elliot,	4th October, 1814.
Mr. A. Crawley,	27th July, 1813.
Mr. B. Droz,	6th January, ditto.

TELOOGOO.

First Class.

Mr. H. Chamler,	1st August, 1814.
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Second Class.

Mr. A. Sinclair,	1st May, 1814.
Mr. E. Uthoff,	14th July, ditto.
Mr. J. D. Newbolt,	4th August, ditto.
Mr. J. T. Austey,	1st August, ditto.
Mr. J. Hutt,	2d September, 1813.
Mr. J. Thomas,	21st ditto, 1814.
Mr. J. D. Gleig,	21st ditto ditto.
Mr. G. Phillips,	29th January, ditto.
Mr. J. G. Mason,	4th August, ditto.

Third Class.

Mr. F. De Mierre,	8th March, 1815.
Mr. W. Mason,	31st January, ditto.
Mr. H. Montgomerie,	8th March, ditto.
Mr. H. T. Bushby,	31st January, ditto.
Mr. E. B. Wrey,	14th Sept. ditto.

NARRAYTA.

Mr. H. Viveash,	1st July, 1814.
Mr. N. S. Cameron,	31st January, 1815.

MALIVALEM.

Mr. C. M. Whish,	7th May, 1814.
Mr. J. Dent,	8th May, ditto.

In the knowledge of the Tamil language Mr. Chamler and Mr. Viveash, we

observed, so far surpassed all the other students, that they formed a class of themselves; the name of Mr. Chamler was placed the first, because he had arrived at the same stage of excellence as Mr. Viveash in a shorter time than that gentleman.

Mr. Chamler, we observed, possessed a well-grounded knowledge of the grammatical construction of the Tamil, especially of its difficult and most important parts, the permutation and elision of letters, and the use and formation of the irregular and auxiliary verbs. His translations both from and into Tamil, were of the highest order. He read a very difficult and ill-written paper on official business without hesitation, and rendered its meaning throughout, with accuracy and fluency. In conversation his style was elegant and idiomatic; he had a great command of technical terms, as well as of words in more general use; and his pronunciation was so accurate, as scarcely to be distinguished from that of a native.

In Telooogo, as in Tamil, the name of Mr. Chamler was first upon the list. He read, translated, and spoke that language with ease and correctness, and possessed a knowledge of it, considerably above what is required for the general transaction of official business.

We considered it as not the least part of Mr. Chamler's merit that he had attained this honorable pre-eminence, both in the Tamil and Telooogo class, within two years from the commencement of his studies.

In making our report to the Government on Mr. Chamler's admission into the College, we had stated that his proficiency in the Persian language was considerable. This language, we remarked, had never formed a part of Mr. Chamler's regular studies in the College; but the laudable industry which had led him to cultivate his acquaintance with it at his leisure hours, had, we observed, been rewarded by very material improvement, both in the colloquial use of the language and in the facility and correctness of translation; he was examined at his own request, and we were happy to state our conviction, grounded on the result of the examination, that a few months of study would raise Mr. Chamler, as a Persian scholar, to the same degree of eminence as that which he had attained by his knowledge of the Tamil and Telooogo languages.

Mr. Viveash, we remarked, was thoroughly acquainted with every part of the Tamil grammar; with its terms and its minute peculiarities. His translation into Tamil we thought perhaps the best composition of the kind that had come under our review since the establishment of the College. He read official papers with ease, and rendered their meaning

correctly. His knowledge of the language being rather from study than from practice, he was in conversation occasionally at a loss for technical or idiomatic expressions, but on general subjects he spoke with great propriety and correctness; and possessed as Mr. Viveash was of a systematic knowledge of the language, which can be attained only by study, he would, we thought, readily acquire and confidently avail himself of idiomatic terms, which the intercourse of official business would be daily adding to his stores.

We had great satisfaction in presenting Mr. Viveash to the particular notice of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, as the first student at the College who had attempted and made a most laudable proficiency in the study of the Mahratta language: of the utility of this language, we deemed it sufficient to state, that in many of the collectorates under this Presidency it is the common medium of communication with the native servants in the revenue department, and the language in which the accounts of the principal cutcherries are kept. Notwithstanding the want of elementary works, and other serious difficulties with which he had to contend, Mr. Viveash, we observed, had acquired a knowledge of Mahratta little inferior to that which he possessed of the Tamil. He translated correctly both from and into this language, he read and explained official papers with facility, and conversed with great fluency.

We considered Mr. Chamier and Mr. Viveash as having, by their superior attainments in Tamil, fully established their claim to the honorary medal, to be granted, under the orders of Government of the 7th of December 1813, for eminent proficiency in any of the native languages; and we accordingly begged leave to recommend that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council might be pleased to confer upon each of those gentlemen that honourable mark of distinction.

Mr. Whish was examined in Tamil and Malialalem; in the former language his translations were highly creditable. He possessed an extensive knowledge of the grammar, he read with considerable fluency the most difficult of the official papers which were selected for the examination, and rendered correctly its general import. In conversation, he understood and replied well to questions on all common subjects, but we found him occasionally deficient in technical terms and idiomatic expressions.

Although Mr. Whish in the knowledge of Malialalem was not quite so far advanced as in Tamil, he was, we observed, fully competent to the transaction of public business in that language also.

Mr. Dent's studies, we remarked, had likewise been directed to the Tamil and the Malialalem, and that gentleman merited high commendation for the progress he had made in each; we were well satisfied with his exercises in Tamil translation. He read with ease and fluency the most difficult cutcherry paper, and showed a very good comprehension of its contents. He possessed a considerable knowledge of the grammar, especially of such parts as are of more general application. His conversation was fluent and idiomatic, his accentuation proper, and his pronunciation good.

Mr. Dent's knowledge of the Malialalem we stated to be very satisfactory, and quite sufficient to enable him to conduct public business in that dialect. Although it was not a language spoken by the people among whom he had been resident since his arrival in India, he had acquired a facility in conversing, and readily comprehended whatever was addressed to him.

The acquirements of Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Uhthoff, Mr. Newbolt, and Mr. Anstey, both in Tamil and in Telooogo, were upon the whole so equal, that we considered it most just to their respective merits, to bracket their names in the list—their acquaintance with the general construction and ordinary style of those languages was, we observed, considerable, but we added that further study was required to enable them to acquire a competent knowledge of their nice peculiarities, both of etymology and syntax.

Of the four gentlemen above-mentioned, Mr. Sinclair, we remarked, excelled in grammatical knowledge. Mr. Uhthoff and Mr. Newbolt in reading and explaining petitions, and such other papers as are generally presented on official business. Mr. Anstey and Mr. Newbolt in the colloquial use of the two languages.

In full confidence that these gentlemen would continue to exert their best industry and talents for the attainment of the eminence within their reach, we begged leave to recommend that the highest rate of college allowance might be granted to each of them.

It gave us sincere pleasure to state, that considerable progress in Tamil and in Telooogo had been made by Mr. Phillips and Mr. J. G. Mason since the last examination; Mr. Phillips' application to study, we observed, had been attended with very creditable success, and although Mr. J. G. Mason was labouring under severe indisposition when he passed his examination, we considered his various performances as entitled to commendation; we had the honour to report that each of these gentlemen was qualified for the transaction of public business in Tamil, and we hoped that, by continuing

their studies, they would render themselves equally competent in Telooogo.

Mr. Hunt's name appeared in the list below several of his brother students, both in Tamil and Telooogo, to whom he stood superior at the last examination; but we trusted that by diligent application to the grammar of the Tamil language, in which he was more particularly defective, and by an assiduous cultivation of the knowledge he already possessed of the Telooogo he would regain the rank which he had lost.

Mr. Bosliby, for his progress in Tamil, and Mr. Thomas, for his acquirements in Telooogo, merited commendation. The former gentleman, we observed, had just commenced the study of the latter as a second language, and Mr. Thomas had acquired the general rudiments of Tamil.

Mr. Cameron and Mr. W. Mason had improved their knowledge of Tamil, and we had pleasure in observing that Mr. Cameron had made some progress in Malabatta also.

Mr. De Mierre, we remarked, since the last examination, had commenced the study of the Telooogo. To acquire the first rudiments of a new, although a kindred language, the attention of the student, we observed, must necessarily be diverted from that to which he had previously applied; but we trusted that in prosecuting conjointly his studies in the Tamil and Telooogo, Mr. De Mierre would find that each rendered aid to the other, and that at the next examination we should have to report favourably of his advancement in both.

We had great satisfaction in bearing testimony to the attention paid by Mr. Montgomerie to the study of Tamil and Telooogo, during the last term, and we trusted the continuance of his laudable application would hereafter enable us to report favorably of his success.

Mr. Wrey, we observed, understood Tamil sufficiently to give the general import of official papers of ordinary difficulty, and could understand easy sentences addressed to him in that language, but was not able to carry on a general conversation. Mr. Wrey informed us that indisposition had prevented the prosecution of his studies in Telooogo, in which he declined examination.

The list of those whose attention had been directed to the study of two languages closed here; but we thought that the right honourable the governor in council would be well pleased to hear, that several of the students who had recently joined the college had particularly distinguished themselves at the late examination. The progress of Mr. Gifein in Telooogo, and of Mr. Kindersley, Mr. Hudleston, Mr. French, and Mr. Horne in Tamil, was, we remarked, very satisfactory for the

time that they had been attached to the college, and we begged leave to recommend that each of these gentlemen might obtain the lowest of the increased allowances, as an encouragement of which we doubted not they would prove themselves well deserving, by a continuance of their honourable assiduity.

It was with concern that we found ourselves compelled to place Mr. Ogilvie's name below those of many gentlemen who had recently arrived in the country; but as severe indisposition had materially impeded his studies during the last term, we trusted that he would soon occupy a higher place.

In the hope that the four gentlemen, whose names were entered last on the list of Tamil students, would enable us, at the next examination, to report favourably on their progress, we refrained from any particular mention of them.

In closing this part of our report, we thought it right to observe, that we found the students, in general, to be least perfect in the grammatical exercises; apparently from a mistaken notion adopted by some of them, that because these form a principal part of the earliest examinations, their knowledge of them would not be inquired into at the more advanced stages; we recorded our desire to impress on the minds of the students that, as grammar is the frame of language, the desultory knowledge which they might acquire without its aid would be dependent on chance, or at best on practice, for its preservation; whereas, after a solid grammatical foundation had been once laid, the superstructure, even when impaired by long disuse, might at any time be restored with little comparative labour.

A knowledge of the leading principles of the laws enacted for the administration of justice, and for the realization of the revenues in these territories, being essentially necessary to the members of the civil service about to be engaged in the discharge of those important duties, we stated that we had directed the attention of the students to the code of regulations, as part of the course to be pursued at the institution under our superintendence.

Of the gentlemen examined in the regulations, we found Mr. Chamier to have an intimate knowledge of both the judicial and revenue system, as well in their leading principles as in the mode of their administration.

Mr. Viveash, Mr. Whish, Mr. Dent, and Mr. Uthoff also merited praise for their acquirements in this branch of study.

Mr. De Mierre, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Newbolt, and Mr. Hunt gave evidence of having paid attention to the code of regulations; and this part of their studies had not been neglected by Mr. J. G. Mason,

Mr. Phillips, and Mr. Sinclair: None of the other gentlemen made much progress in this study.

Viewing the general result of the examination, we observed that it exhibited, in two instances, acquirements of the very highest order: in many a successful application to study, which persevered in must lead to early and distinguished excellence; and in the great majority a proficiency in the native language highly creditable to the junior branch of the service.

We had also the satisfaction of stating that the general conduct of the gentlemen attached to the institution had been unexceptionable: and although we had learned from the inquiries which it had been our duty to make, that debt had been contracted at an earlier period than had come under our observation on any former occasion, there was, we remarked, no case which called for the notice of government—we stated, however, that we had deemed it our duty to direct the attention of the junior civil servants to the very great importance attaching to freedom from pecuniary embarrassment, and we doubted not that the appeal we had made to their good sense and honourable feelings would have the desired effect.

It only remained for us to enumerate, for the information of the right honourable the governor in council, those among the students at the institution whom we considered to be eligible to the active duties of the service.

The high attainments of Mr. Chamier in two of the vernacular languages of the peninsula, and his very considerable knowledge of the Persian, and the extensive acquirements of Mr. Vireash in Tamil and Mahhrata, had qualified them to be eminently useful as public servants, and as these gentlemen had made good their claim to the honorary medal, had received the highest rate of college allowance, had passed a satisfactory examination in the regulations, and had distinguished themselves for general propriety of conduct while attached to the institution, we begged leave to recommend that the honorary reward of 1000 pagodas should be granted to each of them on quitting the college.

Mr. Whish and Mr. Dent, we observed, had fully qualified themselves for promotion; and, should their services be required, we had no doubt that they would prove highly useful in whatever department it might be the pleasure of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to employ them. In justice, however, to those gentlemen, we thought it our duty to observe, that if permitted to avail themselves for some time longer of the advantages which the college affords, they would be enabled to secure the high-

est honours and rewards which it holds out to eminent acquirement.

Mr. Phillips and Mr. J. G. Mason had very nearly completed three years residence at the college, and as they had both acquired a knowledge sufficient for the transaction of ordinary business in one of the native languages, and had made some progress in a second, we considered them eligible to the general duties of the service, and begged leave to recommend them to the favorable consideration of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

It did not appear to us that Mr. Wrey's further continuance at the college would be of advantage, either to that gentleman or to the public interests; and as he had completed a residence in India of three years, it only remained for us to recommend that he might be permitted to quit the institution.

In concluding our report, we begged leave to submit a descriptive list of the several works printed or printing at the college press, and of such also as had received or had been offered to the patronage of government; which we begged leave to recommend might be published for general information. A copy of this list will be found in the present report, under the head "State of the Press."

Soon after our report above recited, was forwarded to the government, Mr. Chamier, Mr. Vireash, Mr. Whish, Mr. Dent, Mr. J. G. Mason, Mr. Phillips, and Mr. Wrey were employed in the public service, but no communication on the subject was made to us.

On the 7th of September following, we had the honor to report that two of the gentlemen of whose proficiency we were unable to make favorable mention in our address above mentioned, were that day examined at their own request; and we had much pleasure in stating that their progress since the last examination had been satisfactory.

Mr. Crawley and Mr. Elliot, we remarked, had very materially improved their knowledge of Tamil grammar; and they were now, we observed, tolerably well versed in the elements of this language; but their command of words, we remarked, was yet very limited, and consequently, their translations of even the most easy papers very incorrect and defective, and their means of colloquial intercourse with the natives restricted to the most common and simple questions. The laudable attention, however, which these gentlemen had lately evinced to study, and the success which had attended their assiduity and application, induced us to recommend that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council might be pleased to confer upon each of them the increased allowance of seventy-five pagodas per mensem, which we trusted

would not fail to encourage them to further exertion.

That the success of the establishment placed under our superintendence depended entirely on a continuance of the encouragement and inducements to study, which the liberality of the government of late so constantly afforded to their junior civil servants, was, we observed, a truth that required from us no illustration; and we trusted that our anxiety to maintain unimpaired the same emulation which had hitherto unhappily animated the studies of the gentlemen attached to the college, would render it unnecessary for us to offer any apology for respectfully remarking, that our report of the 15th of June last, in which the merits of the students were brought under the observation of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, continued, in the month of September following, unnoticed by the government.

To our two addresses here recited, we were not favored with the orders of government until the 3d of November last, when we were informed that the Right Honorable the Governor in Council was pleased to grant, from the 7th of June preceding, the established increase of allowances to the several gentlemen we had recommended in our first report for that mark of approbation and reward. The Governor in Council also granted the reward of 1000 pagodas, for which we recommended Mr. Chandler and Mr. Viveash, respectively; but having adverted to the orders of the honorable the Court of Directors on the subject, as well as to a reference to those orders made in a recent dispatch from the honorable Court to the supreme government, the Governor in Council was of opinion that the reward of 1000 pagodas could not be granted in any future instances and desired that a communication to that effect might be made to the gentlemen at present attached to the college.

In reply to our report already noticed, under date of the 7th of September, we were informed that under the marked distinction between the terms in which we had recommended Mr. Elliot and Mr. Crawley, for the increased allowance of seventy-five pagodas per mensem, and those in which a similar recommendation was submitted in favour of others in our previous report of the 15th of June, the Governor in Council declined sanctioning the proposed mark of approbation and reward to those two gentlemen; but trusted that, by their assiduity and progress, they might be entitled, at a future examination, to a favorable report expressed in less qualified terms.

It was added that it was the intention of the Governor in Council to transmit to the Court of Directors the list of books printed, printing, or preparing for the

press at the college, which was received along with our first report, in order, that the honorable Court might decide as to the extent of encouragement that the respective authors might receive.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council having been pleased to signify his opinion, that the reward of 1000 pagodas could not be granted in any future instance, we remarked, in a reply, that we were unwilling to occupy the time of the Governor in Council on this subject (our sentiments thereon having been so fully stated in our letter bearing date 20th November, 1813, recited in our general report for the year 1813) further than to express our extreme regret that it should have appeared necessary to come to this resolution, and to solicit permission to delay the communication of the orders of government in this respect until after the periodical examination, which, we observed, commences on the 6th of the following month; and as the immediate enforcement of the resolution for discontinuing the honorary reward would have a retrospective effect against the claims of any gentleman who might, during the then present term, have been qualifying himself to receive it, under the rules of the institution, as they had hitherto obtained; we hoped to be permitted to recommend to the favorable consideration of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council any student who, at the ensuing examination, might prove to have attained to such proficiency as, in the opinion of the board, would entitle him to the highest rewards.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council having declined to sanction the increase of allowances to Mr. Elliot and Mr. Crawley, as recommended by us, under date the 7th of September, and having declared that determination to be founded on "the marked distinction between the terms in which we recommended these gentlemen for the increased allowance of seventy-five pagodas per mensem, and those in which a similar recommendation was submitted in favor of others in our general report," we perceived, with much concern, that our recommendation was deemed to be not borne out by the report on which it had been founded.

Although, in announcing this determination, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council had been pleased to withhold all expression of disapprobation, yet the public act of government, withdrawing in a particular instance a general trust reposed in a public body, by a resolution published under its authority, was, we thought, in itself a declaration that, in that particular instance at least, the confidence of the government in the proceedings of that body had been impaired.

It was therefore, we conceived, our duty, not less to the government than to ourselves, to offer such respectful explanation to the consideration of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, as would appear calculated to remove the impressions under which his confidence has been withdrawn; we deemed it also our duty to the gentlemen to whom the recommended increase of salary had been denied to offer such explanation, in the hope that they might yet be permitted to benefit by our recommendation, made under the discretion vested in us by the resolutions of government, under date the 7th December, 1813. We trusted that we should be able to remove all unfavourable impression from the mind of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, by explaining the construction which had hitherto been given to the orders for the grant of the increased allowances, and by shewing, that in submitting our recommendation in favour of Mr. Elliot and Mr. Crawley, we strictly adhered to the principle laid down for our guidance, the principle which we understood to have been sanctioned by the orders of government of the 7th December, 1813, and that the distinction adverted to by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, in consequence of which he had been pleased to decline sanctioning the

proposed mark of approbation and reward to Mr. Elliot and Mr. Crawley, was a distinction in the style only of the report, and did not involve any deviation from the principle by which we had always been guided in this respect.

We begged leave to advert to the difference between the terms on which the higher and the lower rates of increased allowance were proposed to be given in our letter of the 20th November, 1813, which letter we observed had received the approbation and sanction of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council, recorded in the minutes of consultation under date the 7th December, 1813. The highest allowances which were there declared, should be granted for such proficiency in two languages as, on the recommendation of the board of superintendence, might appear to merit this increased reward. In the spirit of this resolution we explained, that we had endeavoured, as far as the nature of the subject would permit, to fix a standard to which it should be necessary for the student to attain before he would be recommended as deserving of this reward, and the sum of knowledge acquired, and not the rapidity or tardiness of its acquisition, had, we observed, been made the measure by which the title of the student to the superior increased allowance had been ascertained.—(To be continued.)

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

Letters from Khatmandoo have been received, which mention that the British residency had at last removed from Thakote to the capital. It was received with every mark of respect by the Nepul authorities.

Intelligence from Jypoor has been received to the 26th of June, by which it appears, that that city will hold out, although Umeer Khan continued to push the siege with great vigour. He had been joined by a reinforcement of four thousand troops; and having made every preparation for a general assault, intended immediately to attempt to carry the city by storm. It was expected that the assault would be made the night after the accounts came away. The Raja in the meantime has called for assistance from the British power, which application Umeer Khan affects to treat with indifference, and says, it shall not deter him from the accomplishment of his purpose.

Holkar.—We find by our native papers of the middle of last month, the family of Holkar preparing to leave Duboonce, their old place of encampment, and to proceed to Bhanpoorn for the pur-

pose of paying adoration to the remains of the late Jeevunt Rao Holkar. The extreme severity of the rains, which frequently inundated the camp and killed many horses and cattle, had for some time retarded the holy expedition. We are told that Juggu Babu had fled from the rage of his troops, and concealed himself in the obscurity of a private dwelling; and that Balaram Seeth, the old and confidential adviser of his master, had been accused by Dewwan Kimpot Rao of taking large bribes from the army, and thereupon enhancing their claims. We read of warlike operations in Jypoor. The heads of the Rajpoot and Malharas and Pindaree forces, exhausted by their late struggle, have now no other enemy to oppose, than their own factious and discontented soldiery. It is difficult to say which of the two is in the most pitiable situation. Meer Khan, alibodeh now master of forty thousand men, and dreaded throughout the Dukoon, is so fettered, that he cannot move a foot without the previous consent of the meanest of his followers. Finding that he could obtain no further supplies in the vicinity of Madhwarajpoor, he lately intimated his intention to march to Na-

wane. He was, however, soon informed by his refractory bands, that until he had discharged the whole of their arrears they would resist every attempt even to change ground. An offer of two lacs of rupees was insufficient to change their resolution, or gain them over to obedience. In the Jypoor lines the troops took means still less ceremonious of exacting their pay. They surrounded the house of Rao Chand Singh, and planting batteries near its walls, threatened the owner with immediate destruction, if he did not at once comply with their demands. With great difficulty Rao Manjhee Dass prevailed on them to waive their pretensions for a few days. The Jypoor papers have now dropped all mention of negotiation between their government and any other power.—An action is stated to have been fought between a body of troops from Joudpoor, and a body of Mahatras at Kurodow, which after considerable slaughter, terminated in the defeat and expulsion of the latter from the contested position.—There is nothing new from Lahore. Runjeet yet remains in that city, oppressing all around him, and seeking new means of increasing treasure, and of raising fresh cessions of territory. He still keeps Umud Khan the Raja of Shik, and Raja Sooltan Khan in confinement; and so will probably do until he has squeezed from them every rupee in their possession. Thinking however that he sins enough for himself and his people, he by no means extends mercy to those who, imitating his example, forget the rules of religion and good faith. Rhoop Chand and Midap Chand, two brothers of the venerable house of Biboo Nanak, having quarrelled, determined to settle their disputes by the sword. Aided by their followers, they several times fought with various success. The story came to Runjeet's ears. Horror-struck at the unnatural conduct of relations so closely connected, he immediately ordered them to cease, and decreed that both parties should pay a large fine to the state, as the only means of appeasing the insulted names of their divine ancestor.

Calcutta, June 6.—The Lucknow papers intimate that the treasure of the late Begum of Fyzabad, was escorted by a guard under command of Captain Robertson, of the 11th regiment native infantry, into the Nabob's treasury, on the 18th. It amounted to eighty-four lacs and fifty thousand rupees.—These papers state that during one of the Nabob's visits to the Resident, mention having been made of the great pearl now for sale at Calcutta, His Highness produced another of nearly a similar description, with the body of pearl, and the head, arms, and tail of gold and enamel. with this difference only, that it was unborn, that its face was that of a man, and

that in its hand it held a sword and buckler. This curiosity surprised and delighted the spectators.—The honorable Edward Gaspacer was at Lucknow in the middle of last month—Major General Ochterlony had not arrived; but private letters of later date inform us that he was a few days afterwards very magnificently entertained by the Nabob.

The following singular circumstance is said to have occurred during the late campaign in the Nepal mountains. An artillery-man having deserted from the British camp was carried by the enemy to Muckwanpoor, and on reaching the heights which command that fort, suddenly exclaimed, "is this your boasted fort of Muckwanpoor? Why" raising his stick to his shoulder, and looking along it so as to embrace the whole of the works with his eye, "I can fire into every part of it; the English will take it without a moment's delay." It happened that the Nepalese Havildar in charge of this deserter, sometime afterwards came over to the British camp; and having mentioned the foregoing circumstance, was asked, if he could recognize the spot whence the artillery-man pointed on using the exclamation? This he readily agreed to do; and accordingly on the approach of the army, led the officers to a rising ground which completely overtopped the fortress, and was judged to be the best position for our batteries.

Major General Sir David Ochterlony left Delhi for Kurnool on the 2d of July, and on the same day Major-General Marshall set out from Cawnpore for Agra.

July 15.—A meeting was held at the town hall for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of establishing an Annuity Fund, to provide for the families and dependants of subscribers in case of their death, and to secure the means of subsistence to contributors at advanced periods of life. A plan of regulations was proposed, which will be submitted to the consideration of a general meeting, to be convened at no distant period.

We are informed that the following gentlemen have kindly consented to undertake the duties of the Committee, for the present:—J. Palmer, G. Crutenden, A. Colvin, Junior, A. Hogue, R. Robertson, and J. Bentley, Esqrs.

Letters from Moorshedabad state, that the rising of the river has done much damage to the crop of indigo in the low grounds of that vicinity. Jessore and Rungpore have also considerably suffered from the same cause; while in Oude, and other northern provinces, a heavy drought was complained of.

T. R. Deat was sworn in, on the 24th of July last, coroner of Calcutta.

The *Aola*, of 550 tons, was launched, on the 11th of July, from Smith's Yard.

A detachment of H. M. 39th regiment marched from the upper provinces in the middle of June.

The last accounts from Jajopur mention the retreat of Amir Khan, and the abandonment of his designs against that city.

The Calcutta Lottery commenced drawing on the first of July.

The Governor-General having reason to think that proper attention has not, in some instances which recently came under his observation, been given to the thorough repair and cleanliness of the hospitals for the native corps, and deeming the utmost care in that respect of indispensable importance to the comfort, and conducive to the recovery of the patients, has prohibited the passing of any bill for the maintenance of the buildings or medical pay abstract for the charge of the sick, unless accompanied by certificates from officers commanding, of the sound repair and cleanliness of the hospitals and kitchens.

On July the 1st was held the first annual meeting of the Calcutta Tontine, when the secretary laid before them a statement of the Society's Funds. The receipts amounted to,—S. R. 139,441 5 19 making the value of a share 470 1 8
—half share - - - - - 235 0 10
—quarter do. - - - - - 117 8 3

We are sorry to learn by letters received a few days ago from the Upper Provinces, that the Reverend Mr. Fisher, whilst proceeding from Meerut to Saharanpore, on duty, was beset during the night by a desperate gang of dacoits, and severely wounded. The reverend gentleman had got only a little way from the former station, when his attention was roused by a noise near his palanquin. On opening the doors, he observed a body of armed men, about thirty in number, and fearing their designs, jumped out. One of the ruffians instantly raised his sword, and evidently with an intention of severing his head from his body, hit him a dreadful blow. Luckily missing the soft part of the neck, it fell upon the lower and back portion of the head. Mr. Fisher staggered from the violence of the stroke, and received a second cut on the back. The villains were proceeding to finish their bloody work, when one amongst them, apparently of some authority, called out, "Do not kill him." On this they ceased, and were contented with rifling his person and palanquin, and taking thence his watch and every other valuable. Mr. Fisher has suffered much from loss of blood, and the

other usual consequences of deep wounds; but we are happy to state, that our latest accounts from Meerut pronounce him to be free from all danger. The villages between Saharanpore and Meerut are haunted by gangs of Goojars. Mewatees and other desperadoes, who are always on the watch for the unwary traveller, and so soon as they have committed any deadly crime, flee from vengeance to fastnesses abounding in a district, yet but ill reduced within the control of the civil power. It is, however, to be hoped that the known vigilance of the Magistrates in that quarter will be successful in apprehending and establishing the guilt of the perpetrators of this horrible outrage.

The second annual meeting of the proprietors of the Chowringhee Theatre, was held lately at the town-hall, and the report of the proceedings of the last year was read. It commenced by adverting to the state of the society's funds at the close of the first year, when a subscription of 200 rupees on each single share, and of 100 rupees on each share exceeding one, held by the same proprietor, was required to defray the expenses of the theatre. The report then proceeded in enumerating the different items of expenditure, and the receipts of the theatre, up to the present time; from which it appeared (notwithstanding the great expense which has been incurred in completing the repairs and improvements of the theatre, the addition to the scenery, and considerable augmentation of the wardrobe) that the theatre had been fully adequate to its ordinary expenses, and that no claim was made upon the proprietors, except for their attention and indulgence.

The unanimous thanks of the meeting were in a special manner voted to Mr. Wilson, for the invaluable support he had given to the theatre from the period of its first institution, and to the amateurs and managers in general, for their unwearied and successful exertions in conducting the business of the theatre. The managers were again unanimously elected.

TRIALS AT THE SUPREME COURT.

June 28th, &c.—Among many others of native culprits we notice the following with European names, whether natives of Britain or country born cast, we have no means of ascertaining:—

J. H. Jones, for stealing shawls to a considerable amount,—guilty; J. Ross, and J. Williams, for entering to desertion,—acquitted; Thomas Carter, for assaulting Jagat Deo Singh,—convicted.

COURT MARTIAL.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 21st June, 1816.—Lieut. William James French, of the 21st Native Infantry, was tried by

the European General Court Martial assembled at Dinapore, 4th June, 1816, on the following charges:—1st. For conduct unworthy of a gentleman, in having, without any provocation, written a note to Colonel Fitzroy, of the Rohilla Cavalry, with the obvious intention of irritating him, on or about the 28th of January, 1816.

2dly. For scandalous and infamous conduct, unworthy of an officer and a gentleman, in having, on or about the 28th of January, 1816, after having written the above-mentioned note, proceeded to the quarters, abused and struck him.

When the court, having duly weighed and considered the evidence in support of the prosecution, and what the prisoner, Lieut. William James French has urged in his defence, are of opinion, that the first charge preferred against him has not been proved, and do therefore acquit him.

With respect to the second charge, the court are of opinion that he is guilty of the same, which being in breach of the Articles of War, they do sentence him to be cashiered.

The Governor General has approved and confirmed the sentence.

COURT MARTIAL.

General Orders, by the Commander in Chief. Head Quarters, Calcutta, 21st August 1816.—Extract from the proceedings of an European General Court Martial, assembled at Fort-William, in obedience to General Orders of the 23d instant, and held by virtue of a warrant from his Excellency the Earl of Moira, K. G. Commander in Chief in India, &c. *Fort William, Monday, 29th July, 1816.*

President—Colonel Haldane, 30th Regiment Native Infantry.

Judge Advocate—Captain Bryant, officiating Judge Advocate General.

Charges.—Private Patrick McDonough, of the 4th Company of the Honorable Company's European Regiment, confined by me on the following charges, viz.—1st. For unsoldier-like conduct, in using abusive and threatening language, towards Serjeant Major Nield, in the orderly room, on the afternoon of the 2d instant.—2d. For resistance to, and wresting the bayonet from the hands of Corporal Smith, and attempting violence on him, when in the execution of his duty in taking him to the guard on the 2d instant.—3d. For making use of threatening words, when in the guard room on the 2d instant, towards Lieutenant Wray, Serjeant Major Nield, and Corporal Smith, in saying, 'the first ball ammunition he could get, he would take away the life of the first of these he could meet with.'

(Signed) George Wray, *Lieutenant, Officer for the day.*

By order of Major-General Sir G. Wood, Commanding.

(Signed) H. S. Montagu, *Fort Adjutant, Fort William, 3d July, 1816.*

Sentence.—The Court having deliberately weighed the evidence which has been adduced in support of the charges, together with what the prisoner has urged in his defence, find the prisoner Patrick McDonough, guilty of the first charge preferred against him. The Court find the prisoner guilty of the first part of the 2d charge, namely, 'For resistance to and wresting the bayonet from the hands of Corporal Smith,' but acquit him of the remaining part of the charge, namely, 'and attempting violence on him when in the execution of his duty in taking him to the guard on the 2d instant.' The Court find the prisoner guilty of the third charge. The Court sentence the prisoner to solitary confinement for three months.

(Signed) R. Haldane, *Colonel, President.*

(Signed) J. Bryant, *Captain, officiating Judge Advocate General.*

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed)

MOIRA.

(True extract.)

(Signed) C. J. Doyle, *Military Secretary.*

General Orders, 12th July, 1816.—The Bazar in the garrison of Fort William shall, from the 1st of August, be transferred from the civil to the military power, and placed under the management and control of the Town and Fort Major of Fort William.

The following bazar establishment is authorized to be entertained from that date:

1 Bazar Serjeant - - 30 S.R. per men.

1 Sircar - - - 20 do. do.

1 Regulator of weights 6 do. do.

Every other description of people, Criminals, Peons, &c. are to be discontinued.

Calcutta, General Orders, June 21, 1816.—Regiment of Artillery.—Senior Captain and Brevet Major G. Pennington, to be Major Captain Lieutenant J. P. Bolleau.

Lieutenant H. L. Playfair, to be Capt. Lieutenant.

Lieutenant Fireworker C. Smith, to be Lieutenant.

Capt. Ch. R. Whitfield, to be Lieutenant Fireworker.

2d Regiment Native Cavalry.—Cornet C. J. A. Dashwood, Lieutenant.

Captain Lieutenant Kellenah Swettenham, to be Captain.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Benjamin Mather, to be Captain Lieutenant.

Cornet Hubert de Burgh, to be Lieutenant.

17th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensign P. W. Grant, to be Lieutenant.

21st Regiment Native Infantry.—Capt. J. Cook, to be Major.

Captain Lieutenant M. Menzies, to be Captain.

Lieutenant Russel, to be Captain Lieutenant.

Ensign J. B. Neufville, to be Lieutenant.
June 21.—Captain J. H. Care, 21st Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed Superintendent of Field Transport under Commissary, or Deputy Commissary General.

June 24.—Captain Matthews, to officiate as Regulating Officer of the Invalid Tannahs, at Chitragong.

Artillery Regiment.—Lieutenant J. N. Forrester, to be Captain Lieutenant.

Lieutenant Fireworker T. D. Fordyce, to be Lieutenant.

Cadet J. T. Smolett, to be Lieutenant Fireworker.

22d Regiment Native Infantry.—Capt. Lieutenant E. C. Brown, to be Captain.

Lieutenant T. C. Cowslade, Captain Lieutenant.

Ensign M. Hughes, to be Lieutenant.

Captain R. Bainbridge, of Invalids, to be Fort Adjutant at Buxar.

5th July.—Colonel Hardwicke, Commandant of Artillery, a Member of the Military Board.

Captain J. B. Seely, (decd.) to be Major.

Captain Lieutenant W. Vincent, to be Captain.

Lieutenant G. H. Alley, to be Captain Lieutenant.

Ensign R. A. Durham, to be Lieutenant.

Captain J. Mc. Innis, to be Major.

Captain Lieutenant G. H. Alley, to be Captain.

Lieutenant T. Travers, to be Captain Lieutenant.

Ensign A. Faithful, to be Lieutenant.

Cornet Alsop, H. M. 24 Light Dragoons, Supernumerary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General.

July 12.—Cadets of Cavalry.—J. C. Lambie, J. S. Williams, H. Roxburgh, Cornets.

Captain Matthews, to command of Bhawalpore-hill Rangers.

Captain C. Parker, Commissary of Ordnance at Agra.

Lieutenant W. Burroughs, to be Barrack Master at Chownpore.

Lieutenant H. A. Montgomery, (*pro tempore*), Sub Assistant Commissary General.

Messrs J. T. Somerville, Cadet of Infantry, and Thomas Charles, Assistant Surgeon, are admitted to the Service.

Mr. Somerville, to be Ensign.

Surgeons.—G. Mc Gowen, Assistant Garrison Surgeon in Fort William.

Invalided.—Capt. Langslow, 22d Regiment, Native Infantry.

Resigned.—Cadet of Cavalry, C. W. Heriot.

Furloughs to Europe.—Cornet J. Chalmers, Lieutenant Sanderson, Cornet T. Sanderson.

Statement of the Proportion of Off- reckonings in advance on 1st July 1816, to Colonels of Regiments, &c. for the year 1815, for which an Order on the Government Treasury has been issued.

Lieutenant-Generals. S. R.

Sir J. Mc Donald	6,000
William Palmer	6,000
Hugh Stafford	6,000
James Morris	6,000

Major-Generals.

Sir Robert Blair	6,000
Bennet Marley	6,000
Dyson Marshall	6,000
Sir G. Wood	6,000
John Horsford	6,000
John Gordon	6,000
Sir G. Mordaunt	6,000
Charles Stuart	6,000
St. George Ashe	6,000

Lieutenant-Colonel.

P. Littlejohn	1,000
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Major.

W. Dick	3,000
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Colonel.

John Williams	3,000
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Majors.

E. Roughsedge	2,500
John Rose	2,500

Captains.

P. Hay	2,500
R. B. Latier	2,500
J. Swinton	2,500

Major.

S. S. Hay	2,000
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VOLUNTEERS.

Lieutenant-Colonel.

James Dewar	1,645	7	2
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Captain.

William Colt	2,200
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Major.

Hugh Gridiths	2,200
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Captain.

Charles Poole	2,200
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Majors.

D. H. Dalton.....	2,200
L. O'Brien.....	638

Total, Sixty Rupees .. 116,384 6 2

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. E. Lee Warner, Register of the Zillah Court at Dacca Jelapore.

Mr. H. M. Pigeon, Register of the Zillah Court, at Bakkerungie.

Mr. W. Smith, Assistant to the Magistrate of the City Court at Patna.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. Mitford, Collector of Dacca.

J. W. Laint, ditto Shahabad.

H. Newnham, Secretary to the Board of Commissioners.

M. Moore, Sub-Secretary and Accountant to ditto.

A. Campbell, Collector of Midnapore.
 W. H. Oakes, Assistant to the Civil Auditor and Accountant to the Board of Revenue.
 C. T. Glass, Assistant to the Accountant to the Military Department.
 Mr. D. Scott, Jun. Commissioner in the Sunderbunds.

ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

July, 1816.

Bernard Reilly, Esq.—Administrator,
 D. Heming, Esq. Registrar.
 Captain Allan Graham.—Executor, J. Palmer, Esq.
 Mr. James Musgrove.—Executor, Mr. William Wallis.
 Robert Lawson, Esq.—Executor, G. Crittenden, Esq.
 Lieut. Gen. William Palmer.—Executor, John Palmer, Esq.
 Mr. Lewis Vass.—Executor, Mr. Alexander B'Moyrah.
 Mr. William Webster.—Administrator, D. Heming, Esq.
 Captain William Howe.—Executor, Eneas Mackintosh, Esq.
 Captain Robert Fry.—Administrator, D. Heming, Esq.
 James Lloyd Lucan.—Executor, James Lloyd Lucan.

Serjeant Edmund Kennedy.—Administrator, D. Heming, Esq.
 William Kirk Lyons, Esq.—Administrator, D. Heming, Esq.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.—July, 1816.

To Madras 335 Sa. Rs. for 100 Star Pagodas.

Bombay 106 Sa. Rs. for 100 Bombay Rupees.

England 2s. 8d. and at six months' sight.

Dollars in quantity, at 204 Rs. 12 As. per 100.

A Guinea to purchase in the Bazar is at 10 Rupees 4 Annas.

Current Value of Government Securities, Rev.

Rs. As.	Sett.
4 4 July 1. New Six per Cts. Dis.	4 10
4 4 Do. 10. New Six per. Cts. Dis.	4 8
4 4 Do. 30. New Six per. Cts. Dis.	4 10

PRICE CURRENT.

Imports.	Rs. As.
Vermillion,..... per chest,	148 0
Quicksilver,..... per seer,	3 14
Camphor,..... per maund,	65 0
Pepper,..... per do. ..	15 8
Tin, new,..... per do. ..	29 0
Do. old,..... per do. ..	30 4
Beeswax, Malacca, per do. ..	3 3
Do. Pedler,..... per do. ..	4 8
Coffee, Bourbon,.... per do. ..	11 8
Do. Mocha,..... per do. ..	30 0

Tutenague,..... per do. ..	35 0
Malay Dammer,.... per do. ..	4 8
Half Boiled..... per do. ..	4 0
Maw Dammer,..... per do. ..	2 8
Kutans, Malacca, .. per hundred,	0 13
Iron, Swedish flat, .. per fy. md.	5 8
Do. square,..... per do. ..	5 12
Do. English flat, .. per do. ..	4 8
Do. Bar,..... per do. ..	5 0
Alum,..... per do. ..	4 12
Brimstone,..... per do. ..	9 8
Gloves,..... per seer,...	3 6
Cardamum, best, .. per do. ..	4 0
Mace,..... per do. ..	14 0
Nutmeg,..... per do. ..	10 0
Coir Maldiva, (best,) per do. ..	11 0
Do. Ceylon, fine, .. per do. ..	7 0
Do. ditto coarse, .. per do. ..	4 0
Do. Nagore Devia, per do. ..	10 0
Satin, Flowered, .. per piece,	31 0
Do. Plain,..... per do. ..	36 0
Do. Single,..... per do. ..	14 0
Velvet,..... per do. ..	58 0
Guaze Curtain, per do. ..	13 0
Naukeen, large, per corge,	42 8
Copper, 22 to 24 oz. per fy. md.	51 0
Do. 16 to 25 oz. .. per do. ..	51 0
White Lead,..... per do. ..	18 0
Tea, Hyson Green, .. per box,...	100 0
Sugar candy, (China), per tab,	19 0
Raisins,..... per maund,	35 0

Exports.

Patchery Rice, Banatul, per maund,	2 2
Do. Patna, Salla, .. per do. ..	2 0
Moogy Rice, 1st sort, per do. ..	1 4
Ballaum, 1st sort, .. per do. ..	1 4
Do. muchatta, per do. ..	1 1
Glaze, 1st sort, per do. ..	24 0
Do. 2d sort,..... per do. ..	23 0
Gram, Patna,..... per do. ..	1 4
Wheat, Dooda, per do. ..	1 5
Do. Gungajally, .. per do. ..	1 4
Do. Jamally, per do. ..	1 2
Turnerick,..... per do. ..	3 0
Sugar Benares, 1st sort per do. ..	10 8
Do. ditto, 2d ditto, per do. ..	9 8
Do. ditto, 3d ditto, per do. ..	8 8
Raw Silk, 1st sort, .. per seer,...	8 8
Do. 2d ditto, per do. ..	7 8
Do. 3d ditto, per do. ..	7 0
Do. Radnagore, .. per do. ..	8 0
Gunnies,..... per hundred,	6 4
Gunny Bags,..... per do. ..	6 6
Oplum, Benares, .. per chest,	2100 0
Do. Patna,..... per do. ..	2200 0
Patchack,..... per maund,	8 0
Cotton, Jalone screwed per do. ..	14 0
Do. Bhajoorghur, per do. ..	13 8
Do. Cutchowra, .. per do. ..	13 0
Red Wood,..... per do. ..	2 0
Black Wood,..... per do. ..	2 8
Dry Ginger,..... per do. ..	5 8
Long Pepper,..... per do. ..	28 0
Commim Seed..... per do. ..	5 8
Sheet Lead..... per do. ..	13 0
Stick Lac,..... per do. ..	10 0

CALCUTTA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Aug. 4.—Brig *Howley*, Taverney, President, from Calcutta, May 7.—do. 5, *Yacht Phœnix*, Hunt, J. Criddle, from Madras, July 30.—do. Charlotte, James, from Port Louis, June 20.—do. 7, H. C. ship *Warren Hastings*, Larkins, from Madras, July 31.—do. H. M. ship *Isidorena*, Reynolds, from Madras, Aug. 1.—August 1, ship *Bombay Merchant*, J. Grant, from the Isle of France the 30th July, and Madras the 14th Aug.—Passenger: J. Griereson Esq. of the Royal Navy.—Ship *Mandarine*, W. Deller, from Batavia with July.—American ship *Hannibal*, J. Greenough, from Portsmouth, (America,) the 26th April.—Ship *Martina*, J. Greig, put back from sea.

Departures.

Aug. 4.—Regent, Barwick, for England.—Do. 6, *Caroline*, Street, for China.—Helen, Crawford, for do.—Do. 7, *Barossa*, Hawley, to complete her loading for China.—Aug. 31, Brig *Dolphin*, J. Rogers, for the Isle of France.—24, do. *Bonnet*, J. Jumeau, for Bombay.—25, H. M. ship *Iphigenia*, J. Reynolds, for Madras.—27, Brig *Jupiter*, J. Ferguson, for Port Jackson.

CALCUTTA BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Births.

- July 4. The lady of Robert Campbell, Esq. of a daughter.
- May 13. Mrs. Saunders, wife of Mr. Saunders, merchant, of a son.
- June 21. At Contack, Mrs. Sophia Sister, of a son.
26. At Boughla, near Furruckpoor, Mrs. Thompson, of a son.
27. At Lucknow, the lady of Lieut. Patterson, of a daughter.
- Lately, at Dinapore, Mrs. W. Claxton, of twins, girls.
- June 28. The lady of John Angus, Esq. of a daughter.
24. Mrs. Samuel Sweeting, of a daughter.
- Lately, at Kurnaul, the lady of Capt. Charles Wm. Hamilton, 7th regt. of a daughter.
10. At Krenoul, the lady of the late Lieut. Sandford, 3d bat. 19th regt. of a daughter.
- July 10. Mrs. Desbroux, of a daughter.
14. Mrs. Samuel Jones, of a son.
4. Mrs. Stacy, wife of Mr. Wm. Stacy, As.istant in the Military Department, of a son.
- The lady of Capt. Peter Turnbull, of a daughter.
14. The lady of the Rev. A. W. Taylor, of a daughter.
4. At Alibabad, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Petherstone, of a daughter.
26. The lady of Capt. Gibber, of a son.
23. At Hom Durn, the lady of Jas. Robertson, Esq. Surg. on the Bengal Establishment, of a daughter.
- May 23. At Amwaha, the lady of Major Green, H. M. 54th Regt. of a daughter.
- July 27. At Chandernagore, Mrs. Capt. E. T. Mahé, of a daughter.
- The lady of James Atkinson, Esq. of a son.
21. At the house of J. D. Verrier, Esq. the lady of J. Coventry, Esq. of a daughter.
22. Mrs. J. R. Douglas, of a son.
6. At Bungalow, the lady of Norman Macleod, Esq. of a daughter.
8. At Chunar, the lady of Capt. John Swinton, of a daughter.
- June 16. At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. W. Ward, 24th Native Cavalry, of a daughter.

Marriages.

- June 28. At Patna, Juliana Carter, Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service, to Miss Campbell, eldest daughter of Duncan Campbell, Esq. Opium Agent in Behar.
- July 5. At the cathedral of St. John, by the Rev. Dr. Shepherd, Mr. Thomas Smith, to Miss Eliza De Costa.

June 26. At the cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Parsons, Mr. Rd. Scott, mariner, to Miss Clara Manacé.

28. Mr. Charles Cornelius, junior, to Miss Cordelia Majorda Leclair.
- July 3. At Serampore, by the Rev. H. Shepherd, Captain A. T. Stenbyth, to Mrs. Emerson.
5. By the Rev. H. Shepherd, Lieut. Wagon, of H. M. 64th regt., to Miss Harriet Benson.
- July 9. Mr. T. Fraser to Mrs. Harriet Greene.
21. At the cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. Mr. Parsons, Mr. John Harrison, of the First Service, to Miss Agnes Tibbatts.
29. At Bungalowpoor, Lieut. Peter Young, Adj. to the 3d bat. 19th regt. Nat. Inf. in Maria, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Col. Littlejohn.
29. Lieut. Wm. Campbell, Adj. of the 10th Bangers, to Eliza, second daughter of Lieut.-Col. Littlejohn.
- At Agra, by the Rev. Mr. Evans, Mr. J. C. McPhy, Riding-Master, 1st Cavalry, to Miss Anne Grahling.
- July 19. At St. John's cathedral, by the Rev. H. Shepherd, Ringed Master, Field, Esq. Capt. on the Bengal Military Establishment, eldest son of the late T. Field, Esq. Gen. of Sundown Fort, Isle of Wight, and of the county of Meath, to Mrs. Ann Smille, near cousin of Maj.-Gen. Sir D. Ochterlony, K. G. B. and sister-in-law of Lieut.-Col. Nelly of this establishment.
- June 12. At Agra, Serj.-Maj. Mark Barkley, of the 7th N. Cavalry, to Mrs. Sydney.
- July 13. At St. John's Cathedral, John William Temple, Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service, eldest son of George Temple, Esq. Banker, Pall-Mall, to Charlotte, daughter of James Wintle, Esq. First Judge of the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit for the Division of Calcutta.
20. At the house of Robert Leslie, Esq. by the Rev. Mr. Bryce, William Scott, Esq. Attorney at Law, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late Matthew Leslie, Esq.
- By the Rev. H. Shepherd, William Graham, Esq. to Miss Charlotte Knipe.
11. At Cawnpore, by the Rev. Mr. Vincent, Alex. Orr, Jun. Esq. to Miss Jeanette Farlie, 3d daughter of the late J. B. Foster, Esq.
4. At the same place, by the Rev. Mr. Vincent, Emigén John Shapp, of the 97th regt. to Miss Ann Humphreys.
- June 24. At Madras, by the Rev. Mr. Vaughan, Sen. Chaplain, Mr. R. A. Ashton, to Miss Richardson.
- Aug. 9. John Frederick Elfrison Esq. of the U. C. S. to Miss Naomi Keith, eldest daughter of Capt. Sir George Mount Keith, Bart. R. S.
- May 14. At Macao, Bartholomew Barretto, Esq. of that place, of the firm of Antonio Lawrence, Barretto and Co. to Miss A. Frances Commins Pereira, of Macao.

Deaths.

- June 29. Mrs. John Valente, aged 10 years.
- July 13. Robert Lawson, Esq.
5. Mr. Lewis Smith, aged 30 years and 8 months.
4. Mr. Anthony Joao D'Souza, minister of the old Portuguese Church, aged 31 years.
- June 28. At Berhampore, Francis, the only daughter of the late Mr. F. Calcuty, conductor of Ordnance.
- July 11. At Noneshadabad, after a few days illness, in the 17th year of her age, Miss Henrietta Brooke, daughter of Thos. Brooke, Esq. of that place.
2. At the same place, Miss Brooke, daughter of Thos. Brooke, Esq. Senior Judge at that place.
- May 29. At Chittredrop, Lieut. W. J. Newland, 2d bat. 10th regt. N. I.
10. James Scott, Esq. of the firm of James Scott and Co.
19. Capt. Wm. Webster, of the country service.
- July 8. On board her pinasse, off Shah-Jehan-pore, on her way to Calcutta, for the benefit of her health, Mrs. William Gre, of Farnch Garb.
3. At Patna, on his way to Calcutta, Mr. Joseph Davidson Pennington, aged 41 years.
- Aug. 17. At Cheshampaul Ghaut, George Tyler, junior, Esq. aged 30 years.
13. T. Templeton, Esq. many years a Solicitor in the Supreme Court of this Presidency.

MADRAS.

On Tuesday, the 20th August, about eleven o'clock, his highness the Nawab Dowlah Jung Bahadur (who resides at Chitpore), accompanied by his eldest son the Nawab Soulat Jung, and his grandson, the late Nawab Moshir Jung's son, with a grand retinue, proceeded from his house to pay a visit of ceremony and respect to his excellency the right honourable the Earl of Morda, at the government house. When his highness's carriage entered the north area of the government house, he was saluted by the guard, and immediately after Mr. Molony, acting Persian secretary to government, and three aides-de-camp, descended the grand staircase and proceeded to receive the Nawab and his children, and conveyed them to the presence of the right hon. the governor-general, who advanced from his seat some paces to meet and embrace each of them in his turn, after which ceremony his lordship directed them to be seated near him. His lordship expressed himself in terms suitable to the occasion, which appeared to be highly gratifying to his respectable visitors. Some time after the Nawab and his children had taken their seats, his lordship decorated the Nawab with a rich turban, jewels, and a necklace, ornamented with diamonds, pearls, &c. and ordered the intended khil'at to be laid before his highness. His lordship also presented him with a fine male elephant, sword, target, and a superb palkee, such as eastern noblemen ride in. When his highness the Nawab had received these marks of the governor-general's favour and esteem, he appeared highly gratified: a similar ceremony was observed on conferring a rich turban, jewels, and necklace, ornamented with diamonds and pearls, on the Nawab Soulat Jung, who was also presented with a khil'at. His highness's grandson received a pearl tassel with gold hook to his turban; after having been honoured by these flattering marks of the governor-general's favour, his highness signified a desire to return with his children, which being granted, his lordship gave Ottur and Pann to the Nawab and his children. On taking leave of the right honourable the governor-general, his highness was handed to the superb palkee by Mr. Molony, and several aides-de-camp, and immediately returned, with his retinue, to his house at Chitpore.

Sept. 10.—On Wednesday last, his excellency the commander-in-chief paid a visit of congratulation to his highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, at Chepauk Palace, and was received with the accustomed honours. His highness returned the visit at the Anicor Baug on the following day. The usual salutes were fired.

Major-General Pates has presented to the hon. Company an elegant and commodious chapel at Masulipatam, built at his sole expense. We have much pleasure in recording this act of munificence on the part of an individual, which will hand down his name with honor to a grateful posterity. The cost of the building amounted to 40,000 pagodas.

Head Quarters: Choultry Plain,
27th Aug. 1816.

G. O. By the Commander-in-Chief.—The Commander-in-Chief adverting to a mistaken idea which appears to exist, that Field Officers holding Staff Appointments, are entitled to the distinction of two Epulettes with their Staff Uniforms, without reference to the particular regulations for uniforms of this sort, is pleased to publish for general information, the uniforms established for Staff Officers, are intended to mark the situation they hold on the Staff, and not the rank which they may have in the Army, and it is therefore to be understood, that no deviations from the rules laid down, can be admitted, whatever the rank of an Officer may be.

Aug. 6, 1816.—A very considerable quantity of rain has fallen during the last week, which has had the most beneficial effect. The weather has become delightfully cool and pleasant, and the thermometer at times has been as low as seventy-nine.

Madras College, Aug. 1816.—Messrs, Bushby, Mason, Cameron, Montgomerie, Ogilvie, Adamson, and Droz, have been permitted to leave the institution, for the purpose of being employed in the public service.

From the Government Gazette,
Sept. 5. 1816.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. John Vaughan, Register of the Zillah Court at Guntour.

Mr. J. Dalzell, Registrar of the Zillah Court at Bellary.

MILITARY PROMOTION.

Sept. 12.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major-General Thomas Browne, to command the Forces in the Ceded Districts.

FURLONGS TO EUROPE.

Sept. 12.—Lieutenant W. Hude, of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for three years.

Lieutenant C. H. Gibb, of the 124th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe, on sick certificate.

MADRAS SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

July.—Dutch ship *Twoe Vrienden*, P. J. Pieters, from Indramayo 10th July—cargo, coffee &c.—Same day, *Ship Venus*, R. Boed, from Mauritius 10th May, and *Somelaya* 5th July.—13.—Ship *Jamima*, R. Brown, from London 10th Feb, and Palembang 2nd March.—14.—Ship *Susanna Barbara*, E. S. Hudendyk, from Tagal 10th July; cargo, rice—passengers, Messrs. P. M. Bosman and Arons.—Same day, *Ship Maria*, R. Deven, from Samarang 11th July.—19.—Ship *Margaret*, Abdul Lami, from Bantam. 20th July.—Same day, *Reij Johanna Maria*, W. Van Leuwen, from de do.—Do.—Schooner *Louisa*, Sabat, from Indramayo 13th July.—Do. Dutch ship *Anora*, C. Brandt, from Amsterdam 26th Nov.—Aug. 1. H. C. ship *Wexford*, Capt. Charles Darnard, from London 26th Feb.—4th. American ship *Fawn*, of Boston, from Bombay the 1st July, and Trincomalee the 2d inst.—Passenger, Mr. Kelly, of the country service.—Sept. 1st. Schooner *William*, Capt. Clark, from Coringa 28th Aug.—do. Belg *Cyclops*, Capt. Z. De Eynde, from Calcutta 1st May and Singapore 18th Aug.—4th Ship *Herm*, Capt. Stephenson, from London 4th May and Madeira 3d June.—11th. H. M. Ship *Iphigenia*, Capt. J. Reynolds, from Singapore 26th Aug.—14th. Ship *George*, Captain W. M. Arie from London 2nd April.

Departures.

July 13.—H. C. C. *Thetis*, Capt. L. A. Reynolds, from Bombay.—14. Ship *Harriet*, S. Moore, for Indramayo, cargo, coffee.—Chinese Junk *Tek-shin* to Gales, for Amoy.—18. Ship *Albion*, R. Wetherill, for London, cargo, coffee.—Same day, Ship *Merchants*, R. Maup, for London—passengers, Messrs. Y. H. Malin, H. M. 7th regt. and Mr. T. Hughes, Assistant Surgeon H. M. 7th regt.—Do. H. M. ship *Vulcan*, Capt. J. Deane, on a cruise.—H. C. C. *Nautilus*, Lieut. G. Hepburn, for Amoy.—Do. Portuguese Brig *Emily*, J. Fraser, for Macao—passengers, Messrs. F. A. Lodi, and N. Greenhalgh.—18. American ship *Thetis*, S. Hill, for Canton.—Same day, American ship *Alexander Mansfield*, D. Church, for New York—cargo, sugar, &c.—Same day, Ship *Venus*, R. Boed, for Rangoon.—Do. Belg *Christina Charlotte*, D. Valentia, for Cherbon.—do. Schooner *Thetis*, J. J. Overton, for Pucallagan.—do. American ship *Janet*, S. William, for Boston.—July 26th. Belg *Madras Packet*, Captain Boulton, for Bengal.—29th. Belg *Anna Catharina*, Capt. Peter Barpen, for Trincomalee.—do. ship *Cara*, Capt. W. Gibson, for Sumatra.—do. Belg *Shannon*, Capt. R. Adams, for Trincomalee.—4th. H. C. *Packet Phoenix*, Lieut. J. Croft, for Bengal.—do. Ship *Charlotte*, Captain G. James, for Bengal.—1st. H. C. ship *Regent*, Capt. T. Ripley, for China.—do. H. C. ship *Fort William*, Capt. J. Lamb, for China.—do. H. C. ship *Warren Hastings*, Capt. T. Larkin, for Bengal.—Aug. 1. H. M. ship *Iphigenia*, on a cruise.—Sept. 4. *Cutter Gertruda*, Capt. E. Deyon, for Columbia.—Do. Ship *Belance*, Capt. M. Pike, for Trincomalee.—do. H. M. Ship *Magistrate*, Capt. J. B. Parry, for Trincomalee.—H. M. ship *Conway*, Capt. Yaneuch, for Trincomalee.—Sept. 10th.—Ship *Aberdeen*, Captain Joseph Fenwick, for Madraspatam and Bengal.—15th. Ship *Prince of Orange*, Captain Thomas Sill, for Bengal.

The Free Trader *Thetis*, Mary, Fanny, & three Regent and Indus started from Calcutta on their homeward voyage on the 28th August.

The fleet of Hon. Company's ships which left these Roads on the 27th ult., had arrived at the new anchorage, but were unable to proceed farther up the river, in consequence of the prevalence of northerly winds.

Sept. 17.—The whole of the Indiamen of this season, destined for Madras, are now arrived.

The H. C. ship *Warren Hastings* continued her voyage to Bengal on Wednesday last.

The Regent and Fort William sailed in prosecution of their voyage to Penang and China.

The *Elphinstone* is expected to sail for the same destination about Sunday next, and the *Wexford* will follow about the end of the ensuing week.

The remainder of the Indiamen are expected to sail for Bengal in the course of the week.

H. M. ship *Iphigenia*, Captain Reynolds, sailed for Bengal on Thursday morning. She conveys the treasure, which is very considerable, brought out on the *Magistrate*.

The *Elk* was to be dispatched from Trincomalee, for England, on the 10th ult.

The H. C. ship *Jackson*, Captain Dumbarton, was expected to sail before Sunday. The *Private* ship *Grant*, about the same time.

On Wednesday H. M. ship *Iphigenia*, Captain Reynolds, from Calcutta, arrived in the Roads. She again sailed last night for Trincomalee.

We hear that H. M. ship *Corvus*, Capt. Deane, is likely to call at this port on her way down the bay.

On Thursday, the long expected free trader *George*, Captain Arie, anchored in the Roads. She sailed from England on the 2nd of April. She brought a small Ship *Letter Parker*, containing about fifty-four tons for this Presidency. The following is a list of her Passengers—Lieut. and Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Bellingham, Dr. and Miss Jordan, Mr. Hay and Mr. Buchanan.

The *Frederick Maria* and *Alexander* are still due.

MADRAS BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Births.

At Royapuram, the eldest of the late Capt. Edward Malton, of the 13th regt. of N. I. of a daughter. At St. Thomas, the lady of Henry Warner Kensington, Esq. H. C. Civil Service, of a son. At the house of Major Shewen, St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of Charles Roberts, Esq. of a daughter. At St. Thomas, the lady of Lieut. W. O'Reilly, of a daughter.

Marriages.

George Stuelah, Esq. eldest son of the Rt. Hon. Sir John Stuelah, Bart. to Camilla, second daughter of Sir Wm. Mansoor, Bart. nephew of the Earl of Dysart.

14th Sept. By the R. v. Mr. Morgan Davis, John Stenham, Esq. H. M. 2nd regt. Light Dragoon to Miss Jane Mages.

7th. By the Rev. Mr. Wetherhead, Sergeant George Wray, of H. M. 14th regt. to Miss Caroline Hall, daughter of the late Sergeant Hall, of Fort St. George.

4th. At Kannool, by Lieut. Col. Thompson, Samuel Hopkinson, Corporal in a detachment of the 1st bat. Artillery, to Mrs. Anna Dixon.

Deaths.

July 30. At Cannanore, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. Lethbridge; aged 50 years and 8 months.

Sept. 7. At Pondicherry, Mrs. De Neigren, the lady of Capt. N. J. De Neigren, late of H. M. Madras regt.

9th. At Cannanore, the lady of Major Blair of the Artillery.

Aug. 30. At Seringapatam, the lady of Major A. Jones of the M. N. V. B.

CHINA.

The commercial advices received from Macao, (for Madras, Aug. 21) by the Good Success, give a tolerable favourable report of the China markets. Opium had somewhat advanced in price; and is quoted at from one thousand four hundred and twenty to one thousand four hundred and thirty dollars. The accounts, by the *Juliana*, which left Macao fourteen days before the *Good Success*, only gave it from one thousand three hundred and eighty to one thousand four hundred and twenty dollars. A small quantity of Turkey opium had been brought to market, which realized from eight hundred and fifty to nine hundred dollars per pecul. Cotton had fallen from four to six mace since last accounts, and is set down at one thousand three hundred and twelve. Tatenague, fifteen sales per pecul, and scarce. Sycee at a discount of five per cent. The Company it was believed would not open their treasury at a higher exchange than forty-two or forty-three.

MAURITIUS.

On the 10th Sept. the two brothers of Radama, king of Ova, accompanied by two of his ministers and several representatives of the principal nations of the coast of Madagascar, were landed from His Majesty's ship *Tyne*, Captain Curran, who conveyed them to this island. His Excellency the Governor received them under a salute from the batteries, and with all due honours, at the government house as a mark of the high sense he entertained of the confidence with which Radama, the most powerful prince of Madagascar, had consigned the heir apparent of his kingdom and his brother to the protection of the British Government for their education: these young princes, Maroutafing and Rinaoni, are of the age of ten and eleven years, and from their intelligence appear capable of acquiring every requisite principle of morals and religion, as well as a knowledge of those arts and sciences which must essentially contribute to the happiness of the people whom the eldest is destined to govern.

An event of this nature has ever been considered as most desirable by those persons who are best acquainted with the interests of this colony—as contributing essentially to the safety of the different merchants and European inhabitants settled in Madagascar,—and as assuring that friendly communication, on which so much depends for the provisioning of these colonies.

It may also be considered as one of the primary steps for the advance in civilization of that vast and fertile island, by the introduction of European arts and industry under such powerful protection there.—*Mauritius Gazette*.

We have much satisfaction in stating to the colony, the return of Captain Lesage, who arrived on the 16th Sept. after having successfully accomplished the object of his mission to the north of Madagascar. The murderers of the government agent and his assistants at Luequez fled from that part, immediately after having committed the crime, and have in vain sought an asylum with the neighbouring princes.—Chiclipi, the most active author of the assassination, has been apprehended, tried by the laws of his country and his countrymen, and although nearly related to some of the surrounding chiefs has suffered death, and been gibbeted on the spot where he committed the murder. His two accomplices, Schilensi and Cesar are still fugitives—the whole of the country is in pursuit of them, and pledge to do equal justice on them when apprehended.

The station of Luequez has been resumed by the agent, who is now in firm alliance with all the native princes.—His influence has been so great as to prevent the naval annual attack upon Anjouan and

the Comoro's, to obtain a pledge for the definitive relinquishment of that predatory warfare. The territory surrounding Luequez, and numerous herds of the finest cattle, have been guaranteed to the agent by all the Princes of the North—the first in sight of the ancient purchase, the latter, agreeably to their customs, as an atonement for the crime which was committed there.—*Mauritius Gazette*.

We have with the deepest concern to intimate the occurrence of a most deplorable conflagration at Port Louis, on the 25th and 26th of September last. We have not been able to discover in the *Mauritius Gazette* any account of its origin, its progress, or extent; but from the proclamation of His Excellency R. T. Farquhar, Esq. the Governor and Commander in Chief, it would appear to have taken a most melancholy range, and to have happened at the most critical and inconvenient season. Shelters in cabins and boats, with old clothes, were advertised for the sufferers the next day. We make an extract from the proclamation of the 1st of October.

“Whereas the late extensive conflagration reduced to ashes the chief part of this city—that part inhabited by the most crowded population, containing the greatest part of the commercial property and riches, and especially the mass of provisions and merchandize destined for the consumption of the inhabitants, together with the warehouses, stores, yards, and shops, in which those articles were daily sold, wholesale and retail, thereby cutting off, at the source, whatever gives support and activity to the existence and to the interior and exterior commerce of this island.

“And whereas, in consequence, a great number of families hitherto in affluence and in independent circumstances, the result of their industry and economy during a long residence in this colony, are thus reduced to extreme indigence, and left without a home.

“And whereas in this island, which is exclusively commercial, and where the properties and interests of all individuals are necessarily interwoven, it is indispensable to take the most expeditious and efficacious means to prevent the total ruin of public credit, both at home and abroad, general bankruptcy, and all its concomitant miseries.

“And whereas the distance at which this island is situated from the mother country and the surrounding governments, throws every hope of resource to an indefinite distance, and obliges us in this moment of urgent necessity to depend solely on ourselves:—Considering the experience of former calamitous junctures in these islands, the near approach of the hurricane season, the unfavourable mon-

soon already set in, and almost the whole crop of Madagascar warehoused in this island being destroyed by the flames.

"And whereas the total failure of the public revenue of this colony, both from the destruction of the great source of internal taxation, and the restrictions of commerce, would throw the whole expense of the administration upon the mother country.

"And whereas it appears that the greatest part of those evils may be averted, or assuaged, by adopting such extraordinary measures as the extraordinary and imperious nature of the conjuncture indisputably requires—by acceding to the universal and anxious desire of the inhabitants, to remove, until the pleasure of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent shall be known, every possible restriction upon their industry; the restrictions of the 12th May, upon this island, are suspended for the present."

Proclamation of the 26th September (the morning after the fire) ordains, that all judicatory and extrajudiciary proceedings should be suspended, even those of promoting influence.

Proclamation of 28th September decrees that, "From the 1st of October next to the 31st December following, no prosecution shall take place, nor any sentence or judgment be pronounced for the payment of any note of hand, negotiable bill, bond, or any act of engagement whatsoever which may be already expired, or may expire hereafter; and no judicial formalities, protests, or other measures taken by creditors or bearers of such notes of hand, negotiable bills, or other acts, shall be necessary to preserve all their rights and privileges, both towards the drawers and those who are bound with them, and towards all debtors or bond, securities, and endorsers.

Proclamation of the 9th October directs, that none of the persons educated at the Colonial College, shall be removed for want of pecuniary means of payment for their education.

"The proclamation of the 23d October appoints a Special Committee to ascertain amount of loss and damage. These gentlemen are, Major Barry, President, Captain Dick, Theodore Hook, Esq. Sir Robt. Barclay, Bart. M. Virieux, Proc. Gén. M. Maure, Agent-de-Change, M. Saulnier, Nég. M. Amic, Nég. M. Laurent Barbe, Nég. M. D'Anleville, Secrétaire de la Commission.

We learn, by private intelligence from France, some further particulars. It is stated, that 560 houses were burnt, and that the loss was estimated at thirty millions of francs.

JAVA.

We are happy to be enabled to publish the following official account of the defeat of the Rajah of Boid, on the 24th July.

Batavia, July 3d.—The honourable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following dispatch from Major Dalton, Resident and Commandant at Macassar, be published in orders.

To Major Nixon, Act. Dept. Adj.-General, Java.

Sir—I have the honour to state to you, for the information of the commander of the forces, that we yesterday attacked and carried by assault the entrenched position of the enemy at the fort of the Haliangan Pass.

Our force for the attack consisted of Bengal artillery-men sufficient for a brigade of guns,—three hundred and forty of the hon. Company's European regiment, and 4th volunteer battalion—about fifty seamen and marines from the cutters on this station.

On the 7th, in the afternoon, we moved to our advanced post, two miles distant from the enemy's position; this intrenchment was very strong and planned with great skill, forming a chain of redoubts which described an area of a circle, with salient and rundering angles to an extended line of about 600 paces, appoyed on each flank by rocks, which are high, nearly perpendicular, and containing caverns which answered as places of refuge against our fire; one of the caverns in a principal redoubt served as a magazine, and a fort or casemate capable of containing about a thousand men. This redoubt, with the one on its right, formed the key of the position, being within the distance of a few hundred yards of the point, when in going through the pass the defile is very narrow.

For attack the troops were formed into two columns, and a reserve commanded by Captain Wood and Lieut. Davison, of the Bengal European regiment; a detachment with a small howitzer, under the command of Capt. Rawlins, 4th battalion, was sent to the enemy's left to endeavour to turn his position, and another party under Lieut. Watson, European regiment, was sent to his right, to drive them from the straggling rocks, and at all events to push him into the range of fire from our battery, this consisted of two iron 18 pounders, and two medium howitzers; we had a 6 pounder disposable. The battery opened a little after six in the morning, and although extremely well served, the positions appeared to be too extensive and well constructed to receive from our guns any quick and decided impression; the enemy was supposed to be about two thousand strong, he had not any

large guns, but musketry and swivels in abundance.

The attack on the enemy's left, after the most spirited and persevering exertion, was checked by obstacles which were not to be surmounted.

That on his right had obtained some partial success, and which I endeavoured with a reinforcement immediately to improve; it was led on with promptitude and effect by Lieut. Ashe, assisted by Lieut. Goding. We now completely succeeded in turning the position of the enemy, and obtaining the command of the pass from whence he withdrew his supplies; but at the moment of this success the officers of the party were unfortunately wounded, the men were drawn off and screened from the fire of the redoubts, but at the same time enabled to keep a fire on them; we got a six pounder up, which fired occasionally; the battery continued to play, but the enemy still appeared resolute, nor did he waver till about four in the afternoon; it was instantly perceived, the assault in the most intrepid manner followed, and the two principal redoubts were in a few seconds in our possession.

The enemy's chieftain, Datto Cheeta, resisted to the last, and is reported to have been killed in the assault; the royal flag of Bouli was found by his side.

After carrying the principal redoubts we experienced no further resistance; the enemy fled in most directions, and in a close intricate country was immediately concealed from our view. The loss of the enemy was considerable.

I have sincerely to lament that our loss in men is severe; but when the nature of the attack is considered, and the obstinate defence made by the enemy, our loss in numbers may be deemed perhaps moderate.

I request to submit to the Commander of the forces the long and numerous services on this island of Lieut. Farrington, of the Bengal artillery.

For the present achievement I am entirely indebted to the cordial assistance of the officers and men in the performance of my duty, and the determined bravery with which they completed its intent.

Captain Eatwell, and his first officer Lieut. Gry, with their usual zeal and alacrity ably assisted on the occasion.

To Captain Wood I am indebted for his advice; and to Lieut. Holston, Fort Adjutant, and to Lieut. Brook Watson, Acting Field-Quarter Master, for their alacrity and intelligence during the action.

Exclusively of the valuable services of Captain Rawlins in the field, I am under great obligations to him for the correct information he obtained for me respecting the enemy.

With sentiments of the strongest feeling, I have also to report the very attentive and humane treatment towards the wounded of Mr. Assistant Surgeon Lawson and Patterson: amongst the wounded there are only two or three bad cases; the greatest number of the wounded officers and men will in the course of a short time be sufficiently well to return to their duty.

The enemy ought now to be convinced, however superior in numbers he may be, that neither in the open field nor within the strongest entrenchments he can withstand the firmness and enterprise of British troops.

I have the honour to transmit to you enclosed a return of the killed and wounded of the detachment engaged on the 8th instant.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
D. H. DALTON, Major,
Commandant.

Fort Rotterdam, June 2, 1816.

The return of killed and wounded at the attack on the enemy's beating, on the 8th of June, 1816, states, eleven killed, and sixty-three wounded, of whom eight are since dead. *Officers wounded*.—Lieutenant S. Watson, Adjutant European Regiment, slightly. Lieutenant B. Ashe, European Regiment, severely. Lieutenant J. Goding, ditto ditto.

August 1 had been fixed upon for the transfer of Java and its dependencies to the Dutch authorities. The honourable Company's cruiser *Nautilus*, had conveyed instructions to Lieutenant Governor Fendall, which occasioned this immediate cessation. Eight free traders, which were lying in Batavia roads, had been taken up to convey the civil and military authorities, together with the troops, to Bengal. Part of the European Regiment has already reached Calcutta in the *Mandarine*.

The Dutch troops in *Coracels* are reported to be very unhealthy.

The *Moluccas*, it is said, are to remain for some time in our possession, in consequence of the Dutch not having sufficient troops for their protection.

Great damage had been done to the spice plantations at *Ambogna* by a tremendous storm.

We are sorry to find that the ship *Cecile*, belong to Calcutta, had been lost on the island of *Gillon*. The captain and crew were saved.

The honourable Company's ship *Europe*, it appears, got on shore in going to *Batavia*, and was to proceed to *Calcutta* to be repaired. The *Surrey* was on the eve of sailing for *Europe*.

ST. HELENA.

An officer of the *Orcotes*, recently arrived from St. Helena, has addressed a letter to the Editor of the Hampshire Telegraph, from which the following is an extract:—

"The dispatches brought by this ship from Sir Hudson Lowe must have discovered to our government something like a new era in the life of Buonaparte. When Sir Hudson took the command at the island, Buonaparte gave himself many airs; one was—he refused to see any visitors; another—he would not take any out-door exercise. It would appear, that, as he could not obtain the smallest relaxation of the regulations established for his safety, he highly intended to render them practically inoperative. Pursuing this course, the want of exercise in the open air became a powerful auxiliary to his perturbed state of mind in sapping the foundation of his health: so that now his body discovers strong symptoms of weakness and emaciation, and his mind of sullen despair. He does nothing with regularity that depends upon himself; he will dine, in the course of a week, at almost every hour of the day and night—from twelve at noon until midnight. He is necessitated, the moment he rises in the morning, to go into a warm bath, and there stay until he feels his sluggish functions invigorated—the failure of which would quickly threaten his life. These new, cheerless, and misceled manners, as may be easily imagined, have produced in his followers something like a distaste for the company of a banished Emperor.—Las Cases has, indeed, plainly manifested a defection.—It is expected that he is playing the game of a genuine Frenchman of the Bonaparte school. Soon after Buonaparte arrived there, Las Cases commenced, as is known, employment in collecting materials for writing the life of his master; and that he might, in his work, represent every circumstance in the most imposing light, and give proper colouring to his imputed faults, under the semblance of a high wrought feeling of honour for his historical fame, he wrung from Buonaparte even what was the secret spring of all the principal actions of his derisive and active life. Buonaparte, it is said by all, never unbosomed himself so freely to any person before. This great mass of documents Las Cases took away with him to the Cape of Good Hope, from whence he hopes, in a few months, to come to England, and publish the work. He formerly resided several years in England, and

kept an academy. He is a clever, artful man; his son, who has accompanied him, is likewise remarkably shrewd and intelligent. As he was embarking from St. Helena, Gen. Bertrand came down to him from Longwood, with a message from Buonaparte, demanding the sum of £6000 which Bertrand said he had promised the Emperor, as they still call him.—Las Cases remonstrated, saying, it was all the money he had in the world; but he at length complied. There is a mystery in this circumstance which time must elucidate. Buonaparte is so fully persuaded of the impossibility of his ever making his escape from St. Helena, that he has been heard in gusts of passion to express himself to this effect to Bertrand. Three of his domestics came to England in this ship, on their way to France; one of them was his principal valet: they left him on account of his diminished allowance rendering economy necessary. Poniatowski (the Pole) has solicited permission to go to America: he turns out to be merely an adventurer. Though he has been always called either colonel or captain, he has no right whatever to any military rank. Buonaparte disowned any particular knowledge of him from the commencement: both when he was sent to the Cape, and when he took him from that place to St. Helena, the question was asked of Buonaparte and his suite of what rank he was, that he might be suitably treated; but the reply was—"he is a poor devil of a fellow; if it will do him any good, call him captain, but he has no more right to it than this servant"—turning to one of Buonaparte's domestics. It appears that Poniatowski's regimental coats, of which he has variety enough for any military bear, are the only credentials he possesses of his high rank.

PERSIAN GULF.

Discovery of Eight Islands.

(Concluded from page 203.)

Dahy Island.—South westerly direction from Arzenie in latitude $24^{\circ} 36'$ N. longitude per chronometer $32^{\circ} 24'$ E. bearing SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 4 leagues, appears rather high; darker colour than the former island; has to the northward a round hill, below which the boundary is bluff but not high; the northern extremity terminates in a low sand, off which a shoal extends nearly two miles, and ought not to be approached under 7 fathoms, as the overfalls are sudden; to the south eastward the island is nearly of an equal height, two or three hummocks above a very low sandy point from north to south, and is about 6 miles

in length, beyond which the pilot informed me a shoal extends to a considerable distance; and it is recommended not to go to the southward of this island, as the overfalls are sudden, and several small islands and sand-banks extend from the Main which is said to be very low and distant twenty miles to the southward of this island.

The channel between Arzenic and Dalmy is perfectly clear of shoals, but the overfalls are sudden from 15 to 21 and 12 to 7 fathoms, fine coral sand.

Seer Beni Yass Island.—South easterly direction from Dalmy, in latitude $24^{\circ} 34'$ N. longitude per chronometer $52^{\circ} 40'$ E. bearing S. E. by S. 5 leagues, rather high in the centre and very rugged appearance terminating to the north western extremity in a low sandy point, apparently 7 or 8 miles in length.

The pilot informed me the point nearly joins the main land leaving a narrow channel only navigable for small pearl boats. The whole coast to the westward, being very low, off which there are several small islands and they are considered dangerous to approach. The channel between Arzenic and Seer Beni Yass is deemed safe by the pilot.

Danic Island.—North westerly direction from Dalmy in latitude $25^{\circ} 1'$ N. longitude per chronometer $52^{\circ} 20'$ E. is very low nearly on a level with the sea, about 2 miles in length and very narrow, the colour of the sand so nearly resembles the horizon in hazy weather, that great caution and a good look out are requisite when approaching it.

Sherarou Island.—To the north westerly direction of Danic in latitude $25^{\circ} 13'$ N. longitude per chronometer $52^{\circ} 18'$ E. bearing N. N. W. 12 miles, appears low with two small hummocks on each extremity and off the northern point at half a mile a small rock projects above water, and a few smaller rocks off some white sandy bays at the foot of the hummocks, which appear formed of dark metallic substance: the island is narrow and about 3 or 4 miles in length. In a north western direction from this isle, the coast ought to be approached with care as it is very low but said to be clear of shoals.

The channel between Danic and Sherarou is clear of shoals, but the overfalls are rather sudden; but we had not less than 34 fathoms, sand and a mixture of white coral.

Hawloot Island.—North easterly direction of Sherarou in latitude $25^{\circ} 41'$ N. longitude per chronometer $52^{\circ} 23'$ E. bearing N. N. W. distance 10 miles, appears

high in the centre gradually decreasing at each extremity; no trees and no appearance of vegetation; the water deep close too.

The above described islands appear formed of the same metallic substance as the Islands of Polior, the Tomba, &c. &c. off the Persian side of the Gulf, of a brownish colour, their base being formed of coral. They are said not to produce any good fresh water, but by digging wells, I have every reason to imagine from the appearance of the soil and what I witnessed on the island of Arzenic, the rain having formed high banks by the rapidity of its torrents, good water might be procured. I do not imagine any of these islands are equal to much cultivation without the aid of considerable industry, but their situation appears particularly convenient, as they are placed nearly in the centre of a very extensive pearl fishery on which the finest pearls in the world are produced, the season for the fishery from April to September; the extent of the bank is 200 miles in length, East and West and North and South 70 miles.

The exact position of these islands I am afraid will not be found quite accurate as their positions are stated merely from cross bearings and the strongly heated atmosphere had considerably affected the rate of my chronometer; and the sun and moon not being within distance together, with occasionally hazy weather, caused some difficulty to be surmounted with respect to judging of the imaginary distance off shore, but I hope their situations are sufficiently accurate to render the strangers to this side of the Gulf some assistance in navigating their vessels.

Duass	{ Lat. $25^{\circ} 10'$ N. Long. per chro. $52^{\circ} 45'$ E.
Jarmanais	{ Lat. $25^{\circ} 8'$ N. Long. per chro. $52^{\circ} 55'$
Arzenic	{ Lat. $24^{\circ} 56'$ N. Long. per chro. $52^{\circ} 33'$ Variation.
Dalmy	{ Lat. $24^{\circ} 56'$ N. Long per chro. $52^{\circ} 42'$ July 13th $4^{\circ} 47'$ W.
Seer Beni Yass	{ Lat. $24^{\circ} 34'$ N. Long. per chro. $52^{\circ} 40'$ July 14th $4^{\circ} 39'$ W.
Danic	{ Lat. $25^{\circ} 1'$ N. Long. per chro. $52^{\circ} 20'$ July 15th $3^{\circ} 59'$ W.
Sherarou	{ Lat. $52^{\circ} 13'$ N. Long per. chro. $52^{\circ} 18'$
Hawloot	{ Lat. $25^{\circ} 41'$ N. Long. per chro. $52^{\circ} 23'$

J. A. MAUDE, Captain.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Another dreadful Massacre by the Natives of the Marquesas Islands.

(From the Sydney Gazette, Nov. 8, 1815.)

By the Governor Macquarrie are arrived, Captain Fowler, and part of the crew of the Indian brig Matilda, which sailed from this colony in August, 1813, bound on a voyage to the Derwent and Eastern Islands, and from thence to China; but was cut off and plundered, on the night of the 10th of April last, while lying at anchor in Duff's Bay, at the island of Roopah, one of the Marquesas, on a sandal-wood voyage. Five of the crew (Poomooos men) had previously deserted, and joining with some of the Roopah natives, took the opportunity of a dark night, and the wind blowing fresh right on the land, to cut the vessel adrift; by which means she drove ashore, through a heavy surf, and was soon bilged and filled with water. When the cannibal natives saw that it was impracticable to get the vessel afloat, they concurred universally in the design of putting the whole of her crew to death; which appears to have been a constant practice among the different natives towards one another, when their canoes happen to fall upon a strange shore, through stress of weather, or from any other accident.

Capt. Fowler had formed an intimacy with their chief, or king, Noaheta, who presided at the horrible tribunal that had devoted the unfortunate mariners to instant slaughter. He withheld his assent to the murder; but had no hesitation in permitting the plunder of the vessel. The crew were informed, by such expressions as they could understand, as well as by gesticulations that accompanied their vehement debate on the occasion, that their lives were dependent on the issue; the good chief was opposed by many other chiefs, who, though somewhat inferior in rank, were very far superior in number, supported by the common usages of the island, from which the exhibition of clemency appeared an insufferable deviation. He was seized, with his son by his side, on a mat in his own dwelling; he had been called to the supremacy of the island by the general wish of the people, as it was not an hereditary right but an elective dignity. His people pressed their solicitations earnestly, and at length peremptorily demanded his assent to the sacrifice, which he for a length of time opposed by the force of words, which not seeming likely to prevail, he adopted a method which silenced the whole in an instant, and saved the lives of Captain Fowler and his crew. Finding that all his expostulations were defeated upon the principle of undeviating custom, he deliberately took up two ropes that

were near him, and fixing one round the neck of his son, and the other round his own, called to the chief next in command, who immediately approached him. His conference was short and decisive; he first pointed to the cord that encircled the neck of his son, and then to the other, which he had entwined round his own. "These strangers are doomed to death," said he, "by my chiefs and my people, and it is not fit that I, who am their King, should live to see so vile a deed perpetrated. Let my child and myself be strangled before it is performed; and then it never will be said that we sanctioned, even with our eye-sight, the destruction of these unoffending people."

The magnanimity of such a conduct could not do less than produce, even in the mind of the unenlightened savage, a paroxysm of surprise, mingled with a sentiment of admiration, in which the untaught man may possibly excel his fellow-creature whose conceptions are moulded by tenets calculated to guard him from the extremes of passion. For a moment the people looked wildly upon their King, whose person they adored, because that his principles were good and his government just and mild. They saw the obedient chief, to whom the order of strangulation had been imparted, staring with horror and amazement at the change which a few moments had produced; the mandate, which had proceeded from the King's own lips, must be obeyed; and commanded to perform the dreadful office, he proceeded to obey—when a sudden shout from the multitude awed him to forbearance. "The King! the King!" from every lip burst forth—"What! kill the King! No, no, let all the strangers live—no man shall kill the King!" Thus were their lives preserved, and the vessel plundered of every thing on board her.

The floor of the Greenwich, which was burnt at Noaheta, still remains, and is dry at low water. All her iron and copper have been taken out by the natives, who have a thorough knowledge of the use of these materials. That they are cannibals is well ascertained. They form distinct factions, and make war upon the ruling chief; the rebels are denominated the Typees, and the opposite parties are horribly sanguinary towards each. Six of the adverse party were killed and devoured by the rebels while Captain Fowler was among them, and the following detestable circumstance occurred on the occasion:—A native man belonging to Port Anna Maria, who was not tattooed, and in consequence prohibited from the eating of human flesh on pain of death, impatient of the restraint, fell upon one of the murdered bodies, and forcing his teeth into it in all the madness

of a voracious fury, exhaled the crimson moisture, which had not yet coagulated.

The chief of Port Anna Maria, who is very friendly to Europeans, is named Ke-atta-nooc; the first part of the name implying the outrigger of a canoe, and and the latter signifying great. The dress of the men consists merely of a wrapper about the waist; the women are covered from the shoulders downwards to the ankles, and are generally fairer than the Tahitian women. The chiefs have no distinguishing mark or ornament, but in the mode of wearing their hair: which the common orders wear tied up in a large knot on each side of the head, a stripe of which, extending from the forehead to the hollow of the neck, is kept short, which practice the chiefs do not adopt. Captain Fowler supposes the worms to be more prevalent and destructive to ships' bottoms there than he has any where witnessed: and to this cause attributes the caution of the natives in drawing up their largest canoes, some of which contain from 80 to 100 warriors. They are anxious after every kind of property carried among them for barter, and this is supposed their chief inducement for attacking vessels, when they can do so with a probability of accomplishing their object. They have no knowledge of the use of muskets, and have none among them except a few at Port Anna Maria. A gentleman, at this time in Sydney, who resided among them about 15 years ago, in a missionary capacity, describes them as a people constantly employing their thoughts on plunder, and devising schemes for taking advantage of strangers. Their population is very numerous; which he remarked to some of them, to whom he gave a description of Otaheite; observing, at the same time, that its inhabitants were less numerous.—“Canst we go and take them? what is to hinder us?” was immediately demanded. This anecdote we notice as a specimen of their natural inclination to hostility, in which all accounts respecting them correspond.

LONDON MARKETS.

Tuesday, February 25, 1817.

Cotton.—The sales, since our last are limited, owing to the decline in the prices of the country markets; the purchases here are limited to a few East-India descriptions, at various prices: small parcels of Pernam at 1s 14; Bahlar 2s 1 Surinam 2s 3 14.—The East-India Company have declared for sale, 7th proximo, above 5,500 bales Bengal, and the general opinion is, that the quantity will be increased to nearly 8,000 bags.

Sugar.—In foreign sugars there has been little business effected, though the enquiries after them have been considerable.—The East-India Company last week brought forward 10,114 bags. The

following were the prices—Bengal good white 50s 4 54; middling 49s 8d 4 46; ordinary brown 30s 4 30 8d; Java brown 30s 8d 4 30 8d; yellow 41s 4 42 8d; Bourbon brown 30s 4 28 8d; soft 34s 8d.

Coffee.—The holders of West-India Coffee look with confidence to a revival in the demand, and the advance of the prices yesterday at the India House holds out the probability of the immediate revival of the market. On Friday the Company brought forward above 44,000 bags, about 10,000 were sold on that day, at the following prices, —Yellow Cheribon 75s 4 78s; Pale Cheribon 70s 8d 4 72s; Brown and pale damaged 68s 8d 4 71s; Mocha ordinary 60s 8d 4 64s; good 60s 8d 4 66s 8d; damaged 61s 4 64s. At the adjourned sale on Monday the following prices were realized.—Cheribon 75s 8d 4 76s 8d, and 77s 4 72s; being an advance of 1s 4 2s on the currency of Friday, Bourbon 72s 4 75s; the Java withdrawn 80s 4 83s.

Spices.—The prices of Cinnamon have advanced. The Ginger sold by the East-India Company also commands a small premium.—Pepper remains steady, Company's old 7d.—Other Spices are to be purchased at nearly the sale prices. This forenoon, 595 bags Pimento by public sale, the wind went off at 7d 4 8d.

Saltpetre.—By public sale, 3,681 bags, 37s 4 37s 8d.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS, AT HOME.

BIRTHS.

From the *London Gazette* of Jan. 24.

St. James's Palace, Jan. 27.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cumberland was this day delivered of a still born female child. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and several Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, were present.

In Wimpole street, the lady of the Right Hon. Lord Bradport, of a daughter.
At Salisbury Hall, North Britton, the Right Hon. Lady E. Balfour, of a daughter.
At Powerscourt House, Chesham, the lady of Sir H. Montagu, Bart. of Harwood House, in the county of Hereford, of a son.
At the East-India House, on the 23d of January, the lady of J. Hart, Esq. of a son.
In Aug. Inst. at Topham, in Devon, the lady of the late Capt. A. H. Hughes, of the Madras N. I. of a daughter.
In York-place, Portman-square, the wife of J. Home, Esq. of a daughter.
At Kenney Lodge, Worcester, the lady of Maj.-Gen. Sir H. H. Sherrin, Bart. of a daughter.
At Eastham Hall, Norfolk, the Hon. Mrs. Meade, lady of Lieut.-Gen. Meade, of a daughter.
In Welbeck-street, Cavendish square, Mrs. Gordon, wife of W. Gordon, Esq. of a son.
At the Hook, Brixham, the lady of W. B. Goodrich, Esq. of a daughter.
At Besham, in the county of Durham, the lady of H. Tower, Esq. of a daughter.
At Elzham, Waterford, the lady of J. Alcock, Esq. treasurer of that city, of a son.
The wife of Major Chambers, of the 41st reg. of a daughter.
The lady of Dr. Darwin, of Lichfield, of a daughter.
The lady of G. Meynell, Esq. of Langley, Derbyshire, of a daughter.
The lady of T. Cholmondeley, Esq. of Vale Royal, Cheshire, of a son.
In North-street, Westminster, Mrs. Power, wife of D. Power, Esq. of a son.
At her father's house, in Harley-street, the lady of Capt. Bensford, R. N. of a son.
At Dunbrin Glebe, King's County, the lady of the Very Rev. the Dean of Clonsilla, of a son.

In New Norfolk-street, Park-lane, the lady of A. W. Wynne, Esq. of a daughter.
At Folehill, in Kent, the wife of H. Darell, Esq. the lady of E. Darell, Esq. of a son and heir.
At Edinburgh, the lady of G. M. Grant, Esq. M. P. of a daughter.

MARRIED.

Feb. 23.—At the New Church, Marylebone, T. S. Raffles, Esq. late Deputy Governor of the Island of Java, to Miss S. Hull, eldest daughter of J. W. Hull, Esq. late of Great Baddow, Essex.

By special licence, at the East of Beuchamp's, in Worcestershire, by the Rev. R. Pyndar, the Earl of Longford, to Lady G. Lygon, daughter of the late and sister of the present Earl of Beuchamp.

At Kilmaray Church, Lincolns, by the Rev. J. Ingram, J. N. Smith, Esq. Colonel in the Bengal Military Establishment, to Miss E. Dodd, of Richmond Place.

At Ugbrooke Park, Devonshire, the Hon. Mr. Lonsdale, of Houghton, Yorkshire, to the Hon. Miss Char. Colford, daughter of Lord Clifford.

At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Sir W. W. Wynne, Bart. to Lady H. A. Dyke, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Howe.

By special licence, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London, Lieut. Col. Sir G. Campbell, Bart. eldest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. E. Campbell, to F. Elizabeth, eldest daughter and co-heiress of M. Baggyns, Esq. of Mark Hall, in Essex.

By the Rev. Dr. Satterthwaite, J. Beckett, Esq. Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, eldest son of Sir J. Beckett, Bart. of Gledhow, near Leeds, and of Somerset Park, Lincolnshire, to Lady Anne Lowther, third daughter of the Earl of Lonsdale, &c.

At Torr Church, Devon, by the Rev. T. C. Cowan, the Rev. T. Clarke, Vicar of Mitchell-dever, Hants, to Anne Maria, youngest daughter of the late Hon. J. Grey.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. W. Moore, G. Moore, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Mademoiselle de Bourbel, the only daughter of Marquis de Bourbel, of Montargis, in Normandy.

In St. Peter's Church, Dublin, by the Archdeacon of Dublin, H. J. Maslin, Esq. to Cornelia, eldest daughter of the late R. Shaw, Esq. Collector of Cork, and niece to R. Shaw, Esq. M. P.

In Cork, the Rev. J. Bennett, nephew to the Lord Bishop of Cloyne, to Louisa, eldest daughter of R. Gray, Esq. of Cork.

At Mullaghmore, near Dungannon, the Rev. W. Smith, to Miss Monck, daughter of the Rev. T. S. Monck.

At Llanercon, by the Rev. C. Lethbridge, P. P. King, E. N. only son of the late P. G. King, Esq. Governor of New South Wales, to Harriet, daughter of Mr. Lethbridge, of Llanercon.

At Ealing, Middlesex, by her uncle, the Rev. T. R. Wrench, Rector of St. Michael's, Cornhill, Miss E. Clarke, to Lieut. E. W. Pitt, R. N.

At St. Mary-le-bone Church, Dr. N. Dennellan, of Bayswater Park, county Kildare, Ireland, Esq. to Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. J. Lenson.

At Walthamton Church, by the Rev. J. T. Lawton, A. M. H. Warner, Esq. of Walthamton, to Miss Pearson, of the same place.

At St. Thomas, near Barchin, T. Snow, Jun. Esq. only son of T. Snow, Esq. of Belmont, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of W. Maitland, Esq.

At Walsoken, near Wisbech, Mr. T. Clarke, of Wiggleswell St. Mary, near Lynn, to Miss S. Sharpe, daughter of Mr. A. Sharpe, of Walsoken.

At the same time, Mr. C. Oldham, of Tyth St. Mary, in Lincolnshire, to Miss M. M. Sharpe, daughter of the same gentleman.

At Cluswick, G. B. Dodd, Esq. of Hampstead, to Maria Fyler, of the former place.

At Mary-le-bone Church, H. J. Conyers, Esq. late of the Coldstream Guards, to Harriet, daughter of the Right Hon. T. Squire.

J. Farrett, Esq. of Mitcham, to Mrs. Phillips, of Poplar Bridge, near Moulton, Surrey.

Capt. S. G. Peckell, R. N. son of Sir T. Peckell, Bart. of Aldwick-place, Sussex, to Miss C.

Thoyts, daughter of Wm. Thoyts, of Southampton-road-house, Reading.

At Whitehall, Esq. of Great Charlotte-street, to Elias, daughter of Wm. Lane, Esq. of Judd-street, Brunswick-square.

At Brighton, Mr. C. Wright to Miss P. Overington, daughter of the late Mr. W. Overington, Collector of Taxes, at Arundel.

At Mary-le-bone, Mr. Underwood, of Fleet-street, to Mary Easton, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Waugh.

At Melford, Suffolk, the Rev. C. E. Stewart, Rector of Rode, in that county, and of Wake Colne, in Essex, to Miss Bassett, of Melton.

At Killybegs Church, in Ireland, Capt. H. Ellis, of the 79th Highlanders, son of Alderman Ellis, of York, to Jane, daughter of W. Roskelen, Esq. of Cornhill, county Clare.

At Farnham Church, Wm. Bradshaw, Esq. of Cobbold, to Mary Anne, daughter of A. Wade, Esq. of Farnham.

At the Friendly Meeting-house, Limerick, Jas. Fisher, Esq. of the house of Mark, Fisher, and Mark, of the city, to Miss Harvey, daughter of J. M. Harvey, Esq. both of the Society of Friends.

At Greena Green, Mr. John Hewetson, of Little Orton, near Carlisle, to Miss Dugan, of Belle Vue. This gallant spark is near seventy years of age, and the fair one (a native of Gibraltar) about seventeen.

At Clonmel, in Ireland, Capt. G. Browne, of his Majesty's 34th Regiment of Foot, to Harriet Anne, daughter of M. Walsh, Esq. Commissioner of Excise.

DEATHS.

At her house in Grosvenor-place, Caroline, Dowager Countess of Buckinghamshire. Her ladyship was the sister of the late T. Conolly, the wealthy Irish commissioner, and daughter of W. Conolly, of Stratton Hall, Staffordshire, by Anne Wensworth, daughter of Thomas, third Earl of Bedford. Her ladyship had three sons, all now dead, and one daughter, viz. Amelia, the present Viscountess Castlereagh. The late Countess requested in her will that none of her family should wear mourning for her.

At Pisa, the Earl of Guilford. His lordship was born Dec. 23, 1751, succeeded his brother in 1801, and married the 10th July 1810, Maria, daughter of the late T. Bryant, of Ridge Hall, Shropshire.

Suddenly, Geo. War. Evelyn, Earl of Rothes, one of the sixteen Peers of Scotland, and Col. of the Surrey Yeomanry.

At Florence Court, in the county of Fermanagh, the Countess of Enniskillen. She was daughter to the Earl of Oxford, and sister to the present Marquis of Douglas.

At Topsham, in Devonshire, Capt. Alex. R. Hughes, of the 9th regt. Madras S. I.

At Cannon-street, the infant daughter of R. Wigram, Esq. M. P.

At Colchester, after a short illness, Lieut.-Col. Norris, of the Engineers, in the Hon. the East-India Company's service, at the Madras establishment.

At Finsdon, in the county of Northampton, W. S. Dolben, Esq. son of Sir J. E. Dolben, Bart. At his seat in the county of Lancaster, the lady of Sir T. D. Hesketh, Bart. in childbed at a daughter.

In Bridge-street, Cambridge, Sir Isaac Pennington, Bart. M. D. Regius Professor of Physics, Senior Fellow of St. John's College, and Senior Physician of Addenbrooke's Hospital.

April 25, General Carleton, Col. of the 4th Batt. 20th Foot, and great uncle to the present Lord Dunsany.

At the George Inn, in Winchester, Henry Rosanquet, Esq. of Clamville Lodge, near Andover, and late High Sheriff for the county.

At Pond de Beuvron, on his road to Pisa, for the benefit of a milder climate, Lieut.-Col. H. Gomer. Major in his Majesty's 13th Regiment of Infantry.

At Castle Malwood-cottage, in Hants, George Hamilton, youngest son of the Hon. Charles Murray, aged six years.

At St. Andrews, the Rev. Dr. Robertson, Professor of Oriental Languages.

At Greenwich, Sir R. Beller, Bart. many years

representative in Parliament for the county of Calcut.

At Bath, G. Lombard, Esq. of Manchester-square, London.

T. M. Stoney, wife of R. J. Stoney, Esq. of Grayfort, county Tipperary.

At a very advanced age, at her residence in Carmarthen, the Hon. Mrs. Lloyd, niece of T. Lloyd, Esq. of Aberystwyth, in the county of Cardigan, and only sister of the late Earl of Lichfield.

At Sunhill, county Kilkenny, N. Power, Esq.

Th. Walker, Esq. of Longford, near Manchester.

At Killybegs, Elizabeth, wife of R. Dear, Esq. after a few days illness, accompanied by her extreme anguish for the loss of her niece, Miss Anne Wilson, who died of a rapid decline, aged 17. They were both interred in one grave.

At an advanced age, Mrs. Deeny, mother of John Deeny, Esq. of Ipswich.

In Duke-street, Piccadilly-place, Mrs. Sharp, wife of M. Wm. Sharp, Esq. an eminent portrait painter.

At his house, West Ham, Essex, in consequence of a fall from his gig, Gen. Anderson, Esq. F.R.S. son of the late Dr. Jas. Anderson, author of "Essays on Agriculture," "The Bee," and other works.

In York-street, St. James's-square, Georgiana Sophia, aged eight years and ten months, youngest daughter of H. H. Harre, Esq.

At Pacifics, Mr. Wm. Brunton, in the 62d year of his age, 26 years Surveyor of Taxes for that county.

At the Vineyard, Peterborough, S. Wells, Esq. in the 71st year of his age. He was one of the Commissioners of the Bedford Level.

At Hackney, Mrs. S. Thompson, widow of the late Thos. Thompson, Esq. of Rye, Sussex. Mr. Alexander, of the Strand.

At Clifton, near Bristol, aged 94, E. M. A. Blakely, wife of the Rev. H. J. Radley, Friar-church of Bristol Cathedral. She was daughter of J. Ellis, Esq. of Jamaica (descended from an ancient family in Wales), and his wife A. Parker, daughter of Admiral Sir Pet. Parker, Bart.

At Carlisle-house, White, the infant daughter of P. Mellum, Esq. M.P.

At Market Deeping, Mr. R. Fox, formerly a respectable farmer in Deeping Fen, but who had retired from business for many years.

In John-street, Fitzroy-square, Mrs. Parkham, wife of the late M^r. W. Parkham, just of today's last passage.

A Ludlow, Ernst, youngest son of R. Rogers, Esq. Suddenly sudden, the Rev. R. Kellin, Rector of Handington, in the county of Wiltshire. He was taken ill while riding to perform morning service in his own parish church, and had just strength enough to alight at his house, when he turned into a small cottage, and expired in about half an hour after entering the same.

At Acton, Middlesex, in the 62d year of his age, G. S. Wynn, Esq.

At Milborne, near Stroud, county of Avon, Mr. H. Mulholland.

In Marlborough-street, Edinburgh, Mrs. M. Scott, widow of the late R. Scott, Esq. of Cornhill, Roxburghshire, and sister of the late Chamberlain, of Edinburgh, Roxburghshire.

At the house of the Right Hon. W. C. Plunkett, Stephen's-green, Dublin, in her 84th year, Mrs. McCusland, widow of the late John McCusland, of the county Down, Esq.

In Thomas-street, Dublin, M. Conigan, Esq.

In Tipperary, in the 44th year of her age, the lady of the late P. O'Brien Butler, Esq. of Dunboyne Castle, in the county of Meath.

At Mitchelstown, Ireland, aged 80 years, Mich. Thornhill, Esq.

In Lower Thoroughfare-street, B. Fowler, Esq. of the Foreign Post-Office, aged 33.

At his rooms in Trinity College, Cambridge, the Rev. John Davies, B.D. one of the Senior Fellows of that Society, Rector of Orwell, in that county, and Librarian of the University.

Mr. Davies was also Secretary to the Chancellor, and Member of the Epsom of Worcester Charity Estates. He proceeded to the Degree of B.A. 1768, M.A. 1769, and B.D. 1790.

In Lower Mount-street, Dublin, Mrs. Walmsley, mother to the celebrated actress of that name, and sister to the late Mr. Douglas, Roman Catholic Bishop of London.

At Alcockton, near Bingham, Nottinghamshire, Mr. H. Porter, farmer.

At Southill Park, the seat of her father, the Earl of Lincolnton, Lady Mary Kerr.

Martin, the wife of T. Bent, Esq. of Upper Norton-street, and Hillingdon, Middlesex.

Aged 27, Hannah, the wife of G. Thorpe, Esq. of Rockland, Bucks, and eldest daughter of J. Adams, Esq. one of the Magistrates of Oxford.

At Managaty, J. Tonnally, Esq. of Killybegs, in the 71st year of his age.

At Harfield, Herts, T. Steinhilber, Esq.

At Edinburgh, Mr. Moss, after a lingering disease of nearly three years duration.

J. France, Esq. of Kewstoke Hall, and of Lam-croft, in that county, in the 61st year of his age.

In the 73d year of his age, Mr. J. Meen, teacher of the mathematics in Salisbury, and author of the well known Western Almanack.

In Hancasterdale, Westmoreland, Mrs. Bowmans, aged 89, widow of the late Mr. A. Bowmans, many years minister of that parish; Mrs. Bowfield, aged 84, widow of the late A. Bowfield; and Miss Hewitson, aged 87.

At Wells, Thomas Clark, Esq. of Wimbolton House, near that city. He was descended from a branch of the ancient and well known family of his name of Tremysnik-House, near Edinburgh.

At Stonehouse, Plymouth, Margaret Clark, at the great age of 106 years. Till within a few months of her decease, she was in the full enjoyment of her faculties; indeed, till late in the year 1814, she was in the habit of going regularly to Plymouth market for such little necessaries as were requisite to her subsistence.

Since the year 1814, a gentleman of Plymouth, in consideration of her age and extreme good character, has, by a contribution amongst his family and friends, supplied her with a weekly stipend in addition to the parish allowance.

The account she gave of herself on the 7th January, 1814, was, that she was born at Dunder; that she was married at the New Church there, by the Rev. Mr. Dawson, about 60 years since (before the rebellion) to Philip Clark, by whom she had fifteen sons and three daughters, two only of whom are now living—a son and daughter; the former being Dr. Major in the East Devon Militia.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

New Ports.

Graveyard, Jan. 15.—Arrived the Eglish, Kirby, from Calcutta; British Arrow, Manton, from Ben-gal; Emperor Alexander, Chapman, from Malacca; Comet, Carter, from Sumatra.

Jan. 21.—Arrived the Salamance, Bate, from Antwerp; and Lord Beringsdon, Living, from Palermo.

Jan. 26.—Arrived the Thetis, Parry; Bedford, Gardner; and Unanimity, Richards, from Lisbon; Margins of Angley, Brown, from Oporto; Hope, Hughes, from Barb; Leigh Tonnant, Montgomery, from Belfast; Erika, Ford, from Lisbon; and Criticism, Ascy, from New York.

Jan. 29.—Arrived the Rover, King; Perseverance, Maughan; and Jane and Mary, Coates, from Hamburg.

Feb. 2.—Arrived the Ann, Diamond, from Warrington; Recovery, Gase, from Cork; Pleasant Hill, Carr, from Oporto; Tulin, Herbert, from Calcutta; Castleburgh, Macgill, &c.

Jan. 30.—Sailed the Apollo, Turbutt, for Bombay; Perseverance, M'Sab, for Belfast; Industry, Roberts, for Limerick; and Three Brothers, Savage, for Antwerp.

Jan. 31.—Sailed the Mary Ann, Clarr, for Fort William; Cadmus, Bent, for the Isle of France; Jane, Harris, for Jamaica; Formal, M'Pherson, for Naples; Clansina Margaretta, Schuyler, for Antwerp.

Jan. 31.—Sailed the Lady Harrington, Lett-bridge, for the Isle of France; Verulamius, Sims, for Trinidad.

Sailed the Bridgewater, Hughes, for India.

The Hercules ship Fairy arrived in the Downs the 30th ult.—Sailed from Calcutta the 2d of September, in company with the licensed ships Thalia, Indus, and Prince Regent, leaving there the Warren Hastings.

The Mary Anne, from Batavia, with a Company's cargo, arrived in the Downs the 21st ult.

Dec. 14.—Came down from the river and remain, the *Glory*, Kent, and *Minstrel*, for Calcutta; *Boddington*, George III, and *Vergilia*, for Jamaica; and *Carthage*, for Bermuda.

Jan. 15.—Came down from the river the *Partridge*, for the Cape of Good Hope; *Industrious*, for Naples; *Brothers*, for Cadiz; and *Francis*, for Madeira.

Three o'clock.—The wind is now due east, and the outward-bound are preparing to sail.

Four o'clock.—The whole of the outward-bound are away, and stand in the South Foreland, except the *Glory* private Indianman; *George III*, and *Aid*.

Jan. 16.—Sailed last night and put back this afternoon the *Aid* for Jamaica, and remained in the Downs with the *Ganyempe*; *Glory* for Calcutta; and *George III* for Jamaica.

Jan. 20.—Remain the whole of the outward-bound as before, and the *Kent*, Ireland, for Calcutta.

Jan. 21.—The *Kent*, for Calcutta, parted yesterday in consequence of the ring of her anchor breaking.

Jan. 22.—Came down from the river and remain, the *Dart*, for Tenerife; *Ajax*, for Jamaica; *Shannon*, for New York; and *Edwot*, for St. John's.

Arrived the *Bea*, Recen, from Cork, with loss of anchor and cable; *Lee*, sloop of war, with the body of Sir James Leith on board, from Barbadoes; and *Edward*, Johnstone, from New York, for Bombay.

Jan. 24.—Came down from the river and remain, the *Apollo*, for Bombay; *Neris*, for Madras; *Sovereign*, for Jamaica; *Mary*, for Barbadoes; *Platoff*, for St. Michael's; *Whisperer*, for the West Indies; and *Conqueror*, line-of-battle ship, for St. Helena.

Jan. 25.—Arrived and sailed for the river the *Admiral Colpoys*, Tolding, from the South Sea, full of Elephant fish. Also the *Vigilant*, from Oporto, and *Naval*, from Aizen.

Came down from the river and remain, the *Julius Caesar*, for Detemara; *Mary Ann*, for Port Williams; *Midway*, for Tobago; *Bucklers*, for Grenada; *Friends*, for Jamaica; *Cuckoo*, for the Isle of France; *Jane*, for Jamaica; *Britannia*, for Trinidad; and *Mathilda*, for St. Croix.

The *Comwall*, for the Isle of France, has been run foul of by another vessel in the Gulls, and sustained some damage—she has bore up again.

Jan. 26.—Came down from the river and sailed, the *Lord Wellington*, for Bombay; *Little Sally*, for Venice; *Charmo*, for St. Michael's; and *Sammuck*, for Chios.

Came down from the river and remain, the *Wyand*, for Bombay; *Vinnia*, for Barbadoes; *Mark*, for Jamaica; and *Europe*, for St. Christopher's.

Jan. 30.—Arrived and remain the *Larkins* from Madras.

Came down from the river the *Lady Burlington*, for the Isle of France; and *Vermontus*, Sims, for Trinidad.

Five o'clock.—Several of the outward-bound have sailed and are now coming back again.

Feb. 3.—Came down from the river and remain the *Leda*, Lucy, for Jamaica; and the *Herfordshire*, Money, for India.

Feb. 4. *Five o'clock.*—The *Bridgewater* East-Indiaman is now working through the Gulls, and will be in the Downs to-night.

Feb. 5.—Arrived and remain the *Alert*, sloop of war, from Sheerness; *Thalia*, Herbert, from Calcutta; and *Castlereagh*, Rawleigh, from Charleston.

Came down from the river the *Bridgewater*, for India. In consequence of its blowing fresh from the W.N.W. she bore up for Margate Roads.

Feb. 7.—Arrived and sailed for the river, with the whole of the homeward-bound, the *Prince Regent* and *Lodges*, from Calcutta; and *Good Intent*, Roberts, from Demerara.

Came down from the river and remain, the *Whitman*, for the South Sea; *Emily*, for Baltimore; *Venus*, for Pernambuco.

Feb. 8.—Came down from the river the *Lord Wellington* for Calcutta; *Equity* for Trieste; *Marcha* for New Orleans; and *Elizabeth* for the East-Indies.

Over. *Feb. 10.*—Arrived off here the *Semima*, Brown, from Batavia, in 16 weeks and 4 days.

Portsmouth, Jan. 15.—Arrived the *Biana*, May, from Quebec; *Herbert*, from the Downs for Madras and Bengal; *Ann*, from the Downs for St. Domingo; and *Cantier*, from London for Falmouth.

Jan. 21.—Arrived the *Rapid*, from the Downs, for the Cape; and *Ben Jonson*, Watson, from Barbice, last from Dover.

Jan. 22.—Arrived the *Mary Ann*, Quinton, from Batavia—sailed 13th of September, when the *Ganges* was burning, and would be ready for sea in about fourteen days.

Jan. 23.—The *Edward* and the *Marcellus*, the former for Bombay, and the latter for Bahia, have arrived here from the Downs.

Sailed the *Mary Ann*, Quinton, for London; and *Partridge*, for the Cape.

Sailed the *Britannia*, for Deptford; *Friendship*, on a cruise; and the *Edward*, Johnson, for Bombay.

All the outward-bound ships detained at Portsmouth, sailed last week from that port, including the *Herbert* and *Minstrel*, for Bengal; the *Edward*, for Bombay; and the *Partridge* and *Rapid*, for the Cape. The *Admiral Gambier*, Captain Braith, with Government stores for Ceylon, must unload; the damages sustained in the Bay of Biscay are considerable.

Feb. 13.—Arrived the *Emily*, from London for Baltimore; and *Swift*, from London to St. Michael's; also the following vessels from the Downs: *Stately*, Magdon, Renewal, and *Generous* Planter, for the West Indies; *Sprightly*, for St. Domingo; *Venus*, for Trieste; and *Charles* and *William*, for the South Sea.

Plymouth, Jan. 25.—Arrived the *Mary*, of Sals, from Canton, by Amsterdum—sailed 25th of July; and *Vesta*, Waller, from Newfoundland, in 15 days.

Feb. 2.—Came in the *Lady Burlington*, Leith-bridge, from London, bound to the Cape.

Feb. 23.—Sailed the *Endraght*, Vandewer, for Curaçoa; *Hetty*, Dunkin, for the Cape of Good Hope; *William*, Miller, for Buenos Ayres; and *Prudent*, Dapant, for Acet.

On Saturday the dispatches were finally closed at the East-India House, and delivered to the purveyors of the following ships, &c.

General Kyd, Captain A. Nair, and Atlas, Captain C. O. Mayne—for Bengal and China.

Passengers per General Kyd—

For Bengal—Mr. J. Campbell, Writer; Captain and Mrs. Stuart; Mr. Mrs. and Miss Watson; Messrs. Douglas; Miss Macleod; and Messrs. Wiggins and Elliot.

Passengers per Atlas—

For Bengal—Thomas Simons, Esq. Jan. merchant, and family; Major Bellingham; Messrs. Langstaff and Colclough, surgeons; Messrs. Stewmen and Richards, free-mariners; Mrs. Hodgson; Misses Young, Macnaghten, Macan, Taylor, and Maden.

Arrived the *Larkins*, Capt. Dumbleson, from Bengal.—Passengers Sir T. Strange and family, Mrs. C. Ferras, Mr. Cassinay, Mr. Godfrey, Capt. Wood, L. H. Simpson, Capt. Ogilvie, L. Gubb, Ensign Welland, Mr. Lewis, Capt. Patterson, Masters Lerover, Webster, Pownell, and Robin, Mr. Trist.—Colonel de Marjans died during the passage.

The *Thalia*, Capt. Herbert, from Bengal; Lieut. Col. Buckland, H. M. 22d regt.

SHIP-LETTER MAILS FOR INDIA.

PRIVATE SHIPS.

Ship's Name.	Tonn.	Probable Time of Sailing.
Isle of France.		
<i>Earl of Molesley</i>	365	Feb. 29.
<i>Comwall</i>	—	from Gravesend Feb. 30.
Isle of France, Madras, and Calcutta.		
<i>Layton</i>	320	Mar. 11.
Cape of Good Hope.		
<i>Minstrel</i>	170	Mar. 1.
<i>Brilliant</i>	231	Feb. 23.
Bengal.		
<i>Mary Ann</i>	330	from Gravesend Feb. 25.
<i>Spike</i>	450	Feb. 25.
<i>Caledonia</i>	350	from Deal Feb. 12.
St. Helena.		
<i>Saring</i>	443	from Gravesend Feb. 17.
		Calcutta.
<i>Hedlow</i>	370	Mar. 1.

	L. s. d.	L. s. d.		L. s. d.	L. s. d.
Cochineal.....lb.	0 3 6	10 0 0	Termerick, China...cwt.	4 0 0	10 3 0
Coffee, Java.....cwt.	4 4 0	— 4 4 0	Zedary.....	7 0 0	—
— Cheribon.....	3 10 0	— 3 10 0	Galls, in Sars.....	0 0 0	—
— Bourbon.....	3 10 0	— 3 10 0	— Blue.....	0 0 0	—
— Mocha.....	1 0 0	— 1 0 0	Indigo, Blue.....lb.	0 3 6	— 0 3 6
Cotton, Surat.....lb.	0 1 1	— 0 1 1	— Blue and Violet.....	0 3 6	— 0 3 6
— Extra fine.....	0 1 6	— 0 1 6	— Purple and Violet.....	0 0 4	— 0 0 4
— Bengal.....	0 0 11	— 0 0 11	— Fine Violet.....	0 1 6	— 0 1 6
— Bourbon.....	0 1 10	— 0 1 10	— Good Dye.....	0 3 6	— 0 3 6
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.			— Fine Violet & Copper.....	0 3 6	— 0 3 6
Aloes, Spices.....cwt.	0 0 0	— 14 0 0	— Good Dye.....	0 3 6	— 0 3 6
Anniseeds, Star.....	4 10 0	— 4 10 0	— Good Copper.....	0 3 6	— 0 3 6
Barax, Redded.....	4 10 0	— 4 10 0	— Middling Dye.....	0 3 6	— 0 3 6
— Unredded, or Tincal.....	4 10 0	— 4 10 0	— Ordinary Dye.....	0 3 6	— 0 3 6
Campelite unredded.....	10 10 0	— 10 10 0	— Fine Madras.....	0 3 6	— 0 3 6
Cassia, Malabar.....lb.	0 3 0	— 0 3 0	— Middling Dye.....	0 3 6	— 0 3 6
— Ceylon.....	0 3 0	— 0 3 0	— Ordinary Dye.....	0 3 6	— 0 3 6
Cashu Nut.....cwt.	10 0 0	— 10 0 0	— Rice.....	1 10 0	— 1 10 0
— Lignum.....	10 0 0	— 10 0 0	Safflower.....cwt.	4 0 0	— 4 0 0
Caster Oil.....lb.	0 1 3	— 0 1 3	Sago.....	1 10 0	— 1 10 0
China Root.....	2 0 0	— 2 0 0	Saltpetre, Redded.....cwt.	0 3 6	— 0 3 6
Coriaria Indica.....	2 0 0	— 2 0 0	Silk, Bengal Skein.....lb.	0 13 4	— 0 13 4
Columbo Root.....	2 10 0	— 2 10 0	— Noe.....	0 13 4	— 0 13 4
Dragon's Blood.....	2 10 0	— 2 10 0	— Ditch White.....	1 0 7	— 1 0 7
Gum Ammoniac, lump.....	2 10 0	— 2 10 0	— China.....	1 0 7	— 1 0 7
— Arabic.....	2 10 0	— 2 10 0	— Organitic.....	1 17 0	— 1 17 0
— Assafa.....	2 10 0	— 2 10 0	Spices, Cinnamon.....lb.	0 3 6	— 0 3 6
— Benjamin.....	2 10 0	— 2 10 0	— Cloves.....	0 3 6	— 0 3 6
— Apulm.....cwt.	3 0 0	— 3 0 0	— Macis.....	0 7 0	— 0 7 0
— Gallangum.....	3 0 0	— 3 0 0	— Nutmeg.....	0 3 6	— 0 3 6
— Gambogium.....	17 0 0	— 17 0 0	— Ginger.....cwt.	3 10 0	— 3 10 0
— Merri.....	3 0 0	— 3 0 0	— Pepper, Black.....lb.	0 0 11	— 0 0 11
— Oilbany.....	3 0 0	— 3 0 0	— White.....	1 15 0	— 1 15 0
Lac Lake.....	0 1 3	— 0 1 3	Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.	2 10 0	— 2 10 0
— Dy.....	0 3 6	— 0 3 6	— White.....	1 14 0	— 1 14 0
— Shell, Black.....	2 10 0	— 2 10 0	— Brown.....	0 2 9	— 0 2 9
— Silvered.....	3 10 0	— 3 10 0	— Teas, Bohm.....lb.	0 2 9	— 0 2 9
— Stick.....	3 10 0	— 3 10 0	— Congou.....	0 2 10	— 0 2 10
— Musk, China.....cwt.	0 15 0	— 0 15 0	— Souchoing.....	0 2 10	— 0 2 10
— Nux Vomica.....cwt.	1 10 0	— 1 10 0	— Campai.....	0 2 10	— 0 2 10
— Oil Castia.....cwt.	0 15 0	— 0 15 0	— Twankay.....	0 2 10	— 0 2 10
— Cloves.....	0 2 8	— 0 2 8	— Pekoe.....	0 2 10	— 0 2 10
— Macis.....	0 2 8	— 0 2 8	— Hyson Skin.....	0 2 10	— 0 2 10
— Nutmeg.....	0 2 8	— 0 2 8	— Hyson.....	0 2 10	— 0 2 10
— Opium.....lb.	0 4 9	— 0 4 9	— Gunpowder.....	0 3 4	— 0 3 4
— Rhabarb.....	0 4 9	— 0 4 9	— Tortoiseshell.....	1 0 0	— 1 0 0
— Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	0 1 0	— 0 1 0	Woods, Saunders Red.....	1 0 0	— 1 0 0
— Senna.....lb.	0 1 0	— 0 1 0			
— Turmeric, Java.....cwt.	1 10 0	— 1 10 0			
— Bengal.....	1 10 0	— 1 10 0			

* Parcels of the late sale at the India House bear a premium of 10d a lb per lb.

Goods declared for Sale at the East-India House.

On Tuesday, 4 March—Prompt 30 May.

Tea Bales, 501,000 lbs.—Congou and Campai, 1,200,000—Pecoe and Souchoing, 150,000—Twankay, 250,000—Hyson Skin, 100,000—Hyson, 250,000—Total, including Private-Trade, 6,150,000 lbs.

On Friday, 7 March—Prompt 6 June.

Privilege.—Cotton Wool, 5,000 bales.

On Monday, 10 March—Prompt 6 June.

Company's.—Nankeen Cloth, 894,500 pieces—Bengal Piece Goods, viz.—Mullins, 7,504—Calicoes, 20,351—Prohibited, 49,079.—Coast Piece Goods, viz.—Calicoes, 166,000—Mullins, 103—Prohibited, 11,475—Sundry Masters of Coast and Surat Goods.

On Friday, 21 March—Prompt 30 June.

Company's.—Madras Wine 50 pipes.

Privilege.—Madras Wine 14 pipes.

On Wednesday, 10 April—Prompt 23 July.

Licensed and Private-Trade.—Indigo, 10,000 chests.

Cargoes of East-India Company's Ships lately arrived.

Cargoes of the *Harriet*, *Emperor Alexander*, *Mary Ann*, and *Larkins*, from Batavia, Madras, &c.

Company's Goods.—Saltpetre—Sugar—Coffee—Japan Wood—Rattans—Piece Goods,

Private-Trade (per *Larkins*).—Piece Goods—Shawls—Indigo—Red Wood—Pearls—Precious Stones—Garnets—Coral—Wine.

Indian Securities and Exchanges.

No alteration since our last.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of January to the 25th of February 1817.

1817.	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	4 p. Cent. Canals.	4 p. Cent. Coal, 1790.	5 p. Cent.	Long Annuities.	Irish 3 p. Cent.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Date Annuit.	Demanded for Payment.	Toda Stock.	South Sea Stock.	Out Bo. Sea Annuities.	New Briton.	5 per Cent. India Bonds.	31 per Brit. Bill.	Foreign for Account.	£ s. d. Lottery.	1817.
Jan. 27	—	63 1/2	63 1/2	80 1/8	94 3/4	16 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 1/2	14 1/2	63 1/2	23 18 0	Jan. 27
28	224 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	80 1/8	94 3/4	16 1/2	—	—	—	—	19 1/2	—	—	—	25 2/6	17 1/2	63 1/2	—	28
29	224	63 1/2	63 1/2	80 1/8	94 3/4	16 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25 2/6	17 1/2	63 1/2	—	29
31	224 1/2	64 1/4	63 1/2	80 1/8	94 3/4	16 1/2	—	—	—	—	103 1/4	—	—	—	26 1/2	13 1/2	63 1/2	—	31
Feb. 1	—	64 1/4	63 1/2	80 1/8	94 3/4	16 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27 3/8	15 1/2	63 1/2	23 18 0	Feb. 1
3	226	64 1/4	63 1/2	80 1/8	94 3/4	16 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29 1/2	15 1/2	63 1/2	27 2 0	3
4	226 1/2	64 1/4	63 1/2	80 1/8	94 3/4	16 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31 1/2	15 1/2	63 1/2	27 2 0	4
5	227 2/3	64 1/4	63 1/2	80 1/8	94 3/4	16 1/2	—	—	—	—	195 1/2	—	—	—	30 3/2	15 1/2	63 1/2	27 2 0	5
6	226 1/2	64 1/4	63 1/2	80 1/8	94 3/4	16 1/2	—	—	—	—	19 1/2	—	—	—	32 3/4	15 1/2	63 1/2	27 2 0	6
7	227 2/3	64 1/4	63 1/2	80 1/8	94 3/4	16 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32 3/4	15 1/2	63 1/2	27 2 0	7
8	225 2/3	64 1/4	63 1/2	80 1/8	94 3/4	16 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30 3/2	15 1/2	63 1/2	23 18 0	8
10	228 2/3	64 1/4	63 1/2	80 1/8	94 3/4	16 1/2	—	—	—	—	198 1/2	—	—	—	30 3/4	15 1/2	63 1/2	23 18 0	10
11	240	64 1/4	63 1/2	80 1/8	94 3/4	16 1/2	—	—	—	—	199 1/2	—	—	—	31 3/4	14 1/2	63 1/2	23 18 0	11
12	—	64 1/4	63 1/2	80 1/8	94 3/4	16 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30 2/8	17 1/2	63 1/2	—	12
13	238	64 1/4	63 1/2	80 1/8	94 3/4	16 1/2	—	—	—	—	197 1/2	—	—	—	28 2/6	12 1/2	63 1/2	—	13
14	238 2/3	64 1/4	63 1/2	80 1/8	94 3/4	16 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25 2/8	14 1/2	63 1/2	23 18 0	14
15	237 1/2	64 1/4	63 1/2	80 1/8	94 3/4	16 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24 2/6	10 1/2	63 1/2	—	15
17	236 1/2	64 1/4	63 1/2	80 1/8	94 3/4	16 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26 1/2	11 1/4	63 1/2	—	17
18	237 2/3	64 1/4	63 1/2	80 1/8	94 3/4	16 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25 2/6	12 1/2	63 1/2	23 18 0	18
20	237 1/2	64 1/4	63 1/2	80 1/8	94 3/4	16 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28 1/2	12 1/2	63 1/2	23 18 0	20
21	237 2/3	64 1/4	63 1/2	80 1/8	94 3/4	16 1/2	—	—	—	—	198 1/2	—	—	—	27 2/8	13 1/2	63 1/2	23 18 0	21
22	—	64 1/4	63 1/2	80 1/8	94 3/4	16 1/2	—	—	—	—	197 1/2	—	—	—	28 2/9	12 1/2	63 1/2	—	22
23	238	64 1/4	63 1/2	80 1/8	94 3/4	16 1/2	—	—	—	—	197 1/2	—	—	—	28 2/9	7 1/4	63 1/2	23 18 0	23

E. KYTON, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.

THE
ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR
APRIL 1817.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—In the Memoir of the late Major-General Sir George Holmes, K. C. K. published in the number of the Asiatic Journal, for February 1817, I observe the following paragraph.

"About this time the extension of the honors of the Order of the Bath excited the hope of every distinguished officer. One Commander's cross was destined for the Bombay army; and could the wish of every officer of that army have been ascertained, we may, we believe, very safely say, that few, perhaps not one, would have denied the brilliant distinction to have been otherwise bestowed than upon Major-General Holmes.—It is almost needless to add, that the honor was so appropriated."

The tenor of this paragraph, if permitted to pass without remark, may lead to a general conclusion and belief, that a certain portion of the number of Knights Commanders of the Bath ordained for the officers in the service of the East-India Company, has been *permanently allotted* to each of the armies serving under the three Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay; that a *specific* number of

Knights Commanders was first apportioned to *each* army; and that the dignity was subsequently conferred on that *fixed* number of officers at *each* Presidency: Therefore, to do away such an erroneous idea, and to obviate any impression unfavorable to the just pretensions and high reputation of the Bombay army, which such a notion is calculated to produce, I beg leave to state, that no such regulation was adopted; that no *particular* proportion of the established number of fifteen Knights Commanders for the officers of the Company's army was *specially* allotted to *either* of the three establishments; but that the dignity was conferred on those fifteen officers in the service of the East-India Company, who were considered to have most distinguished themselves since the year 1802, without any consideration as to the Presidency to which they were immediately attached.

Had it been in contemplation to award to each of the three armies a due proportion of the limited number of fifteen Knights Commanders, whether in reference to the number of corps, or to that

of general officers and colonels in each army, the just division of the honorable distinction would have been as follows :

To the {	Bengal army	7
	Madras army	6
	Bombay army	2
		15

Unfortunately for the Bombay army, there were only three officers belonging to it who had enjoyed the opportunity of distinguishing themselves, within the limited period of service, so as to give them a claim to the dignity of Knight Commander. Colonel Woodington died previous to the institution of the ordinance. General Jones (who has recently had the honor conferred on him) was, in the first instance, deemed ineligible to it, in consequence of his having been removed from the effective to the retired list of the army. General Holmes was the only officer in the Bombay army created a Knight Commander, not because there was only "one Commander's cross destined for that army," but because

he was the only officer belonging to it, whose services rendered him eligible, according to the established regulations and restrictions, to be raised to the dignity.

With respect to the wishes of the officers of the Bombay army, I believe, I may very safely say, without any disparagement to the professional character and meritorious services of the late Major-General Sir George Holmes, (and I sincerely disclaim all intention to detract therefrom) that, could such wishes have been accomplished, the brilliant distinction would likewise have been bestowed upon some of Sir George's brother officers, whose pretensions to the honor were as valid as his, though their achievements were not of so recent a date.

I trust you will believe that in offering these remarks, I am actuated by no other motive than a sincere desire to uphold the honor of the Bombay army.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

ASIATICUS.

London, 21st Feb. 1817.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—In a late number I noticed an article entitled "Female Miseries in India," in which the writer certainly draws no very flattering picture of female emigration to the East ; but, sir, there are few other subjects, in the discussion of which it is more necessary to hear both sides of the question. And if my account should tally but little with that of your late correspondent, I nevertheless rely on your candour to give it equal publicity. Not having had the opportunity "of refusing several excellent offers from men of rank and fortune in England," I felt less reluctance to undertake a voyage to India, and after a very pleasant one of five

months, landed also at Garden Reach. My friends received me with joy ; and I was soon introduced at all the fashionable parties of Calcutta. Like your former correspondent I also was young ; but cannot say I have ever "been called handsome"—"admired for my figure"—or "that my accomplishments are above mediocrity." Nevertheless I contrived to make myself agreeable ; had always on the course some young equestrians at my carriage windows ; and have never known what it was to nurse the benches at a ball, and never set foot to ground. I had scarcely passed eight delightful months in this gay capital, before I had refused two, what were termed by

many, excellent offers. But my friends were not eager to get rid of me, and I was at liberty to exercise my own discretion. I confess I was either sufficiently wise, or imprudent, to indulge but slender hopes of happiness with a man old enough to be my grandfather, who had been forty years resident in India, though rich as Cresus; or with a wild boy of a writer, engulfed in debt, and almost ruined by his excess. I refused them both, Mr. Editor, without hesitation; and was soon after rewarded with the hand of my present husband, who though not a Nabob, is a young man of some rank in the army, and blessed with independence. Such, sir, has been my good fortune in India; and let me add, that I ascribe it chiefly to an evenness of temper with which Providence has blessed me. I can safely say that I have never felt hurt at the precedence of others, or at being handed the last to table by any straggler the house afforded. I endeavoured to make myself equally agreeable to all, and had the happiness of finding my efforts generally successful. I fear your former correspondent thought more

of the advantages to be derived from marriage than of the institution itself; and by her adverting to the civil fund, and the solitude of judges and collectors, evinces the probability that her trip to the East was, after all, "only to gain a fortune." Your correspondent, Mr. Editor, must have visited Calcutta when the exuberance of her youth was repressed by some two or three and thirty years; or she must have been too much occupied with her own attainments to have consulted the wishes of others; the former she may term young, the latter considerable; but, unfortunately for her, female age or conceit are never overlooked in India. 'Tis true the days of chivalry are past; but in London as in Calcutta, the wild horse (of whose appearance, by the bye, in the very centre of the town I have read with the utmost astonishment), would equally have interested few in favour of a person, who expecting every attention from others, is not prepared to make a sacrifice in return.

I am, Sir, &c.

NUBILIA.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

MR. EDITOR,—In the last Edinburgh Review, p. 243, on the article of Dugald Stewart's Introduction to the Encyclopædia Britannica, is the following note;

"At the conclusion of Bishop Taylor's *Liberty of Prophesying* is a Jewish story, told in the manner of a chapter of Genesis, in which God is represented as rebuking Abraham for having driven an idolater out of his tent. This story, the Bishop says, is somewhere to be found in the Rabbinical books; but till the original is discovered, we may ascribe the beauty of the imitation, if not the invention of the incidents, to the Bishop himself."

"Dr. Benjamin Franklin gave the same story, with some slight variations, to Lord

Kalmes, who published it in his *Sketches of the History of Man*."

About twenty years ago, I sent to the Asiatic Society at Calcutta, a paper on the coincidences of the European and oriental classics ancient and modern, part of which my friend General Kirkpatrick furnished the editor of the Asiatic Register with a copy of, in which it appeared; but what I now send you has never been in print. In Europe we have of late been much amused by stories of Muhammadan Intolerance; but it has been by writers, who were either ignorant of the Musulman tenets, or wilful.

ly misrepresented them. In the Koran we are told that :—

“Jews, Christians and Sahlans, and indeed whomever believeth in God and the last day, and doeth that which is right, shall have his reward with the Almighty, and no fear shall come upon him, neither needeth he to grieve.” And Sadi, in quoting that passage in one of his ser-

mons, adds :—“that any fellow creature, who believes in God after his own fashion and heart, and thus accomplishes good works, may expect a favourable reception and final sentence on the last day, notwithstanding his failure in ritual duty : that there is salvation for a virtuous infidel, but none for a vicious believer : he moreover adds :—

وَمَنْ كَافِرٌ فِي عِبَادَةٍ

*

کَم مَوْعِنٍ فِي نَبَأِ

“Many a believer is arrayed in vain glory, and many an infidel wears the garb of humility.”

But what finer examples of tole-

ration can I offer than the following two Apologues from the Buztan of Sadi ?—

* بتی را بخدمت میان بست بود	مغی در بروی جهان بست بود
* قضا حاتی معیش آورد پیش	پس از چند سال آن نکوهیده کیش
* بغلطید بیچاره بر خاک دیر	بنای بست اندر بامید خیر
* بجان آمدم رحم کن بر تنم	که در مانده ام دست گیرای صنم
* که هیچش بسامان نشد کارها	بزارید در خدمتش بارها
* که نتواند از خویش راندن مکتس	بتی چون بر آرد مہمانت کس
* بیاطل پرستیدمت چند سال	بر اشفت گای پای بند ضلال
* وگرد بخواهم ز پروردگار	مہمی که در پیش دارم برار
* که کامش بر آورد یزدان پاک	هنوز آن سخ آلوده رویش بخاک
* بعد وقت عائی پرو تیرہ شد	حقایق شناسی درین خیرہ شد
* هنوزش سر از خمر بتخانہ مست	که سرکش دون آتش پرست
* خدا یش بر آورد کامی که جست	دل از کفر و دست از خیانت نشست
* که پیغمبی آمد بکوش داش	فرو رفت خاطر درین مشکش
* بسی گفت و قولش نیامد قبول	که پیش صنم پیر ناقص عقول
* پس آنکہ چه فرق از صنم تا سمد	کر از در کہ ما شود نیز زرد
* کہ عاجز تر است از صنم هر کہ هست	دل اندر سمد باید ای دوست بست
* کہ باز آیدت دست حاجت تہی	محال است اگر سر بدین در نہی

A Mogh, or fire-worshipper, had secluded himself from the world, and devoted his whole time to the service of an idol : some years afterwards that professor of a rejected faith happened to fall into distressed circumstances ; confident of relief, he threw himself at the feet of his idol, and lay prostrate and helpless on the floor of it's temple ; saying, “ I am un-

“ done, take me oh ! my idol ! by the hand, “ I am afflicted to the soul, have compassion on my body.” Oftentimes would he be thus ferrent in devotional duty, for his affairs were not in the train of being settled : but how shall an image forward any man's concern, which cannot drive a fly from settling on its own body ? The poor Mogh waxed warm, and added in

his passion ; " Oh! slave of error! how long have I worshipped thee to a vain purpose! accomplish for me at once the object of my heart, otherwise I must ask it of Providence, or the Lord God paramount!" That contaminated Mogh still lay with his face in the dust, now that the pure spirit of the Almighty had complied with his prayer. One of the true faith, whose sincere adoration had been ever clouded with calamity, expressed himself astonished at what had come to pass, and said ; " here is a despicable and obstinate worshipper of the fire, whose mind is still intoxicated with the wine of his temple ; his heart full of infidelity, and hand soiled with perfidy, yet has God fulfilled the object of his wish!" This holy man's mind was oc-

cupied in trying to resolve this difficulty, when a message from heaven was revealed into the ear of his soul, intimating to him ; " this old and perverted slaver of ten implored his idol, and his prayers were disregarded ; but were he to quit the threshold of my tribunal disappointed, then where would be the difference between a dumb and perishable idol, and the Lord God Eternal?" Put your trust, oh! my dearly beloved friends! in Providence, for nothing is more helpless than a stock or a stone idol: it were lamentable, when you might lay your heads on this threshold, if you should come to leave it disappointed of your object.

Sadi's second Apologue is as follows:—

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| * نیامد بهمهمان سرای خلیل | شنیدم که یکت هفته ابن السبیل |
| * مکر بینوای در آید ز راه | ز فرخنده خوئی نخوردی پگاه |
| * باطراف وادی نکه کرد و دید | برون رفت و هر جانبی بنکرید |
| * سرو مویش از برف پیری سفید | بتنها یکی در بیابان چو بید |
| * برسم کرمان صلائی بگفت | بدلداریش مرحبائی یکفت |
| * یکی مردمی کن بنان و نمک | که ای چشم های مرا مردمک |
| * که دانست خلقتش علیه السلام | نعم گفت و برجست و برداشت کام |
| * بعزت نشاندند پیر نایل | رقیبان مهمان سرای خلیل |
| * نشستند بر هر طرف همکنان | بفرمود ترتیب کردند خوان |
| * ز پیرش نیامد حدیثی بسمع | چو بسم الله آغاز کردند جمع |
| * چو پیران نمی بینمت صدق و سوز | چنین گفتش ای پیر درین روز |
| * که نام خواوند روزی برند | ز شرطست وقتی که روزی خورند |
| * که نشنیدم از پیر آذر پرست | بگفتا طریقی نکیرم بدست |
| * که کبرست پیر تب بوده حال | بدانست پیغمبر نیک فال |
| * که متکر بود پیش پاکان پلید | بخواری براندش چو بیکاز دید |
| * بهیبت علامت کنان کای خلیل | سروش آمد از کردگار جلیل |
| * ترا نترست آمد از ویکت زمان | منش داده صد سال روزی و جان |
| * تو واپس چرا می بری دستت جود | کر او می یرد سوی آتش سجود |

I have heard that no son of the rowl, or traveller, had approached the hospitable abode of that friend of God Abraham for a whole week: from the natural goodness

of his heart, he could never partake of his morning repast, till some weary stranger had entered his dwelling: He took himself forth, and explored every quarter, he

viewed the valley to its uttermost border, and descried from afar, a man solitary as a willow, whose head and beard were whitened with the snow of years: in order to administer comfort he went up and gave him a hearty welcome, and after the custom of the generous, thus kindly entertained him, saying: "Oh! precious apple of mine eye! he courteously pleased "to become my guest!"—The old man consented, and getting up stepped briskly forward, for he well knew the beneficent disposition of Abraham (on whom be God's blessing). The domestic companions of that beloved friend of God seated with reverence the poor old man: orders were issued, and the table spread, and the family took their respective stations around it: when the company began to ask God's blessing before meat, nobody could hear the stranger utter a word. Then did Abraham say to him; "Oh! sage of ancient times! thou seemest not to be habitually and devout as is usual with the aged: "is it not their duty, when they break "his bread, to call upon that Providence, who has graciously bestowed "ed it?" The old man replied, "I follow no religious rite, that has not had "the sanction of my priest of the fire?" The well-omened prophet was now made aware, that this depraved old wretch had been bred a Guebre; as an alien to his faith, he thrust him forth with scorn, for the pure abhor the contamination of the vile. From glorious Omnipotence an angel came down, and in the harshness of rebuke called aloud, "Oh! Abraham, for "a century of years I bestowed on him "life and food, whom thou hast taken to "abominate on an hour's acquaintance; "for though he is offering atonement to "the fire, why art thou to withhold the "hand of toleration from him?"

We are told by oriental writers, for the Persians claim Abraham as one of their forefathers, that the Almighty often communed with him thus, and was pleased to impart to him the secret counsels and purposes of his Providence, whence he was stiled the خلیل خدا Khahl Khodā, or beloved friend of God: see Isaiah xli. 8. He was the second son, according to them, of Azar; and had in his youth been

educated in the idolatries of his father, who though descended from the prophets, had followed the multitude of those days to do evil, and became on their account a maker of images in the city of Babilian Bakh. But Abraham, being recalled to the true faith, went while yet a youth into his father's shop, and breaking the images ridiculed such as came to buy them; when his father took him for chastisement before Nimrod; who, instead of punishing him, was diverted by his miracles and wit. After this he removed to the eastern border of the Persian empire, and was famed for his love and piety to the deity, and justice and hospitality to his fellow creatures; for which last purpose he often pitched his tents on the edge of the wilderness near the city of Haran, that he might, as the above apologue informs us, entertain travellers passing towards that place. Oriental scholars, who are aware of the peculiar and fierce prejudices, that the Mosulmans entertained against the Guebres, cannot sufficiently admire the benevolent spirit displayed by Sadi in these and many of his apologues, where he has occasion to notice different religious sects; and many well meaning Christians might learn good manners on this head by studying such parts of his works. We may all read, and equally apply the moral of such parables to our own conduct, so as to enable us to set aside all narrow and violent prejudices, and imbibe in their room proper and liberal notions of toleration in religious matters; particularly towards such as differ from us perhaps in little else than what is ceremonial; recollecting to this purpose that excellent maxim of our own gospel:—"Forbid him not; for he that is not against us (in the propagation of the knowledge of one only and true God,) is on our part."—Were indeed the Socrateses, the Plinys, the Fene-

lans, the Addisons, and the Sadi of distant ages and nations thus benevolently to talk over the subject of religion and morality, that spleen of the soul, superstition, might be cured of its gloomy brooding; and that bane of humanity, fanaticism, reduced to sobriety and reason; and the soundness and integrity of our simple, as it is superior, Christian doctrines, might all the sooner gain, what every considerate man among us would wish and hope to see, that ultimate victory over all other faiths. To the avoiding evil inclinations and practices, and to improvement in sentiments and habits of piety and virtue we cannot be indifferent, certainly without being criminal; yet we may assuredly tolerate without impatience or animosity, the errors, whether of our own dissenting sects of faith, or those of Muhammadans and idolaters, so long as their peculiar tenets are not active in sapping the foundations of our own special belief; and we ought to combat their errors only by reason, argument and truth, and not as some of us have lately done by abuse, falsehood and misrepresentation. If in the course of such discussions the opposite parties should have opportunities of promulgating some errors, that without this provocation might have remained within their own narrower sphere, as this would nevertheless lead to a freer and more open inquiry, so it were the most likely and best means of combating the obstinate part of them with success, and of converting the reasonable. In our own now extensive settlements in the East-Indies, (and where can we fix a limit to those settlements, and the liberality of our governments there?) we have readier means of making converts than any other Christian nation; and from the liberality of the British press, abler vindications of the Old and New Testaments have been published in England than in all the world beside. Maracci's

translation and refutation of the Koran (Sale's is only a copy of part of it) is an able work; but then he was a Papist, and had the worship of images and other objectionable tenets to defend, which neither Musulman nor Hindu could be ever reconciled to. The plain faith and simple doctrine of the gospel, according to the acceptance of our best and ablest divines, may be compared to our system of British government, which required only a thorough and impartial discussion to distinguish the licentiousness, which wild theorists and hot-headed enthusiasts have at different times inculcated from true liberty; and a memorable example of this has in the temporary madness of the French revolution passed in review before the eyes of mankind, and may deter other governments for some time from meddling with their constitutions.

Nihil dictum, quod non dictum prius: there is nothing new under the sun, if we believe our own Scripture, and the reproof given to Abraham in the above apologue of Sadi, is so similar to what Moses is said, by oriental writers, to have received on a like occasion, that I may safely trace him to his original. By the by, it would scarcely be believed, that Parnell borrowed the beautiful story of his hermit through a *Risallah* or sermon of Sadi from the Koran, which I was first made aware of by proposing to my Munshi, many years ago, to translate it into the Persian language, as a fine specimen of our English apologue. The oriental writers tell us, that:—

“*Karun* قارون, (the Korah of our Scriptures, Num. xiv.) was notorious for his riches and stinginess; and there is a *Hadis* or tradition of the prophet (Muhammad), that Moses the cousin of Karun had the divine permission to punish this wickedness. Accordingly, in the midst of his kindred and wealth,

Moses ordered the earth to open and swallow him up. This it did gradually, for he at first sunk no deeper than the knees, then to the waist, after that to the shoulders, and lastly to the chin; and he after each pause called aloud: "have mercy on me, oh! Moses!"—but Moses felt no compassion, and the earth finally swallowed him up. Upon which God appeared to Moses and said:—"thou hadst no mercy on thy own cousin Aaron, notwithstanding he asked thy forgiveness four sundry times, whereas had he repented and asked me but once, how ever iniquitous he had been, I might have compassioned him."

Yet if Sadi was in this instance a plagiarist, men of no contemptible literature have among ourselves made free with his story of Abraham. One indeed restores it to the Jewish Talmud, from which Muhammad had no doubt taken it; for the historical part of his Koran is chiefly borrowed from that, our Scriptures, and the twenty-one Noks or canons of Zartasht; and the consciousness of his theft made his immediate followers so savage with the Guebres, Jews and Christians: Sadi's other debtor for this apologue claimed it as his own, after having amused himself for years by imposing it on his clerical friends as a portion of Scripture. The first is that excellent Bishop of Down and Connor, Jeremy Taylor, who had he needed the lesson himself, lived in an age of calamity of Church and State, sufficient to have taught humility to the proudest dignitary among us; and died in 1667.

He says at the conclusion of a chapter of his Liberty of Prophecy:—

I end with a story I find in the Jewish Books:—"When Abraham sat at the door of his tent, according to his custom, waiting to entertain strangers, he espied an old man, stooping and leaning on his staff, weary with age and travel, coming towards him, who was a hundred years of age. He received him kindly, washed his feet, provided supper and caused him

to sit down; but observing that the old man eat and prayed not, nor begged for a blessing on his meat, he asked him why he did not worship the God of heaven? The old man told him; he worshipped the fire only, and acknowledged no other God: at which answer, Abraham grew so zealously angry, that he thrust the old man out of his tent, and exposed him to all the evils of the night, and an unguarded condition. When the old man was gone, God called to Abraham, and asked him, where the stranger was? He replied, "I thrust him away, because he did not worship thee." God answered him and said, "I have suffered him these hundred years, although he dishonoured me; and could'st thou not endure him for one night, when he gave thee no trouble?" Upon which, saith the story, Abraham fetched him back again, and gave him hospitable entertainment and wise instruction." The worthy Bishop adds—"Go and do thou likewise, and thy charity shall be rewarded by the God of Abraham!"

Dr. Franklin's imitation of Sadi's apologue I shall not here quote, as it is to be met with in so many late periodical works. In his well-known story of the Whistle, the Doctor has also copied verbatim another apologue of Sadi's Bustan ix. 13; but as that book has not to my knowledge been translated into any language of Europe, I cannot fancy through what channel he got them. A comparison may be drawn between all the three apologies of Abraham's intolerance, and notwithstanding its priority of date, and the lameness of my verbal translation, I cannot doubt to which the man of taste will give his preference. In all the three, Abraham is represented as comfortable in his domestic circle, grateful for the benefits of Providence, and hospitable to strangers; but from an ignorant zeal he is also represented as instigated to an act of intolerance, which the deity notices and re-proves. So far the parable is complete, having a beginning, a mid-

dle and an end : and I cannot but admire both the Bishop's and Doctor's oriental phraseology and happy imitation of the narrative simplicity of the original ; but actuated by our European taste of amplifying their subject, the Bishop proceeds in the detail of bringing the old man back, and the Doctor adds to it the particulars of Abraham's punishment ; and thus both destroy the unity and integrity of the fable and plot, which together constitute the chief beauty of a real Persian apologue. Many think, that the stories, like the manners of the east, must undergo an ordeal to adapt them to the ideas of modern Europe ; but they will find, that the point of the epigram is blunted, and that they are thus refined into a vitiated and spiritless imbecility. The abstraction of modern European philosophy, that fashion of a day, enters too much into all our translations from the Persian language ; and the simplicity of sentiment and forcible diction of the original is frittered away ; and thus the highly expressive is sacrificed to the neat, the pathetic to the brilliant, the strong to the frivolous, and the energetic to the clear.

A writer in narrating a story expresses it either in the sentiments of another man, or in his own : the first mode is the simple narrative, and that generally is adopted in Europe ; the second the dramatic, which is most consistent with the oriental idiom, and particularly with that of the Persian language. With his usual fine taste, Addison caught the real oriental knack of telling a story and has often availed himself of it in giving an English dress to the many oriental parables, with which he has decorated the pages of the Spectator ; and I shall finish with quoting two of his stories, and giving literal translations of them out of Sadi's works from which he drew them through that best of oriental travellers Sir John Chardin ; and would it be be-

lieved, that though he travelled under the patronage of our Charles the II^d. we have not to this date a complete translation of his travels into English, but a valuable edition of the original was lately published in France.

Sadi in his *Risallah* ii. Sermon 4. for like our Saviour he introduces many of his most beautiful apologues as parables ; in his theological discourses, tells us that :

" One day Ibrahim Adham, let the glory of God encircle his majestic state, had seated himself in the porch of his palace with all his retinue standing around him in attendance ; when, behold ! a poor Dervise with a patched cloak about his shoulders, a scrip in one hand, and a pilgrim's staff in the other, presented himself before him, and was making his way into the inner hall of the palace. The servants called to him and said, " Oh ! " reverend Sir where are you going ? " He replied ; " I am going into this public house. " The servants said ; " this is " the palace of the King of Balkh. " Ibrahim commanded that they would bring him forward : he now said ; " oh ! Dervise ! this is my palace and no Inn. " The Dervise asked him saying ; " oh ! " Ibrahim, whose house was this originally ? " He replied ; " it was the " house of my grandfather. " The Dervise said, " when he departed this life, " whose house was it ? " He replied ; " it was my father's. " he said ; " and " when thy father also died, whose " house did it become ? " he replied ; " it " became mine. " he said ; " and when " thou departedst, to whom will it be- " long ? " he replied ; " it will then be- " long to the Prince my son ! " Then did the Dervise say, " Oh ! Ibrahim ! a house, " which one man is after this manner en- " tering and another quitting, may be an " Inn, but is the place or fixed habitation " of no man ! "

In No. 289 of the Spectator may be seen Addison's admirable imitation of this parable.

One other apologue is that of Bستان iv. 2, containing in five columns of the original, that most poetical and beautiful sentiment of humility, which the man of classi-

cal taste has only to read and admire, and no longer be led astray by the vulgar European notion, that the language of Persian poe-

try is not something better than verbiage! Addison's elegant imitation may be read in No. 298 Spectator:—

یکي قطري باران ز ابري چکيد * خجل شد چو پنهاي دريا بدید
 ک جايي که درياست من کیستم * کراو هست حقاً من چیستم
 چو خود را بچشم حقارت بدید * صدف در کنارش بجای پرورید
 سپهرش بجای ربانید کار * که شد نامور لؤلؤي شاهوار
 بلندي از آن يانت کو پست شد * در نيتي کوفت تا هست شد

A solitary drop of water, as it was falling from a cloud, blushed when it saw the huge extent of the sea: saying,—“Where the ocean exists, what place is left for me to occupy, if that immense body of water be present, my God! what an Inconsiderable atom of matter am I?” While it was after this manner reviewing itself with an eye of humility, an oyster took it into the bosom of its shell, and nourished it with its whole soul: the revolution of fortune raised it into an exalted station, for it ripened into a precious pearl, and became the chief jewel of the imperial diadem of Persia: it

rose into dignified eminence, because its walk was humble, and knock'd at the gate of annihilation, till it was ushered into an illustrious existence.

In my next I shall offer some extracts from the Persian poets to show how handsomely the Mussulmans speak of our blessed Saviour, and with what charity also even of Popish Christians, whom they must of course consider as idolaters: being, &c.

GULCHIN:

NARRATIVE

OR

A VOYAGE TO COCHIN CHINA, IN 1778.

By Mr. Chapman.—(Continued from p. 231.)

On our leaving Tringano, I requested Captain Macleunan, the commander of the Amazon, to be as particular in his observations upon the coast, its forts, and harbours, as our stay and situation might admit of; and to form charts of the most remarkable parts. I was induced to do this, from the general utility of such observations, and from a conviction of the ability of the person I applied to, being a man of science and mathematical knowledge in his profession; but a severe disorder, which in a short time deprived him of his life, frustrated my wishes. We were but a little more than two days from Pullo Ubl to Cambodia river. The point of Cambodia as well as the whole coast from thence to the mouth of the western branch of the

river, is covered with underwood and exceedingly low. The water is so shallow, that, at the distance of five or six miles from the shore, it is rarely more than four fathoms. The small vessel, our consort, in repeated attempts, made by the commander, could never approach the shore nearer than within two or three miles; few inhabitants appeared, and only two boats near the entrance of the river. Our boat was sent to speak with them; but the people, proving to be poor Chinese fishermen, were not able to understand our Cochin Chinese linguist.

The 24th of June we cast anchor in sight of the mouth of the west channel of Cambodia river, between three and four

* Lat. 6°. 30' N. from hence in a clear day you may see Pulo Condore, which lies in Lat. 1°. 40' N.

o'clock in the afternoon, in barely three fathom water, a strong ebb tide setting out. The tide to the westward had been observed the preceding evening to rise two fathoms and a half; it therefore certainly belied us to have been on our guard against its falling as much; the captain was apprised of this by his officer, but he making light of it, we were subjected to the following disagreeable consequences. By six o'clock the tide left the vessel fast aground; but as we lay in soft mud, our situation was by no means dangerous, and the sequel convinced us that we had better have remained in it until the morning; we should then [as the tide turned at twenty minutes after nine, have had the water rising till near day break, and might easily have gone out with the ebb, or searched for a deeper and securer anchoring place. The captain made sail as soon as the vessel floated, in a dark night uncertain whither a rapid tide might drive us; the consequence was, she grounded a second time; and when the flowing tide relieved her from this, still a third time. Here or on some other part of the shoal, I expected we must have left the vessel; her head was only in a fathom and a half water; and her stern was thumping upon a sand, as hard as a rock. The boat with the chief officer, and most of the Europeans was now sent to sound; during their absence, the water rose to two fathoms and a quarter. The Amazon drew twelve feet; the flood tide was fully made. Anxious for our boat, we made signal after signal for it to return; when the officer came, his report was far from satisfactory, having met with shoals all round us. Get under way we must, and trust to fortune for the rest; there was now a threatening sky and the appearance of a hard squall coming on; at first the water deepened a little; this gave us a gleam of hope, but a momentary one; the man with the sounding line warned us there was but a few inches more than the vessel drew, every instant we expected to feel the shock of the vessel striking for the last time; and it being the top of high water of a spring tide, we had no prospect of further relief; happily however we again increased the depth, and the squall coming on presently drove us, to our great joy, into five fathoms where we dropt our anchor.

After the fatigue and anxiety, which we

suffered the preceding night, we were most of us happy to devote this day the 26th to repose.

The 26th I went on board the *Jenny*, which lay at a considerable distance from our vessel near the mouth of the river. The commander acquainted me he had sent his boat into the river for intelligence, and proposed to me to stand in and meet it. Having no objection, he weighed his anchor; as soon as we opened the first reach we perceived a vessel at anchor and the boatunking towards us; we continued our course in a good channel of three and four fathoms water, as far as the tide would permit us. By the officer bent in the boat, we learnt, that the vessel in sight was a Portuguese snow from Macao; that there was another higher up at a village called Bathai, and that a ship had left the river, seven or eight days before; Mr. Moniz, a Portuguese gentleman, I before mentioned to have accompanied the Mandarin to Bengal, (who went on board the Portuguese vessel;) acquainted me that he heard from the commander, that the rebel Ignaak had carried every thing before him in Cochin China: that the king having fled to Palo Confore, had been taken there and put to death, and that his brother had fallen into the hands of the usurper who obliged him to marry his daughter. I afterwards found that his brother was the elder of two sons left by the late king, but that Queek Foc, the prime minister, who had acquired an unbounded influence in the latter part of the reign, had married his daughter to the younger prince, and contrived upon the death of the old king to place his son-in-law upon the throne. This, with the minister's unpopular measure of imposing a poll tax, of about a Spanish dollar upon all the native inhabitants of whatsoever age, sex, or condition, was the cause of the troubles which broke out in the interior provinces, and furnished a pretext for the Tonquinese to invade the country. For, when their army entered the Northern provinces, they declared their designs to be solely bent against the person of the minister, whose maladministration had involved his country in a civil war; and promised, upon his being delivered up to them, to assist the king in subduing all his enemies, the young king instigated by the enemies of this minister, blindly fell into the snare; and thereby proved

to have acted as politically as the sheep who delivered their dog to the wolves. Queek Foe though a bad man, was allowed to be a man of abilities; and by the discerning esteemed the only one capable of making head against the dangers that now threatened on all sides. Sensible of this, the Tonquinese, as soon as he was delivered into their hands, treated him with the utmost deference, and made use of his knowledge to possess themselves of the country; they immediately laid siege to Heü, the capital, and took it. The king fled to Donai; from thence to Pulo Condore, where he was taken and put to death; the misdeed was carried to Tonquin, where he was allowed to enjoy an honorable retreat.

The next day I returned on board the Amazon to prepare a few necessities to go up to Batlah, in the *Jenny*, and desired Captain Hutton to wait for me where he was. Early in the morning I set out accompanied by Mr. Bayard and Mr. Totty; on approaching the mouth of the river, I perceived the *Jenny* running on with the Portuguese snow; expressing my surprise at this I found Captain Hutton had received intelligence that some persons he had left at Tuen the year before, had been put to death by Ignak, and that twenty or thirty of his gallees were then cruising in a branch of the river two days sail from Batlah. Unacquainted with the force of these gallees, and having too much reason from the information, to suspect their hostile disposition towards us, especially if they were apprized of our having a relation of the late king on board, and the Amazon being deemed to draw too much water, and built too sharp to be brought into the river; I thought it most prudent entirely to drop my designs of proceeding to Batlah. Understanding however that there was still a party of the king's people making head against Ignak in Donai, it was determined to proceed thither; in order to place our Mandarin and his people amongst their friends. Captain Hutton having received what instructions the Portuguese Captain could give him respecting the passage (no pilot being to be had) was to lead the way; we were to follow. These points adjusted I returned on board my own vessel, and the next morning we sailed.

The first of July we anchored under a promontory, supposed to be Cape St.

James, about a degree and an half distant from the west channel of Cambodia river; this was the first high land on the continent we met with. Here again we were all at a stand; nobody being able to point out the road to Donai. The Mandarin and his people never having been there, could give us no information. Vexed at my disappointment, I determined to go on shore myself in our pinnace and to endeavour to gain some intelligence; Mr. Bayard and the second officer were to oblige us to accompany me; I took two of the Mandarin's servants as linguists. When we reached the beach I sent them on shore, keeping every body else in the boat. After some time they came back leading two or three of the most miserable objects I ever beheld, upon the very point of perishing with hunger and disease. The linguists telling us we might land in security, we did so. These poor wretches then acquainted me that they belonged to a village hard by, in which were left about fifty more, much in the same condition as themselves; that a fleet of Ignak, in its way to Donai, which it was now blockading, had two months before, paid them a visit, and plundered them of the scanty remains left by a horrid famine, supposed in the preceding years to have carried off more than one half of the whole inhabitants of Cochin China, and that they had nothing to eat now but a root thrown up by the surf on the beach, which caused them to break out in blotches all over their bodies; it was shaped something like a sweet potatoe, but longer. I was now no longer at a loss to account for the indifference, the wretches I saw at Tringano showed to my offer of procuring their release. They were not possessed of sufficient patriotism to prefer liberty with so scanty a fare in their own country, to slavery with a full belly in a foreign one. There is no slavery in China. On perceiving the mouths of two or three rivers to the N. W. and asking their names, they told me one of them led to Donai. Several more of these objects were now gathering round me; distressed at this scene of misery not in my power to relieve, I listened on board my boat, and took with me an old man who appeared the most intelligent, to inform our Mandarin of all he knew, and to enable us to determine what was next to be done.

A comfortable meal having cheered up the old man's spirits, he had a long conversation with his countrymen; the result of it was, that a village called Huttien a few hours sail from where we then were, having resisted the attack of Ignaak's fleet, the Mandarin was desirous of going to it, hoping to get some satisfactory intelligence of his friends. Thither we bent our course, the old man serving as a pilot. The next morning we anchored a breast of it. A number of fishing boats hovered about the vessel, but kept aloof till two of the Mandarin's servants were sent to them in a small prow; they then came to the number of fourteen or fifteen. Our Mandarin sent a message to the chief of the village by them. The people in these boats were stout personable men, and had not the least appearance of want amongst them. Every boat was well furnished with bows and arrows, swords and lances. In the afternoon the Mandarin of the village sent his compliments to our Mandarin, with a present of fish and betel, and apologised for not waiting upon him in person, on account of his being much indisposed. Our Mandarin appeared so well satisfied that he resolved to go on shore next morning; myself and the other gentlemen promising to attend him. Having sent the Mandarin of the village notice of our intentions, early in the morning some boats came from the shore to conduct us to the landing place. Our Mandarin's servants, who went on shore the evening before, and staid all night, came with them, and gave their master a favourable account of the inhabitants. They also brought on board with them a man who had formerly served as a soldier under the Mandarin's command; he seemed transported with joy on recognizing his old master. After breakfast we set out, the soldier sitting at the Mandarin's feet, and during our passage towards the shore, he recounted to his master the particulars of Ignaak's successes, the king's death, and how the people of this district had repulsed the rebel fleet. He acquainted him that the king's brother, whom they called Antoine, dissatisfied with his wife and the restraint he was kept under, had found means to escape from Ignaak, and was gone in arms with a considerable force into Benthooan.

Yet before the boat reached the shore, our Mandarin was seized with a panic which I never could learn the real cause of, and desired me, in a little broken Portuguese, to put about and return to the vessel. Unable to conceive his motives, his own servants assuring me there was no cause of apprehension, we continued our course, till the pinnace came into shallow water, and could proceed no further. Here we were preparing to get into a country boat, when the Mandarin caught hold of my clothes, earnestly intreating me to desist, crying out "Tyson! Tyson!" which is the name the adherents of Ignaak go by in the country. Mr. Moniz seeing this, offered to go on shore to learn who the people really were; Mr. Bayard accompanied him. They soon came back with the principal Mandarin of the village. He came into our boat, and invited our Mandarin on shore, the soldier offering to remain as an hostage, and to forfeit his head if any harm befel him. All was insufficient to remove his fears; he still cried out louder than ever to put back. Finding his timidity not to be overcome, I asked the Mandarin of the village to go with us to see our vessel: he did not hesitate. After he had been on board a short time, he complained of being very sick, and he really looked so. I therefore dismissed him, first making him a small present.

What to do or whither to go, I was now at a loss. If I determined to avoid every place in the hands of the enemies, or suspected enemies of our Mandarin, I was at once excluded from the whole country, and nothing remained but to return without further loss of time to Calcutta. Unwilling, however, or rather indeed ashamed, to leave Cochin China almost as totally uninformed as when I sailed from Bengal, I resolved, at all events, to prosecute my voyage as far as the bay of Turon, and, eventually, even to make a visit to the court of Ignaak. I was the more induced to this on account of the dispute which had arisen between some of his people and those of an English ship, the year before, in Turon harbour, the particulars of which I was not well informed of when I left Bengal.

(To be continued.)

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

OF

FO THOU TCHING.

By Dr. J. P. Abel de Remusat, Professor of Chinese and Mantchou Tartar, at Paris, &c.

FO THOU TCHING, a celebrated Same-nean, who contributed powerfully to the establishment of the religion of Buddha in China, was born in the country that the Chinese call Kian Tehou, that is, Hindostan, and his family was named Pe. He devoted himself early to study, and made a great progress in the occult sciences. In the year 310 he established himself in Lo yang, now called Ho nan, one of the capitals of the province of that name. This city was then the residence of the prior Tchao kings, princes of Hiong nou origin, who reigned in the north and west of China, from 308 to 329. It was at the court of these Tartar princes Fo thou tchling made the first essays of the power that he pretended to exercise over nature, but which, in effect, he had over simple and uninformed men. He commenced by asserting that he had lived more than a hundred years, that he nourished himself by air, and could pass many days without taking other aliment. The Chinese name that he adopted, significative, like all Chinese names, and probably translated from that he bore in India, means Buddha, purity. He presumed on maintaining a commerce with spirits, and acquiring by enchantment the power of holding at his disposal the good and bad genii. It is related that he had an opening at the side of his robe which was closed by silk cords during the day; but when he disposed himself to study at night, he opened his robe, and a stream of light issued from his bosom which illuminated all the house. On the days devoted to fasting and purification he visited the bank of a river, and, taking out his heart and entrails through the aperture, carefully washed and replaced them. He had a singular talent for explaining the sound of bells, and drew from them prognostics of fortunate or unfortunate events, which the occurrences never falsified. Che li, a Tartar prince who overturned the prior Tchao dynasty and placed his own family

on the throne, under the name of the posterior Tchao, having sent his troops against Lo yang, who pillaged and ravaged the city, Fo thou tchling retired to a desert place to devote himself to exercises of piety in peace, and observe what occurred without risk. He did not deem it prudent to present himself to Chi le, because this new sovereign had been very badly disposed towards the Chamen or Samaneans, killing all he encountered, and had destroyed a great number. However, Fo thou tchling thought he might trust himself to the generalissimo of Chi le's armies, Kono he liou, who gave him an asylum in his house. The influence of the advice towards the Chamen tchling repaid the general's protection was immediately perceived by those without; he foresaw exactly the success of every battle, and caused suitable arrangements to be previously made. Chi le who perceived this increase of prudence and ability, conceived some suspicions, and in their removal learnt from Kono he liou that a Chamen versed in the art of magic, or to speak more accurately a spirit, resided with him, and that he had only profited by his lessons. The prince desired that the Samanean might be brought before him to judge of his knowledge. Fo thou tchling, whose fortune depended on this examination, redoubled his attention to make it terminate to his honour. He took a brass vase full of water, and having burnt perfumes and pronounced magical words, a blue lotus brilliant as the day sprung forth. He did not content himself with this illusion, but desired to merit the favour he was ambitious of obtaining by real services. The inhabitants of the city of Fang theou north of the Hoang ho had formed the project of massacring Kono he liou's army in the night; he informed the general, who owed the preservation of his troops to the precautions this advice occasioned. Chi le, however, would still examine Fo thou tchling; but after several attempts, from

which he always retired with success, he set no limits to his confidence, and sought to engage the talents of this extraordinary man. The spring that furnished water to the streams of the city of Siang Koue suddenly ceased flowing; Fo thou tehking was intrusted to remedy this evil; he went, therefore, to the fountain, situated half a league north west of the city, being followed by a multitude of people, and particularly by a number of Tao Sse, a species of Chinese sectaries, eternal rivals of the Buddhists, who hoped to detect him in error. Before them all, Fo thou tehking had cushions brought, seated himself above the fountain, burnt Persian perfumes, and recited many long prayers. He performed these ceremonies during three hours; and at the end of that time the water began to flow in abundance, and filled the city trenches. A small dragon, five or six inches long, was seen to rally from the fountain, which permitted itself to be carried by the stream, and on seeing it all the Tao Sse precipitately fled. The Sian pi, a nation of oriental Tartars, coming with their chief, Kuan mo po, to attack Chi le, that prince went to consult Fo thou tehking, who replied, "the sound of the bells has taught me, that, at the hour of repast to-morrow Thoun mo po will be taken." Chi le ascended on the ramparts, but seeing no troops between him and the enemy's army, feared that he was deceived, and sent again to consult the Samanens. At this time he said, "The enemy is captured." In fact, the soldiers, who unknown to Chi le, were ambuscaded north of the city, sallied and captured all the Sian pi army. Lieou yao, king of the prior Tchao, determining on a last effort against Chi le, marched to meet him with the remnant of his faithful troops. Chi le had recourse again to his oracle, who replied. The sounds of the bells combine to express the following words which are in a foreign language, Sienou tche, Ti li Kiang, pou kou-khiu tho tang. The first is, you, the second means shall rally, the third denotes the foreign throne of Sienou yao, and the fourth is, shall be taken, which means that our army shall conquer and take Lieou yao. He afterwards ordered a young virgin to purify herself seven days and then anoint her body with paint mixed with hump oil; but scarcely had she taken this paint in her hand when she perceived a great light and cried in terror, I see an innumerable multitude of men

and horses, and among them a man of great stature with a cord of scarlet-silk round the arm. The Samanens said, it is Lieou yao himself; Chi le encouraged by Fo thou tehking's promises headed his troops, attacked Lieou yao, took him, possessed himself of Lo yang, and thus terminated the first Tchao dynasty. Fo thou tehking clothed with new honours, continued residing at his court and acknowledged his benefits by important services. There was one of Chi le's generals who was of the same Tartar family as that prince who was surnamed Thsoung, this word means garlic in Chinese. Chi thsoung being on the point of recruiting, Fo thou tehking who knew his projects, advertised Chi le in a circuitous manner. This year he said there will be a worm in the garlic which will kill those who eat it; the people must be prohibited the use of garlic. At this prohibition Chi thsoung thought himself discovered, and fled. Chi le had a son whom he tenderly loved, this young man named Pin was attacked by a severe illness, and died in a few days; they were ready to bury him, when Chi le had Fo thou tehking called, and shedding torrents of tears, said to him, I have heard that formerly Philan Thsio, restored the hereditary prince of Koue to life. Is such a miracle above your power? Fo thou tehking immediately had a branch of *Arbutus* brought, impregnated it with water, employed it in sprinkling and holding out his hand to Pin, rait, rise. The young prince was immediately resuscitated, and in a few days entirely recovered his health. Such a prodigy could not fail of attracting a multitude of disciples to Fo thou tehking, among which were found even the children of Chi le. But the happiness they enjoyed at the court of this prince was soon interrupted. One day when the weather was quite serene and the air perfectly tranquil, one of the bells on the tower of the monastery, where the Samanens and his disciples dwelt, sounded suddenly: this sound, said Fo thou tehking to those who surrounded him, announces that the kingdom will have great cause for mourning this year. Chi le in fact died in the course of the year, and Khi loung took possession of the throne. He removed his court to Ye, and indeed Fo thou tehking to come there, where he heaped more honours on him than had been bestowed by his predecessor.

sor. It is in this reign that the epoch of the progress of the Buddhist religion may be placed—a progress that the Tansse and the literati endeavoured in vain to arrest;—the first by rivaling them in deceptions and impostures, and the other in making representations conformable to right reason and the soundest policy. The people ran in multitudes to the monasteries of Fo thou tchling; many there embraced a religious and contemplative life, and their number became so great, that Khi-loung was obliged to listen to the remonstrances of the literati on a subject that so powerfully affected Chinese manners. That created some coolness between Fo thou tchling and him. Another event increased the dissatisfaction:—Prince Soul Khi-loung's son lost one of his children, in opposition to the promises which an able physician and a Tao Sse who attended, had made of his recovery. Fo thou tchling had predicted this occurrence, but was unable or unwilling to employ the power he exercised for Chi le's Son, and from that time Soul indulged such violent hatred against him as obliged the philosopher to remain at a distance from the court. They were, however, obliged to have recourse to him in an extraordinary drought that desolated the empire. The ceremonies usually performed in China, under these circumstances, having produced no effect, Fo thou tchling was entreated to remove this scourge;—surely had he commenced his conjurations, when a white dragon, with two heads, descended on the altar, and the same day an abundant rain descended to fertilize many hundred leagues of territory. They continued afterwards to consult him on different occasions, to explain dreams, deliver predictions, and give the key to those natural phenomena to which the Chinese have always attached superstitious ideas. But at last there was a great difference between him and the prince relative to some pictures and portraits of celebrated men, executed for a newly built temple. Khi-loung was so much dissatisfied with the execution of these paintings, that he would not speak again to Fo thou tchling. Upon seeing that he had lost the esteem of his master, he had a tomb excavated west of the city Ye, and said to his disciples, the year of the cycle Meou chen (360), many troubles will appear, and the year I yeou (361), the Chi family will be entirely destroyed.

I therefore submit to the laws of transmigration before seeing such misfortunes. He died in the monastery of Ye koung. The Chinese history* that has furnished the preceding details, does not mark the year of his death; but it appears certain that it happened in 349. Some time after a Chamen, who came to Young tcheou to honour him and visit his tomb, Khi-loung ordered the opening of his tomb, when they found a stone instead of Fo thou tchling's body. Khi-loung said, referring to the name of his family Chi stone, "This stone is me;—you may bury me, for I shall soon die." He fell sick, and died the following year. His death was the signal of great troubles, and of the overthrow of his family, conformably to Fou-thou-tchling's prediction. Whatever opinion the vulgar might form of the latter, they could not avoid seeing in him an extraordinary man—at least in the talent he displayed in preserving an unspotted reputation, though surrounded by rivals and enemies, and in choosing appropriately the time, place, and spectators, of the deceptions by which he sustained his doctrines. The philosophy that he professed, born in the ancient schools of India, and sister to that of Pythagoras, did not disdain the means disallowed by strict morality, but allowed by policy in countries and ages where they may be employed successfully. Those who know the important services rendered to humanity by the sect of Buddha, in civilizing the Tartars, and restoring repose and peace to many of the regions of higher Asia, will not blame Fo thou tchling for having employed means for its establishment, that the most severe philosophers of antiquity have often used with less noble views, or according to an inferior plan. It may be remarked, in concluding, that the prodigies performed by Fo thou tchling are reported by contemporary authors as being of public notoriety, and having nations for witnesses. This is another coincidence between him and Alexander of Tyana,† who was supposed, like this Samanacan, to predict future events, explain omens, know immediately distant events, and even raise the dead.

L. P. ABEL DE REMOISAT.

* History of the Teen dynasty, and part—Biography, ch. 53, p. 15, &c.

† See Du Pin's History of Apollonius Tyaneus, the Abbé Hantville's View of Oriental Witches, and Philostratus de Vita Apollonia.

ACCOUNT

and
or

A PASSAGE IN AN OPEN BOAT ACROSS THE BAY OF BENGAL.

By the Captain and Boat's Crew of the Daphne, in 1808.

THE *Daphne* brig, Edward Harman, Master, quitted the town of Rangoon on the 28th of October 1808. About sunset on Nov. the 4th, we saw Diamond Island bearing N.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W., and at two P. M. on the following day came to an anchor in five and a half fathoms mud. I attended the Captain and six hands to the shore in search of turtle. At the north end of the island we found a small hut, inhabited by five Bhurmans (natives of Pegu) who had been sent here to collect the turtles' eggs for the king of Ava. They were very hospitable to us, and shewed every inclination to oblige us. On returning to the part of the shore on which we landed, we found from the squalliness of the weather, and the height of the surf that we could not reach our boat, then at anchor under the care of one of the men. We made a fire under a large tree, and obtained some rice and fish from the Bhurmans, on which we made a good supper. The weather continued bad through the night, and to add to our misfortune we only caught one turtle. At day-break next morning, the appearance of the weather indicated an increase of the storm, and we were then soaked to the skin by the rain. The *Daphne* still rode it out very easy. The Bhurmans supplied us with food. The weather becoming still worse soon after middle day our boat began to drive, and we were obliged to order the man on board to cut the painter, and let her come on shore. He did so, and with the assistance of the Bhurmans we got her secured high and dry on the beach. We dined with the Bhurmans, and at dusk, leaving one man to take care of the boat the rest retired to sleep.—In the middle of the night we were all turned out, as the tide had risen so high, that our boat had flooded, and was driven among the rocks. It was an awful and tremendous night: the gale was furious, accompanied by heavy rain, with a foaming sea all round, and our poor boat was seen on the rocks heaving to pieces; there was no time to think:

every thing was now at stake. We reached the rocks as speedily as possible, and with a great deal of trouble got her off, but alas almost too late, she was nearly beaten to pieces. We remained with her until high water, when we made her fast, went back to the house and slept till daylight. Our first thoughts now were to repair our boat in the best manner possible; and this we effected by pulling a nail out of one place, and putting it into another, cutting up some rope for oakum and caulking her as well as we could. We were forced to cut up our shirts to assist in caulking her as we had not oakum enough. Our tools consisted of a knife, a large stone for a hammer, and a piece of wood for a caulking iron. By the time we had completed our job, the rain had ceased, and the face of the heavens began to assume a different appearance. We went to the Bhurmans house to dine. After dinner the Bhurmans pressed us much to go on board and get them a bag or two of rice, as during our stay on the island we had almost eaten up their stock. They said, if we would give them a little rice, they would help to catch turtle for us. We could not object to their proposal, as we had been living on their provisions so long. We could get no turtles till night, and the weather seemed fine; in the evening about half an hour before sunset we launched our boat and pulled for the brig; but so much had she suffered on the rocks, that we were forced to have one man constantly at work to bale out the water which came in very rapidly. At sunset we were in the brig's wake, pulling for her. We observed the people on board rearing a buoy astern to us, but had the mortification to see ourselves go astern as fast as the buoy did. They could give us no assistance from on board, for they had no boat, and had two anchors down. If they had cut, they certainly must have been on the rocks before they could have been able to manage the vessel. About an hour after dark we saw two lights; one we supposed to be the

vessel's, the other from its largeness, we imagined to be on shore. We pulled towards the one we took for the brig's. In about half an hour we were extremely alarmed by losing both the lights. We knew not which way to pull; to lay-to was impossible, and we had no hope but in Providence who is ever attentive to the exertions of unhappy men. We kept pulling and haling all night; once or twice we heard breakers very loud, and we anxiously waited for the morning to know our situation, particularly as the night was cloudy and squally.

At day-light on the 8th we were much surprised to be just in sight of high land to the northward. We judged it to be the northward by the sun's rising, for we had no compass in the boat. The wind we found to be northerly—we in with our oars, up with the foremast, and set the only sail we had—we stood to the eastward all day, and at sunset put about, and stood to the westward—we still saw the land, but it appeared further off—about midnight finding ourselves in rollers we tacked and stood to the eastward—it blew fresh and rather squally, and we were obliged to reef the sail.

When day broke on the 9th, to our mortification there was no land in sight. The Captain and I consulted what was best to be done, and expecting that we should have the wind fresh from the E. and N.E. judged it best to make a fair wind of it, and ran for the Coromandel coast. At noon we up helm, and went with a flowing sheet to the westward in hopes of crossing the bay in five days, or else of falling in with some ship. During the day a flying fish dropped into the boat, when all hands jumped at it. Fortune favouring my exertions, I gained the prize and soon devoured it.

Thursday the 10th and Friday the 11th we had fine fresh breezes, chiefly from the eastward, with clear weather. On the 12th we found ourselves so very thirsty that water was much in request by all. Every morning and evening, we bathed ourselves, and during the day kept throwing water over our heads; this allayed our thirst very much, which had now become our greatest enemy. This day we had very light airs from the N.W. with a heavy swell; we expected a gale of wind from that quarter, which if it had come,

in all probability would have overwhelmed us, and put us out of our misery. Just before sunset we had the high consolation of observing a vessel bearing N.W.; there being little wind we pulled right for her, and by her movements I believe she saw us, for soon after she came down towards us, with studding sails set, low and aloft. This sight rejoiced us, and infused into us such a degree of temporary strength as made us pull with double vigour. We thought our troubles at an end, but, alas! Providence ordained that greater misfortunes were still to be endured by us. Captain Harman thinking we did not near the vessel fast enough, ordered our sail to be taken in, supposing that it impeded our going through the water as we were pulling in the wind's eye. No sooner was that done, than the vessel took in her studding sails and hauled her wind to the eastward. We hoisted our sail again, but to no purpose, she still kept to the eastward, which was a heart-breaking sight to us all. The temporary strength which the sight of her had excited, now forsook us: our spirits sunk, and we could no longer pull. As night approached we stood as nearly as we could judge to the W.N.W. When the vessel hauled her wind to the eastward, we could plainly make out that she was a brig; we saw her top sails, and part of her courses, main sail, &c.

Sunday the 13th. This day our thirst was great indeed; we had undergone such fatigue, and were so much weakened, that we expected every hour to be our last. The water thrown over our bodies did not allay our thirst as at first, and being reduced to the last extremity, we were forced to drink our urine, which I must say revived and consoled us exceedingly. Monday and Tuesday nothing happened to break in upon our state of painful suspense. We had the wind light from the northward with a very heavy swell from the N.W.; we still kept bathing every morning and evening, and drinking as before-mentioned.

Wednesday the people began to be very dull. Some of them found their thirst so intolerable that they drank a great quantity of salt water, although the Captain and I advised them not to do so. About ten o'clock at night, we were all roused by hearing the cry of fresh water along-

side. One of the people being excessively dry, in drinking the water alongside really thought it had been fresh; we all began to drink immediately, and it was some time before we found out our mistake, so much was our taste injured. On the 17th at sunset we thought we saw very high land right ahead, but having been often disappointed by mistaking clouds for high land, we paid but little attention to it. During the night the heavy swell from the N.W. went down, when a cross sea took its place, and a fine breeze sprung up from the eastward.

On Friday at day-light the water was much discoloured, a general sign of being near land, but still none could be seen. One of the men was now so senseless, and so weak, that he could not sit upright. As the sun arose, and cleared away the clouds, we had the heartfelt satisfaction of seeing high land. What a joyful sight was this to poor creatures nearly sinking under fatigue and want of food. As we neared the land, we saw a number of huts and the natives walking on shore. About noon we ran the boat on the beach, but were in a condition too weak to walk. The natives assisted us, and as soon as they knew our situation, fetched us hot congy (the water in which rice is boiled) and gave it us to drink, of which we took a great quantity. Each man was led between two people to the hut appointed to us, and we were furnished with every thing we wished for, except cold water. We had no desire to eat, but craved cold

water, which the natives would not give us, but supplied us plentifully with hot congy. Just as we were sitting down on the straw, we were informed that one of our people was dead. It was the poor man who had been so bad in the morning.

The name of the place at which we arrived, is Poomdy. It is situated about sixty miles to the southward of Ganjam, and thirty to the northward of Calingapatam. On the 25th Captain Harman went to Calingapatam to procure a supply of money and clothes from the French master at that place. He returned on the 28th, and on the 29th, after furnishing the men with money enough to carry them to Bengal, the Captain and myself started in Doolis carried by four men. We followed the coast and travelled almost without intermission night and day. On the 15th of December we reached Tombuque, when we took a boat for Calcutta, and on going up the river, to our very great astonishment saw our brig at anchor waiting for the flood tide to carry her up. We went alongside, and every soul on board was thunderstruck to see us, having given us up as dead. They waited four days at Diamond Island, expecting our return. In running across the bay they had bad weather, and on seeing any drifts went down to them, expecting they might be the boat. We weighed on the flood and arrived at Kaddapore on the 16th of December, and on the 23d our poor fellow sufferers arrived, looking very well after so long a march.

CONCERNING THE MINES OF SIAM.

(From *M. de la Loubere's Historical Relation of the Kingdom of Siam*; 1687-8.)

No country has greater reputation of being rich in mines than the country of Siam, and the great quantity of idols and other cast works which are there seen, evinces that they have been better cultivated in former times than they now are. It is believed, likewise, that they thence extracted that great quantity of gold wherewith their superstition has adorned, not only their almost innumerable idols, but the wainscot and roofs of their temples. They discover daily pits anciently dug, and the remains of a great many fur-

naces, thought to have been abandoned during the ancient wars of Pegu.

Nevertheless the king that now reigns has not been able to find any vein of gold or silver, that is worth the pains he has therein employed, although he has applied to this work some Europeans; among the rest a Spaniard from Mexico, who found, if not a fortune, at least his subsistence for twenty years, even to his death, by flattering the avarice of the prince with imaginary promises of infinite treasures. After having dug and mined

in several places they light only on some very mean copper mines, but intermixed with a little gold and silver, five hundred weight of ore scarce yielding an ounce of metal; neither understood they how to make the separation of metals. But the king of Siam, to make this mixture more precious, caused some gold to be added to it: this is called *tambac*. It is said that the mines of Borneo do naturally produce it very rich; the scarcity of it augments its price, as formerly that of the Corinthian brass: but the quantity of gold may be believed to make its true value; for when the king ordered crucifixes to be made to present to the christians, the most noble and smallest part, which is the Christ, was of gold, the cross alone of *tambac*. Vincent le Blanc relates, that the Peguers have a mixture of lead and copper, called *ganze*, or *ganza*, of which they make statues, and a small money, which is not stamped with the royal mark, but which every one has a right to make.

From Siam we brought away Mr. Vincent, who had come from France with the bishop of Babylon to go into Persia: understanding the mathematics and chemistry, the king of Siam had retained him some time to work in his mines.

He informed me that he had rectified the labours of the Siamese in some things, so as to render them more profitable. He shewed them a mine of very good iron at the top of a mountain. He discovered to them one of crystal, one of antimony, one of emeral (*emery*), and some others, with a quarry of white marble. Besides this he found out a gold mine, which to him appeared very rich, but he has not shewed it them. Several Siamese, mostly Talapoin*, came secretly to consult him about the art of purifying and separating metals, and brought divers specimens of very rich ore: from some he extracted a very good quantity of fine silver, and from others a compound of several metals.

As for tin and lead, the Siamese have long since obtained it from very plentiful

mines, and though not very skilful, yet they cease not to raise a considerable revenue by it. This tin, or calin, is sold throughout all India; it is soft and badly purified; a specimen may be seen in the common tea boxes or canisters from this country. To render it harder and white, like the metal of the finer tea boxes, they mix it with *cadmlaf*, a sort of mineral, easily reducible to powder, which being melted with the copper makes it yellow: but it renders both these metals more brittle, and it is this white tin which they call *tontlaque*.

In the neighbourhood of the city of Louvo they have a mountain of loadstone. They have also another near Jonsalan (*Jankritan*), a city seated in an island of the gulph of Bengal, which is not above the distance of a man's voice from the coast of Siam; but the loadstone dug at Jankritan loses its virtue in two or three months. I know not whether it is not the same in that of Louvo. In the mountains they find very curious agate; and Mr. Vincent has seen, he tells me, in the hands of the Talapoins, some samples of sapphire and diamond from the mine.

I have already said, that the city of Campeng-pell is famous for mines of excellent iron. The inhabitants forge arms of them after their fashion, as sabres, poldards, and knives. The knife they call *pen* is used by all, and is not looked upon as arms, although it may serve upon occasion: the blade is three or four fingers broad, and about a foot long.

They know how to melt the iron of their mines, but have very little of it, and are besides bad forgersmen. For their galleys they have wooden anchors, and to the end that these anchors may sink they fasten stones to them. They have neither pins nor needles, nor nails, chisels, nor saws. They use pins of bambu in building their houses, even as our ancestors used thorns.

* *Cadmla* is the name given by the Latins to brass ore, but brass is itself a compound of copper and zinc, the latter metal is therefore most probably that intended.—Editor.

* Talapoin is a name given to the priests of Malacca.—Editor.

NOTICE OF THE CHINESE CIVIL KALENDAR AND IMPERIAL REVENUES.

By W. Huttmann.

A Civil and a Military Kalendar are printed quarterly in China. The Civil Kalendar for the Autumn of 1814, was lately presented to the East India Company's library by Mr. Reeves, assistant inspector of teas at Canton. It is entitled *Ta tsing tsin chin tsuen chu*, and consists of four small octavo volumes.—Editions are published in a larger form, and more elegantly printed.

The preface is succeeded by the titles of the nine orders of Mandarin, each divided into two classes, their distinctive badges, which are described by De Guignes, *Voyage à Peking*, tom. 2. 470-474, and salaries independent of appointments, descending from 180 leang, at 6s. 8d. each, and 1200 ho of grain to 33,000 leang and 30 ho. Kang hys Dictionary states the ho at 10 bushels, but two systems of arithmetic state that now it contains only 5, and sometimes only 2½.

The number of Mandarin of each denomination, distinguishing the Manchous, Monguls, Tartarised Chinese, and Chinese, in the supreme council and superior tribunals.—An imperfect and underrated statement of their numbers was published by Père Amyot, in the sixth tome of *Mémoires concernant les Chinois*, 280-282.

Edicts, prescribing the modes of salutation, &c. among the Mandarin, and miscellaneous regulations.

Tables of distances between the court and capitals of provinces, &c.

The number of Kuu jin licentiates elected triennially in each province, amounting to 1241.—See Semedo's History of China, 41-45.

The names and titles of the Officers composing the principal tribunals.—See Magaillan's *Nouvelle Relation de la Chine*, 190-243.

Extent and boundaries of the provinces, number of cities, establishment of Officers and revenues.

The following table exhibits the gross amount of taxes, part of which is ex-

pendent in salaries, &c. part retained in the provincial treasuries, and the remainder remitted to Peking—

		Leang
Ching King in Tartary	Land tax - -	33,708
Tehy ly taxes	Land - - -	2,334,475
	Coal - - -	32,520
	Miscellaneous	42,093
	Salt - - -	437,949
	Chun tien fou, or Peking -	151,173
Customs	Tsonguen gate, Peking -	102,420
	Chang hay -	23,200
	Tchang kia keou	10,000
	Tien tsin -	40,460
Kiang Nan—composed of Kiang Sou and Ngan Ouey.		
Taxes	Salt - -	2,085,232
	Customs - -	789,584
Kiang Son	Taxes—land	3,116,826
	Miscellaneous	72,422
	Vegetables -	38,584
Nigan Ouey taxes	Land - -	1,718,824
	Miscellaneous	59,895
	Vegetables -	59,895
Kiang sy taxes	Land - -	1,878,632
	Miscellaneous	38,553
	Salt - - -	5,150
Customs	Kieou kiang and Ta kou tang - -	173,820
	Kan tcheou -	46,471
Tche Kiang taxes	Land - -	2,914,946
	Miscellaneous	49,027
	Salt - - -	501,034
Customs	Pe Sin - -	122,660
	Nan Sin - -	26,500
	Ning po - -	32,030
Fo Kieu taxes	Land - -	1,074,429
	Salt - - -	85,470
	Miscellaneous	52,625
Customs	Fo kien - -	73,849
Houpe taxes	Land - -	1,174,110
	Miscellaneous	81,334
	Provisions -	32,640
		18,146
Customs	King tcheou	9,644

* The first of these items is scarcely legible; the second entirely illegible.

Hou nan taxes	Land - - -	882,745	Miscellaneous	34,256
	Miscellaneous	45,343	Kouay Tchou Land - - -	101,628
	Provisions -	20,350	Miscellaneous	27,432
		13,820	Salt - - -	6,230
Ho nan	Land - - -	3,164,758	Amounting to 36,061,225 leang, or	
	Miscellaneous	44,950	£.12,020,408 6s. 8d. The Kalendar also	
Chan tong	Land - - -	3,376,165	furnishes an account of the grain, &c.	
	Salt - - -	120,720	transmitted to Peking.	
	Miscellaneous	73,561	Ching king - - - - Chy	58,523
Customs Lin Tsing Tchou		29680	Do. for the Magazines at Ning	
Chau sy Taxes	Land - - -	2,990,675	Kouta, &c.	
	Miscellaneous	82,944	Kiang nan - - - - -	1,431,273
	Salt - - -	507,028	Kiang sy - - - - -	795,063
Customs Cha hou Kcou		10,919	Tche Kiang - - - - -	672,320
Chen sy Taxes	Land - - -	1,658,700	Hou pe - - - - -	96,934
	Miscellaneous	40,623	Hou nan - - - - -	96,214
Kan so	Land - - -	280,652	Ho nan - - - - -	221,342
	Miscellaneous	100,237	Chang tong - - - - -	353,963
See Tchouen	Land - - -	631,094	Kan so - - - - -	218,550
	Miscellaneous	31,661	Yun nan - - - - -	227,626
Kouang tong	Land - - -	1,264,304		
	Miscellaneous	65,520		4,240,959
	Salt - - -	47,510		
Customs Youe hay - -		43,750		
Tay ping bridge				
at Chao Tchou		53,670		
Kouang sy				
Taxes Land - - -		416,399		
	Miscellaneous -	52,660		
	Salt - - -	47,150		
Yun nan	Land - - -	209,582		

The Chy is a measure of ten bushels, and a weight of 124 kin. 21½ English ounces, or 16 Chinese leang each.

The Geographical Section of the *Louy, chu san tsay tou hoey*, an Encyclopedia, published in 1606, specifies several additional articles of tribute, which will be detailed in the next number.

LIST OF MINERALS

OBSERVED AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

(Communicated by Dr. Heyne, of Madras.)

1. GRANITE of the principal rock of the Table Mountain.

2. Granite found in large masses, detached at the foot of the mountains, or in the slate rock of the Lion's Back; during the rains it is quite soft.

3. Granite with a considerable quantity of hornblende found west of the Lion's Head.

4. Sandstone, on the Table Mount. It caps in large layers, horizontally and vertically divided, the granite of that mountain, and forms tremendous mural precipices.

5. Coarse red sandstone, on the top of the Table Mount.

6. Red sandstone, on the higher parts of the Lion's Head.

7. Druse quartz crystallizations on sandstone, found in many places of the Table Mountain, on and near the top of it.

8. Quartz crystallization found on the Lion's Head.

9. Bluish grey clay slate, found in quarries at the foot of the Lion's Head.

10. Cellular quartz, found near the foot of the Lion's head.

11. Quartz and greywacke slate, in the valley of the Table Mountain, in large depositions.

12. Greywacke slate, in the Table Valley near the Lion's Head, in small depositions.

13. Quartz, at the foot of the Table Mount.

14. Ferruginous greywacke slate, be-

tween the Table Mount and the Lion's Head.

15. Conglomerated ironstone, in large layers, at the foot of the Table Mount, called "Yzer-klip."

16. Slate traversed by veins of quartz, from the rocky reefs near Green Point.

17. Coarse pipe clay with pieces of lithomarge, used as mortar at the Cape, found in large depositions near the sea.

18. Corroded or cellular calcedony, from the bed of the Orange River.

19. Striped calcedony, from ditto.

20. Wack amygdaloea with nodules of zeolite, from the bed of the Orange River.

21. Egyptian jasper, from the bed of the Orange River.

22. Serpentine (pyrosteen of the Dutels) from the Namaqua country.

23. Calspar, from the inland country.

24. Amianth, between layers of grey-wacke slate, from an inland Cape country.

25. Galena, from an inland district of the Cape.

T A L E

OF

THE FOUR SIMPLE BRAHMANS.

(From l'Abbi Dubois's Description of the People of India.)

In a certain district, proclamation had been made of a Samaradanam being about to be held. This is one of the public festivals given by pious people, and sometimes by those in power, to the Brahmans; who, on such occasions, assemble in great numbers from all quarters. Four individuals of the cast, from different villages, all going thither, fell in upon the road; and, finding that they were all upon the same errand, they agreed to walk in company. A soldier happening to meet them, saluted them in the usual way by touching hands and pronouncing the words, always applied on such occasions to Brahmans, of *dandam arya*, or *health to my lord*. The four travellers made the usual return, each of them pronouncing the customary benediction of *asirvadam*; and, going on, they came to a well, where they quenched their thirst, and reposed themselves in the shade of some trees. Sitting there, and finding no better subject of conversation, one of them asked the rest, whether they did not remark how particularly the soldier had distinguished him, by his polite salutation. "You," says another, "it was not you that he saluted, but me." "You are both mistaken," says a third, for you may remember that, when the soldier said *dandam-arya*, he cast his eyes upon me." "Not at all," replied the fourth, "it was me only he saluted; otherwise should I have answered him as I did, by saying *asirvadam*?"

Each maintained his argument obstinately; and, as none of them would yield, the dispute had nearly come to blows, when the least stupid of the four, seeing what was likely to happen, put an end to the brawl by the following advice: "How foolish it is in us," says he, "thus to put ourselves in a passion! After we have said all the ill of one another that we can invent, may after going stoutly to fist-cuffs, like Sudra rabble, should we be at all nearer to the decision of our difference? The fittest person to determine the controversy, I think, would be the man who occasioned it. The soldier, who chose to salute one or the other of us, cannot be yet far off. Let us therefore run after him as quickly as we can, and we shall soon know for which of us he intended his salutation."

The advice appeared wise to them all, and was immediately adopted. The whole of them set off in pursuit of the soldier; and at last overtook him, after running a league, and all out of breath. As soon as they came in sight of him, they cried out to him to stop; and, before they had well approached him, they had put him in full possession of the nature of their dispute, and prayed him to terminate it by saying, to which of them he had directed his salutation. The soldier instantly perceiving the nature of the people he had to do with, and being willing to amuse himself a little at their expense, coolly replied, that he intended

his salutation for the greatest fool of all the four; and then, turning on his heel, he continued his journey.

The Brahmans, confounded at this answer, turned back in silence. But all of them had deeply at heart the distinction of the salutation of the soldier, and the dispute was gradually renewed. Even the awkward decision of the warrior could not prevent each of them from arrogating to himself the pre-eminence of being noticed by him, to the exclusion of the others. The contention therefore now became, which of the four was the stupidest; and, strange as it was, it grew as warm as ever, and must have come to blows, had not the person who gave the former advice, to follow the soldier, interposed again with his wisdom, and spoken as follows.

"I think myself the greatest fool of you all. Each of you thinks the same thing of himself. And, after a fight, shall we be a bit nearer the decision of the question? Let us therefore have a little patience. We are within a short distance of Dharmapuri, where there is a choultry, at which all little causes are tried by the heads of the village; and let ours be judged among the rest."

All agreed in the soundness of the advice; and having arrived at the village, they eagerly entered the choultry, to have their business settled by the arbitrators.

They could not have come at a better season. The chiefs of the district, Brahmans and others, had already met in the choultry; and no other cause offering itself, they proceeded immediately to that of the Brahmans. All the four advanced into the middle of the court, and stated, that a sharp contest having arisen among them, they were come to have it decided with fairness and impartiality. The court desired them to proceed and explain the grounds of their controversy.

Upon this, one of them stood forward, and related to the assembly all that had happened, from their meeting with the soldier to the present state of the quarrel; which rested on the superior degree of stupidity of some one of them over the others.

The detail created an universal shout of laughter. The president, who was of a gay disposition, was delighted beyond measure to have fallen in with so divert-

ing an incident. But he put on a grave face, and laid it down, as the peculiarity of the cause, that it could not be determined on the testimony of witnesses, and that in fact there was no other way of satisfying the minds of the judges, than by each, in his turn, relating some particular occurrence of his life, on which he could best establish his claim to superior folly. He clearly shewed that there could be no other means of determining to which of them the salutation of the soldier could with justice be awarded. The Brahmans assented, and upon a sign being made to one of them to begin, and to the rest to keep silence, the first thus commenced his oration.

"I am poorly provided with clothing as you see; and it is not to day only that I have been covered with rags. A rich and very charitable Brahman merchant once made me a present of two pieces of cloth to attire me; the finest that had ever been seen in our *Agragrama*.^{*} I shewed them to the other Brahmans of the village, who all congratulated me on so fortunate an acquisition. They told me it must be the fruit of some good deeds that I had done in a preceding generation. Before I put them on, I washed them, according to the custom, in order to purify them from the soil of the weaver's touch; and hung them up to dry, with the ends fastened to two branches of a tree. A dog then happening to come that way, run under them, and I could not discern whether he was high enough to touch the clothes or not. I asked my children, who were present; but they said they were not quite certain. How then was I to discover the fact? I put myself upon all fours, so as to be of the height of the dog; and, in that posture, I crawled under the clothing. 'Did I touch it?' said I to the children who were observing me. They answered 'No;' and I was filled with joy at the news. But after reflecting awhile, I recollected that the dog had a turned up tail; and that, by elevating it above the rest of his body, it might well have reached my cloth. To ascertain that, I fixed a leaf to my rump, turning upwards; and then, creeping again on all fours, I passed a second time under the clothing. The children immediately

^{*} Village inhabited by Brahmans.

cried out that the point of the leaf on my back had touched the cloth. This proved to me that the point of the dog's tail must have done so too, and that my garment was therefore polluted. In my rage, I pulled down the beautiful raiment, and tore it in a thousand pieces, loading with curses both the dog and his master.

"When this foolish act was known, I became the laughing stock of all the world; and I was universally treated as a madman. 'Even if the dog,' they all said: 'had touched the cloth, and so brought defilement upon it, might not you have washed it a second time, and so have removed the stain? Or might you not have given it to some poor Sudra rather than tear it in pieces? After such egregious folly, who will give you clothes another time?' This was all true; for ever since, when I have begged clothing of any one, the constant answer has been, that no doubt I wanted a piece of cloth to pull to pieces."

He was going on, when a bystander interrupted him by remarking that he seemed to understand going on all fours. "Exceedingly well," says he, "as you shall see;" and off he shuffled in that posture, amidst the unbounded laughter of the spectators.

"Enough, enough!" said the president. "What we have both heard and seen goes a great way in his favor. But let us now hear what the next of you has to say for himself, in proof of his stupidity." The second accordingly began, by expressing his confidence, that, if what they had just heard appeared to them to be deserving of the salutation of the soldier, what he had to say would change that opinion.

"Having got my hair and beard shaven one day," he continued, "in order to appear decent at a public festival of the Brahmans (the Samaradanam), which had been proclaimed through all the district, I desired my wife to give the barber a penny for his trouble. She heedlessly gave him a couple. I asked of him to give me one of them back; but he refused. Upon that we quarrelled, and began to abuse each other; but the barber at length pacified me, by offering, in consideration of the double fee, to shave my wife also. I thought this a fair way of settling the difference between us. But my wife,

hearing the proposal, and seeing the barber in earnest, tried to make her escape by flight. I took hold of her and forced her to sit down, while he shaved her poll in the same manner as they shave widows. During the operation, she cried out bitterly; but I was inexorable, thinking it less hard that my wife should be close shaven than that my penny should be given away for nothing. When the barber had finished, I let her go, and she retired immediately to a place of concealment, pouring down curses on me and the barber. He took his departure; and meeting my mother in his way, told her what he had done; which made her hasten to the house, to inquire into the outrage; and when she saw with her own eyes that it was all true, she also loaded me with invectives.

"The barber published every where what had happened at our house; and the villain added to the story, that I had caught her with another man, which was the cause of my having her shaved; and people were no doubt expecting, according to our custom in such a case, to see her mounted on the ass, with her face turned towards the tail. They came running to my dwelling from all quarters, and actually brought an ass to make the usual exhibition in the streets. The report soon reached my father-in-law, who lived at a distance of ten or twelve leagues, and he, with his wife, came also to inquire into the affair. Seeing their poor daughter in that degraded state, and being apprised of the only reason; they reproached me most bitterly; which I patiently endured, being conscious that I was in the wrong. They persisted, however, to take her with them, and kept her carefully concealed from every eye for four whole years; when at length they restored her to me.

"This little accident made me lose the Samaradanam, for which I had been preparing by a fast of three days; and it was a great mortification to me to be excluded from it, as I understood that it was a most splendid entertainment. Another Samaradanam was announced to be held ten days afterwards, at which I expected to make up for my loss. But I was received with the hisses of six hundred Brahmans, who seized my perron, and insisted on my giving up the accomplice of

my wife, that he might be prosecuted and punished, according to the severe rules of the cast.

"I solemnly attested her innocence, and told the real cause of the shaving of her hair; when an universal burst of surprise took place; every one exclaiming, how monstrous it was that a married woman should be so degraded, without having committed the crime of adultery!

Either this man, they said, must be a liar, or he is the greatest fool on the face of the earth! Such I dare say, gentlemen, you will think me; and I am sure you will consider my folly." (looking here with great disdain on the first speaker) "as being far superior to that of the render of body clothing."

(To be concluded in our next.)

EMBASSIES TO CHINA.

At the present period, when the public is so much occupied by the recent intelligence from China, a brief account of the manner in which the principal European nations established a commerce there, and the embassies that have been dispatched by them to the Chinese capital, may not be deemed uninteresting.

The great Albuquerque first formed the design of opening a communication with China. He had met with Chinese vessels at Malacca, and conceived a high opinion of a nation whose seamen had more politeness and decorum than were at that period to be found among the European nobility. He invited them to continue their commerce with Malacca, and he procured from them a particular account of the strength, riches, and manners of their extensive empire, which information he transmitted to the court of Lisbon.

In consequence of this intelligence, a squadron was fitted out in 1517, under the command of Ferdinand Andrada, having on board Thomas Ferren as ambassador. Their reception at China is thus described in Milburne's *Oriental Commerce*, Vol. II. p. 462.—

"On their arrival at the entrance of the River of Canton, the fleet was stopped, and only two vessels permitted to pass up the river: on board of one was the Ambassador and Commadore. Andrada was a man of strict honor, so that he soon gained on the Chinese, notwithstanding their natural aversion to strangers. By his exactness and probity he drew them to trade, and brought them to have great confidence in him; but what had the greatest effect, and might have establish-

ed the commerce of the Portuguese, to the exclusion of all other nations, was his giving notice, a little before his departure, that at such a time he meant to sail, and that if any had demands upon him, or any of those belonging to him, they might apply and receive satisfaction. This was an instance of probity new to the Chinese, but so agreeable that they made him great professions of friendship, and assured him that they would willingly trade with his nation, in hopes of meeting always with the like usage; but so fair a prospect did not long continue, and even the first had very nearly proved the last voyage of the Portuguese to China. The commanders of the ships that were left at the mouth of the river, landed and began a trade with the natives; but, presuming on their power in India, treated the Chinese with great insolence and iniquity. They brought on shore several pieces of cannon, and then took what they pleased at their own rates, and treated with the pirates for such as they had taken prisoners, of whom they made slaves. The Viceroy of the province quickly assembled a great naval force, with which he surrounded the Portuguese squadron, and would infallibly have taken them if a storm had not arisen, which scattered the Chinese fleet, and enabled the Portuguese to return to Malacca with more profit than honor. The ambassador proved the victim of this misconduct, he was confined in prison, where he afterwards died.

"It was many years before the Chinese would admit the Portuguese to trade with them, but at length, they allowed

them to send some ships to the island of Sanuam, where they were permitted to erect tents on shore for a short space of time, in which they disposed of their merchandize. At length, towards the close of the sixteenth century, a favorable opportunity offered, not only of restoring their commerce, but of procuring a permanent establishment in China. The pirates committed great ravages on the coast, and having acquired a large force, made themselves masters of the port of Macao, and from thence, not only blocked up the port of Canton, but also besieged the city. The Mandarines in their distress, had recourse to the Portuguese, whose ships were then at the island of Sanuam. They readily offered their assistance, and not only forced the pirates to raise the siege, but pursued them to Macao, which they took, and where the chief of the pirates was killed. The Viceroy having made a report to the Emperor of this extraordinary service, he, out of gratitude, published an edict by which the Portuguese were to have the island of Macao, with the power of forming a settlement, which they gladly accepted. They accordingly built a town, and fortified it after the European manner; but the Chinese have effectually provided for their own security, by not allowing them any provisions but what they receive through their means."

This settlement they retain to this present time.

The Dutch, soon after the formation of their East India Company in 1602, began to contest with the Portuguese for the China trade. They endeavoured to enter into treaties of commerce with the Chinese, making the indulgence granted to the Portuguese the ground of their demand. The Portuguese successfully opposed their designs; and this obstruction was the source of much long protracted negotiation between the Dutch and Chinese. In 1622 the Dutch collected a large force for the siege of Macao, proposing thereby to obtain the twofold advantage of removing an enemy, and of gaining an establishment for themselves: the Portuguese succeeded in repelling the attack, and after the siege were permitted by the Chinese to encompass and fortify Macao with regular works.

The Dutch thought it a just cause of

complaint that they were not admitted to trade on so advantageous a footing as the Portuguese, and it suited their convenience, as well as tended to promote their views, to consider the Chinese as enemies, and as the allies of the Portuguese. On their departure from Macao, they sailed for the Ponghou or the Pescadore Islands, and anchored at Pehou the principal of the group. The Chinese had no force on the island capable of resisting them, they therefore took possession, and immediately began to establish themselves by building a fort.

The establishment of the Dutch at Pehou was a great annoyance to their European enemies, as well as to the Chinese. It equally incommoded and rendered dangerous the commerce between Manilla and China, and that of the Portuguese between Macao and Japan, whilst to the trade of the Chinese it was an incessant and intolerable grievance. With the latter the Dutch wished at all times to have peace, provided they could impose their own terms; and shortly after taking possession of Pehou the Dutch admiral sent a deputation to Amoy to make proposals for accumulating all differences. The Emperor sent an ambassador to treat with the Dutch admiral; but it was required as a preliminary step, that the Dutch should withdraw from the Ponghou islands, which being part of the emperor's dominions, he could not, consistently with his dignity, treat of commerce with those who, in defiance of his authority, kept possession of them. At the same time he added, that if the Dutch would quit the Ponghou islands, they should be at liberty to fortify themselves in Formosa, of which no notice would be taken. With this offer, a declaration was made to the Dutch deputies, that for obtaining liberty of commerce with China, it was indispensably necessary they should abandon the islands; that if this was refused, an end would be put to all communication with them: for on no account, either then, or ever after, would the Dutch be permitted to hold commerce with China. The Dutch admiral not being authorized to abandon the islands without instructions from Batavia, the conference broke off without producing any agreement.

The Chinese emperor, not trusting to negotiation for the removal of the Dutch,

sent, in 1624, a body of troops to Pehou, where they built a fort within two leagues of that of the Dutch, which they daily augmented. Still they held out proposals for peace; and the Dutch seeing them so much in earnest to regain possession of the disputed islands, thought it prudent to consent to the terms offered; towards the end of the year a peace was concluded, agreeably to the conditions of which they evacuated Pehou, and took possession of Taywan on the western part of Formosa. By this treaty the Dutch obtained the liberty of commerce demanded with China.

In 1596 the English first turned their thoughts towards China, and one or two ships were afterwards equipped to open a trade there; Queen Elizabeth wrote letters to the emperor, recommending the merchants, vouching for the probity of their dealings, and expressing her desire to be informed through them of those institutions by which the empire of China had become so celebrated for the encouragement of trade; and in return offered the fullest protection to the subjects of China, should they be disposed to open a trade to any of the ports of her dominions. This expedition proved unfortunate, the ships having been lost in their outward bound voyage.

It does not appear that any further attempt was made at a trade with China, to which the Portuguese claimed an exclusive privilege of resorting, till 1634, when a truce, and permission for a free trade to China, and all places where the Portuguese were settled in India, was agreed to between the viceroy of Goa and the president at Surat. This induced some merchants in London, to whom King Charles the First had granted a licence, to fit out several ships, under the command of Captain Weddell, who thought it sufficient, in consequence of the agreement made at Goa, to take letters for the governor of Macao, in order to be effectually assisted in his projected intercourse with the Chinese at Canton.

The conduct of the Portuguese in frustrating the object of their voyage, and the adverse circumstances under which the English first visited China, are detailed at length in Milburne's *Oriental Commerce*, vol. II. page 466.

In 1655, in consequence of orders from

Holland, an embassy was sent from Batavia to China. The ambassadors were Peter de Goyer and Jacob de Keyser. The purport of the embassy was, to congratulate the emperor on his accession to the throne of China, and to obtain a free trade throughout his dominions. Niehoff, who was one of the train, describes their reception as follows:—

On their arrival at Canton they were visited by several mandarines, and underwent a long examination; As to their names and employments? If the Emperor's letter was not written on better paper than the viceroy's? How their prince and king was called? They seemed to be displeased at the slight fashion of the credentials, and asked whether the prince and government of Holland had no seal or chop for their letters? To the request of the ambassadors, that they might have audience of the viceroy, and leave to go to Pekin, it was answered, that they could not have audience of any one in Canton till an answer to the letter came from court.

After four or five months delay, came the Emperor's answer, permitting the ambassador with a few followers only, and four interpreters, to repair to court to treat about commerce; and by another letter he granted them a free trade, and expected the ambassadors to come and give him thanks for it.

The morning after they arrived at Pekin, several members of the Imperial council came to welcome the ambassadors in the name of the Emperor, to enquire after their health, the number of their followers, and quality of their presents, as well as the person who sent them, and the place they came from. They likewise enquired their uses, and having highly extolled them, fell to ask other questions concerning their voyage, country, and government, such as were put to them at Canton. They could not be persuaded to believe that the Dutch had any settlement, upon the continent, but dwell on the sea.

After considerable delay a day was fixed for an audience of the Emperor; they were obliged to sit all night on the bare stones and in the open air, in expectation of his majesty's appearance, early in the morning, on his throne. At day break they were conducted into the hall where stood the Imperial throne, where a herald

commanded them to bow their heads three times to the ground, which they performed. The Emperor soon after made his appearance, and after sitting in state about a quarter of an hour he withdrew without speaking to the ambassadors. Some small presents were afterwards given to each of them, which they took kneeling, and they received notice to repair to the court of ceremonies to receive the Emperor's letter to the governor general. They were, at the appointed time, conducted into the anteroom, where one of the council took the letter and opening it, declared its contents, then making it up again, he delivered it to the ambassadors, who received it kneeling. It was afterwards taken and bound to the back of one of the interpreters, who went along with it before the ambassadors through the middle gate of the court. This ceremony was performed in great silence, neither was the least mention made of the Dutch negotiation.

The Emperor's letter to John Maelzoken, governor general of Batavia, was as follows:—

"Our territories being as far asunder as the east from the west, it is with great difficulty that we can approach each other; and from the beginning till the present the Hollanders never came to visit us: but those who sent Peter de Goyer and Jacob de Keyser to me, are a brave and wise people, who in your name have appeared before me, and brought me several presents. Your country is ten thousand miles distant from mine, but you shew your noble mind in remembering me; for this reason my heart doth very much incline to you, therefore I send to you—

[Here the presents are enumerated.]

"You have asked leave to come and trade in my country, by importing and exporting commodities, which will redound very much to the advantage of my subjects; but in regard your country is so far distant, and the winds on these coasts so boisterous, as to endanger your ships, the loss of which would very much trouble me; therefore if you think fit to send hither, I desire it may be but once every eight years, and no more than one hundred men in a company, twenty of whom may come up to the place where I keep my court, and then you may bring your merchandize ashore into your lodg-

ing without bartering them at sea before Canton. This I have thought good to propose for your interest and safety, and I hope it will be well liked by you: and thus much I thought fit to make known unto you.

"In the 13th year, 8th month, and 29th day of the reign of Song-Te."

The ambassadors, on their return to their lodgings, were urged to depart; acknowledging, that by the usage of the empire, they could not continue two hours in the city after having received this dispatch, if they would avoid falling into any inconvenience;—so that they were necessitated to quit the place at noon, after taking leave of the grandees.

On their return to Canton, they were subjected to greater extortion from the Viceroy and other officers of government, were insulted by the populace, and one of their interpreters murdered in his own house.

Nieuhoff, from whose journal the above is extracted, states it as his opinion, that had the Dutch offered to assist the Emperor with their ships against Coxinga the pirate, they would have obtained permission for a free trade.

A narrative of the success of this embassy was published by a Jesuit residing in China. He states, that the Emperor referred their letter to the court of Lipon, or Ceremonies; and that their remonstrance to the Emperor on the subject was as follows:

"In the 13th year of the reign of the Emperor Kian Chi, on the 18th day of the sixth month, there was brought to this court the copy of a petition from the Hollanders, who came here to tender their homage and vassalage to your Majesty; wherefore, according to our duty, we have considered thereon, and although the truth be, that the fame of your Majesty's greatness and power be extended unto the utmost parts of the habitable earth, yet upon our strictest examination and search into the laws and ancient records of the empire for this purpose, we cannot find in any age past, that the Hollanders have ever sent to pay tribute; therefore, seeing we have no precedent or established rule to follow in this business, the result of our present judgment is, that your Majesty may do well to continue the following decree:

"That considering the voyage from

the Hollander's country hither is both tedious and perilous, your Majesty doth grant them leave once every year to come and pay their tribute unto this court, and not oftener; and this your Majesty does to shew the whole world your willingness to receive into your bosom the remotest strangers. As to the way they are to take in coming hither, it is fit to be by the province of Canton, and no otherwise. And for what relateth to granting a licence for their commerce within your Majesty's dominions, there is already a clear declaration published for your Majesty's dislike thereof, so that more needs not be said of that matter. Yet notwithstanding, after their appearance before your Majesty, they may buy and sell some certain things, provided they have regard always to such constitutions as are made concerning all strangers within this realm, and exactly conform themselves in the manners of buying and selling to the laws and ordinances established in that behalf; and hereupon let all vigilancy be had, and all appointed penalties severely executed upon default. As often as they shall come to pay their tribute, their whole number, both of masters and servants, not to exceed one hundred persons, of these only twenty shall repair unto the court; and of these twenty let them observe to bring two chiefs, whereof one may be a man of learning, the other a soldier. Let the Mandarin's provide strong guards to accompany them to the court, and to take care at their return that they keep together, without straggling out of their way, and upon their arrival at Canton, that they immediately repair to their own country, their delays about the coast and seas of Canton appearing inconvenient.

" ' This is the opinion of your Majesty's Court of Request. But not daring to take upon itself any determination of what is fit or not fit, therefore I, the President thereof, do in all humble reverence offer this remonstrance to your Majesty, beseeching your loyal decree for a final determination hereon.

" ' Given in the 13th year of His Imperial Majesty Kanchi, &c. "

" A few days after the date of this remonstrance, the following Decree was published.

" *The ultimate Decree of the Emperor.* "

" To the kingdom of Holland, health and peace, which out of its cordial love to justice has subjected itself to us, and sent ambassadors through the wide seas to pay us tribute, we nevertheless weighing in our mind the length of the voyage with the dangers incident thereto, do heartily grant them leave to come once every eight years to pay their tribute unto this court; and this we do to make known to the universe our affection to the people at the remoter parts. In all other things we give our loyal consent and approbation to the remonstrance of our Court of Request. "

At the time the Dutch were at Pekin an ambassador was there from Muscovy; his treatment is thus described:—" On my arrival on the 3d March 1651 within a mile of Cambulu (Pekin) I was desired to alight from my horse and to pay my respects to their king upon my knees, upon which he replied, that it was not our custom to salute even our Czar upon our knees but only with a very low bow, and bareheaded: upon which they gave no farther answer, but that the Dutch never refused it, and therefore I ought not. When arrived at the place prepared for our reception, certain persons sent by the Chinese king, came to demand the presents I had brought with me from the Czar; I told them it was not customary at our court to deliver the presents till we had been admitted to the audience of the king, and delivered our credentials, unto which they replied, " one king ought not to prescribe laws to another, our customs are different from yours, our king has sent us to demand the presents, but if you come to sell them, let us know your price." I replied, that I was not sent by the Czar to merchandize, but to establish a friendly concurrence betwixt the two kings, and to offer him some presents: they then told me, that since I owned I was sent with presents to their king, they would take by force what our Czar had sent, and as for my credentials care should be taken of them hereafter; and thus actually took the presents by force.

" The 6th of March word was sent me to bring my credentials to the Secretary's office, which I refused to comply with, telling the messenger that I was sent with these credentials to the king, and not to

his ministers. August 21st, they sent again upon the same errand, but I refusing the same, they told me that since I had disobeyed their king's command, they had orders to punish me, I gave them no other answer, but, if they cut me limb by limb I would not part with them till I had been admitted to the king's presence. The 31st August, all the presents were brought back by a certain officer, who told me that it was done by special command from the king, because I had refused to deliver my credentials into the Secretary's office, and one among them told me, 'no Foreign Minister, tell him, come from what country he will, is admitted into the presence of our king, but only of his minister.' "

In 1662, the Dutch were compelled to evacuate the island of Formosa to the Chinese under Coxinga, after thirty-eight years undisturbed possession. This event compelled them to make further attempts to open a friendly intercourse with China, and an embassy was sent in that year, but met with no better success than the former.

In 1664, a more magnificent embassy was sent to the Emperor Kaughi. The Lord Peter Vaastootin, Privy Counsellor and Treasurer of India was chosen ambassador. His reception, and the forms observed in the negotiations with the Chinese ministers, were nearly the same as those before described, and did not induce the Chinese to relax in any one point.

In 1666, the Portuguese government at Goa sent an embassy to China, as from the king of Portugal. The following account of its reception was published by Navarette, a Spanish Dominican friar.

The ambassador was brought sick into Canton, and meanly treated, his secretary, a companion and a chaplain had an audience of the governor, who commanded them on both knees to touch the ground with their foreheads, which was a great affront. disputes arose between the ambassador and the governor, which lasted till the death of the latter, in January 1667. Soon afterwards orders arrived from the emperor, for him to repair to court; previous to his setting out, the king of Portugal's letter was read before the new governor and the viceroy, they noticed, that before signing, he did not subscribe himself "Your Majesty's faith-

ful subject," and asked how those words came to be omitted. The ambassador replied that it was not the custom of Europe so to do. This was represented to the emperor, who ordered him to come to court, where the omission of the letter should be examined into. The Chinese called the ambassador a mandarin who was going to do homage, and pay tribute from the petty king of Portugal, and on his boat, was hoisted a flag or banner with Chinese characters, importing, "this man comes to do homage."

This embassy was advised by the Jesuits, in consequence of the expulsion of the Missionaries to Macao, but failed in its object of obtaining the revocation of the emperor's edict.

The Russians had towards the end of the 16th century, penetrated through Siberia to the confines of China, at which the Chinese took umbrage, and erected forts to defend their boundaries. The disputes which arose in consequence, were settled by treaty in August 1689. Raynal remarks, that it was the first treaty the Chinese had ever been concerned in since the foundation of their empire. By this treaty the Russians obtained a regular and permanent commerce with China, which they had long desired; but in return they yielded up a large extent of territory, besides the navigation of the river Amour.

The advantages arising from this trade were found to be so considerable, that a design of enlarging it was formed by Peter the Great. Isbrand Ides, a native of Holstein, was sent as ambassador to Peking in 1692, he appears to have been treated with more respect than the Dutch ambassador had been, and the ceremony of waiting all night for the emperor's appearance on the throne, in the morning, was in this instance dispensed with.

After having delivered his credentials, the ambassador was invited by the emperor to eat with him, and that prince carried his complaisance so far as to send him from his own hand, a cup of Tartarian liquor. Every civility was shewn him during his residence at the capital, and the ceremony of his departure was attended with great marks of attention. This embassy obtained permission to carry on the trade in Caravans instead of confining it to individuals.

(To be continued.)

MUHAMMAD AND THE LEGS OF MUTTON. OR, A MIRACLE SPOILED FOR WANT OF FAITH.

It is related in the *Misbeal of Misabih*, (a compilation of all the traditions of Muhammad, which could either be recovered or invented, of the highest authority with a numerous acc:) that his majesty the prophet being one day wearied with walking under the burning sky of the desert, entered the tent of an Arab. A sheep had just been slaughtered, and part was then preparing for the family. Muhammad took his seat

and requested hospitality; a leg was handed to his highness, which he eat. The second followed in the same course; "give me another," said the holy man. "A sheep has but two legs, O prophet of the true believers!" replied the Arab. "I know that," rejoined the prophet, "but I swear, that if you had continued to put the fork in, you would have taken legs of mutton out without end."

POETRY.

THE RAINS.

(From the *Seasons of Kāli-dasa*.)

FRIEND of desire—the Sovereign of the State Approaches! Driven with his stately train, Like mighty elephants the clouds on high Advance, and lightnings were along the sky His flickering banners; while the Monarch's fame Deep rolling thunders as his drums proclaim.

Now spreads o'er all a dark but changing hor; Here like the water lily's deepest blue, And there like Burma's fracture stars display Metallic lustre through the lowering day; The thirry Chataka impatient eyes, The promised waters of the laboring skies, Where heavy clouds with low melodious song, In slow procession murmuring more along.

As soothing shades beguine'd bliss inspire, The lovely lover burns with vain desire; For like the tyrant of the youthful breast The air of Indra's radiant bow precess, Strings it with lightning—points the rain drop's dart,

And aims hovering at the heedless heart, Now like a smiling fair whose shapely neck Enkindling roses of radiant jewels deck, The earth with coral buds and blue-rose glances, And wears the glowworm's diamond-shining beams;

In amorous sport the peacock train advance, To frame with spreading tails the joyous dancer, Whose graceful fancies pleading thoughts impart, And whisper love in every youthful heart. Fast flow the torrid torrents as they sweep, The shelving valleys to rejoice the deep; And like the fair one prodigal of charms, Who hastes to yield them to her lover's arms; Down o'er each obstacle with headlong force, And banks and trees demolish in their course. On every side the eye delighted sees New shores and foliage—verdant shrubs and trees; And o'er the renovated grass appear The favorite blossoms of the breezy dore; And who can mark, unconscious of delight, The wavy forest freshening on the sight; Or wandering fearlessly through grass and lawn, The soft and lotus-eyed and half-confiding fawn.

Thick murky clouds the cope of heaven pervade, And spread o'er earth impenetrable shade; Alone the lightning's momentary ray Condenses the dauntless lover on his way: Aroused from slumber by the awful sound When midnight thunders hoarsely roll around;

Forgetting past offence and recent strife, Close to her husband clings the trembling wife; Or should her lord be absent from her arms, For him she feels a thousand fond alarms: Hardless of dress, a prey to tenderest fears, Breathless and sad she sits, while silent tears Fast from her lotus eyes in torrents flow, And stain those lips that like the Hindu glow.

Borne with the falling current, blades of grass With dust distained and insects speckled, pass, And whirling tortuously down the stream, To frightened frogs like snakes terrific seem. The bee with busy and delighted song, To seek the blooming lotus speeds along; But wandering glibly arrests his sail Where the pleased peacock spreads his gaudy tail: Wild fears the elephants inflamed with love, And the deep sound reverberates from above; His task the bees in gathering clusters trace, And sip the moisture trickling o'er his face.

Now dancing peacocks and descending tilts, Sprung from new sources decorate the hills, And bending clouds their steady progress stop, To kiss the peaks on the mountain top. Who does not love the sweetly breathing breeze With odours shaken from the trembling trees, Rich with the perfume of new budding flowers, And cooled with gaily drops and gentle showers.

The kindly season, with a husband's pride, Adorns the earth, his faith and blooming bride; For her rich perfume and each tin combines, Wears the bright band, or varied garland twice Around her neck the flowery knot is tied, And budding zones wind soft around her waist; Each charm's soft down refreshing moisture knows.

And Heaven's bright mantle graceful round her flows.

Cooled by soft rains, along the shaded skies, Diffusing peace and joy the zephyr flies: The clouds that fertilizing dews distend, Their course to Vinayaka's holy summit bend— 'Twas there they gather'd many a wistful tear, And there again their watery wealth they pour; With timely shower grateful showers distil, And quench the famer's thirst parch the friendly hill.

Such is the reason whose reviving glow Can brighten beauty on our fair below; Whose care the blossoms and the branch protects, And winding creepers to support directs; Who sooths the frame, reanimates the mind, And sheds new life, new vigor, on mankind.

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

A Dictionary, Hindustani and English. By John Shakespear, Oriental Professor at the Hon. East India Company's Military Seminary. In one vol. quarto, price £3 15s. 6d. pp. 850. Black, Parbury, and Allen.

THE Hindustani is a very modern dialect, formed like the Persian, Turkish, and many other languages of Asia, as well indeed as most of the living tongues of Europe, by the intercourse of invaders with the invaded; and, as is the case generally, or perhaps universally, with languages thus produced, words are in it borrowed almost at pleasure from the strangers with whom communication is held, and frequently altered in form to suit the idiom of the borrowers. Hence, not only the number of words in such a mixed dialect becomes great, and liable to continual increase, but the shape and sound of them is often much corrupted. This corruption, too, most especially and strikingly prevails, when the characters of the language, from which the words are taken, differ in form and power from those into which the words are adopted: thus, in the Hindustani, words taken from the Sanskrita or other Hindu dialects, are often very difficult to be recognised when described in Arabic characters; or Arabic, Persian, and the like foreign words, if written in Devanagari: and, where the sounds of letters are not common to both the language which borrows and that from which the words are borrowed, the pronunciation will evidently become changed in many instances, as well as the orthography.

For these reasons it is very difficult to form a collection of words in Hindustani, adequate to general use, to refer them to their true originals, and to explain them correctly: and, nothing like a dictionary of this dialect has yet

been published by the natives. Poets only may be said to have existed as authors in the language before the foundation of the College of Fort William; which institution afforded, to the indefatigable exertions of Dr. Gilchrist, the means of directing the endeavours of learned natives to prose compositions. To that gentleman, too, we are indebted for the first methodical attempt at defining the rules of this intricate and widely-extended dialect, as well as for the first general collection of words, which he published at Calcutta in 1787, in his "Dictionary, English and Hindustani:" and, though the contributor to the public good generally passes scantily if not wholly unrewarded, whilst the selfish and time-server ask and have, yet we take the liberty of remarking here that, powerful as the influence of language is in the formation of individual and popular opinion—important a medium as it should always be considered in the guidance of societies and the government of states, Dr. Gilchrist's labours on this common dialect of India are likely in the event to become of great public benefit, and are consequently of a truly meritorious kind. Nothing, perhaps, is more conducive to the consolidation of empire than a language common, or at least known, to all parts of it—no dialect is now so common to high and low in India, so widely extended, or so well adapted to the general means of communication between Hindu, Musulman, and European, as the Hindustani—and, if to exclude from our courts of justice in England the use of the foreign dialect of our Norman invaders, and to substitute plain English in its stead, was a measure of sound policy, on the like principle it

seems that, in India, the language of the Muhammadan invaders of that country ought to be made to give place to the more generally understood dialect, which the mixture of various people of various tongues has produced; unless, contrary to the usage of our courts at home, obscurity be preferred to publicity; and, unless the Persian of India, the knowledge of which is confined almost solely to learned Muhammadans, and to foreigners, can be proved to be better fitted to exhibit our boasted jurisprudence in a favourable light to the great mass of the people, than a language comprehended by both low and high, illiterate and literate, really is*.

* It seems extraordinary that no one of our many rulers and politicians for India should yet have extended their views far enough to embrace this striking point of jurisprudence, on which the security of the governed and of the government in that country very essentially depends. The nominal Persian of the judicial courts in India is itself a mere jargon, continued by a race of invaders whose dynasty is passed, but who, not forgetful of their former power, are at heart alike inimical to those whom they once dominated over, and to those by whom they are now held in subjection. Their dialect is in pronunciation, idiom, and even in many words used, very different from pure Persian, and ridiculous to the people of Persia. But, waving all regard to that particular, it seems highly impolitic and inconsistent that we should continue to pay so much deference and respect to the foreigners whose power we have sought to abolish, as to allow their dialect, which is understood but by few of the original natives, and understood aright but by fewer still of the English judges and rulers of India, to maintain its ground in the courts, where its prevalence actually throws the judicial power into the hands of those by whom it is interpreted. The depositions of witnesses are recorded in Persian and intrusted to the guardianship of Muhammadans almost universally: thus giving to these people, who of all are the most notorious for taking bribes, the most tempting and most convenient opportunities to indulge their habitual propensity, by altering the depositions and thus perverting the course of justice in favour of the party which bribes highest, whilst there is no effectual check upon them from either Englishmen or Hindus. It would surely be safer

After Dr. Gilchrist, Capt. Joseph Taylor and Dr. William Hunter evinced their well-directed attention to this dialect in the "Dictionary, Hindoostanee and English," which the latter gentleman published at Calcutta in 1808. This work has, indeed, great merit, from the well digested plan on which it is formed, as well as from the general accuracy of it as far as it goes; and the demand for it has been such as to render it long since difficult to be obtained. The publication before us has therefore, not only been compiled on Dr. Hunter's plan, but such parts of his work as there appeared not good reason to alter, or for the sake of abridgment, to omit, are here transcribed: and some thousands of words, many of which are of very common use, are introduced over and above the collection published by that gentleman. The pronunciation of certain words, too, and the gender of some nouns are here altered, and

either to adopt the Hindustani, which is known alike to all Muhammadans and many Hindus, and which is a dialect better fitted for the admission of foreign terms than Persian; or even to introduce the English at once into the courts; since the translation of the depositions might be questioned on the spot so as to obviate inaccuracy at the taking of them, might be committed to faithful guardians of them in English, and be then rightly comprehended by the English Judge himself whose province it might be to decide on them. And we may further remark, that either of these latter expedients, if adopted, might open a door to the employment of that modern race of men, whose present outcast existence is owing to Europeans, and who surely ought to be looked on by them with as much regard as Muhammadans: these men universally understand both Hindustani and English as their native dialects, and would be rightly qualified agents to become the inferior officers of the courts of justice, were either Hindustani or English made the language of those courts. In this remark we allude to the mixed offspring of Europeans in India, who feel proud of their natural descent and are devoted to the government, though both their fathers and the government alike treat them with unfeeling neglect and disdain.

perhaps corrected ; for we cannot decide on these two points, respecting which much ambiguity and doubt seem still to exist in the Hindustani ; and in the very extended use of this language, which is not yet defined by written rules generally promulgated, uniformity can hardly be expected in every

particular. In the derivation of words, especially from the Sanskrita, perhaps more has been attempted than could satisfactorily be accomplished; and, in a very few instances, we think that we have discovered something like mistakes, both as to the proper reading and meaning of words: thus,

"*g. रद्ध* विरद्ध (वि and र. रद्ध Injure) *biraddh*, adj. Unjust, unlawful," should, we suspect, be

६. विरुद्ध (वि and र. रुद्ध Confine) *biruddh*, adj. Opposed to, against.

"س. بھگوت *bhagawat*, s. f. Name of a book," should probably be

s. **بِیْگُوت** **भगवत्** *bhagavat*, Fortunate, possessing bliss, the Deity.
See **بِیْگُوت**.

“ s. वैदिक *baidik*, s. m. A physician,” should undoubtedly be
either वैदिक *baidik*, Possessing faith in the Veda, or वैद्यक
baidak or *vaidyaka*, The profession or duty of a physician.

"*جیوت* *jyaut*," should perhaps be *جیوت* *jyaut*.

These mistakes may possibly have been occasioned by the circumstance of finding only a solitary use of the words in the Arabic characters ; from which it is often impossible to discover the exact word intended, and to ascertain the pronunciation.

The correctness of the letters prefixed to point out the language from which the word about to be explained is derived, seems in some instances doubtful: many of the words marked with H. to denote a Hindi original, may yet, deformed and corrupted as they are, be reasonably traced to the Sanskrita; and the appropriate use of the upright S and slanting S to distinguish the pure from the corrupt Sanskrita words, is not always strictly observed. These, however, are defects or inconsistencies of but little moment, as they regard nice distinctions which can rarely concern learners, and which those who are best conversant in the language are at a loss to make satisfactorily in many cases.

After noticing apparent defects such as those above described, and which (considering the difficulties, truly inconceivable to those who have not obtained considerable acquaintance with this language, or performing with tolerable correctness the task here undertaken,) occur but rarely, and may with reason be excused, we turn with pleasure to the advantages this compendious volume offers to the Hindustani student. Notwithstanding the great merit and the public approbation of Dr. Hunter's work, it was still so deficient in even words of common use, that a student was unable to proceed in the translation of what may be called easy Hindustani by its aid alone: and, though much remains yet to be done to make a complete dictionary of this vast, rather we may say unlimited and unexplored, dialect, still this work increases much the facilities of acquiring the language, and extends greatly our acquaintance with it. The matter is brought into as narrow a com-

pass as circumstances would admit, so as to make the work easy of acquirement, when compared with other dictionaries of the same or similar nature, and more convenient for use than a more dilated compilation would have been; and the impression is well executed.

An Account of the Natives of the Tonga Islands in the South Pacific Ocean.

(Concluded from page 242.)

The next thing we have to notice is a description of the solemnization of matrimony; this, as in all other countries, is here somewhat of a religious ceremony. The bride was the eldest daughter of Finow, about eighteen years of age; the bridegroom was Tooltonga, or the divine chief of the Tonga Islands, aged about forty.

The young lady having been profusely anointed with coquina-ut oil, scented with sandal wood, was dressed in the choicest mats of the Navigator's Islands, of the finest texture, and as soft as silk; so many of these costly mats were wrapped round her, perhaps more than forty yards, that her arms stuck out from her body in a ludicrous manner; and she could not, strictly speaking, sit down, but was obliged to bend in a sort of half-sitting posture, leaning upon her female attendants, who were under the necessity of again raising her when she required it. A young girl, about five years of age, was also dressed out in a similar manner, to be her immediate and particular attendant. Four other young virgins, about sixteen years of age, were also her attendants, and were dressed in a manner nearly similar, but not with quite so many mats. The lady and her five attendants being all ready, proceeded to the marry of Tooltonga, who was there, waiting for their arrival, together with a number of other chiefs, two mataboos sitting before him. The lady and her attendants being arrived, seated themselves on the green before Tooltonga. After the lapse of a little time a woman entered the circle with her face covered up with white gnattoo; she went into the house of the marry, and proceeded towards the upper end, where there sat another woman waiting with a large roll of gnattoo, a wooden pillow*, and a basket containing bottles of oil. The woman, whose face was veiled, took the gnattoo from the

other, wrapped herself up in it, and laying her head upon the wooden pillow, went, or pretended to go, fast asleep. No sooner was this done than Tooltonga rose up, and taking his belde by her hand, led her into the house, and seated her on his left hand. Twenty baked hogs were now brought into the circle of the marry, and a number of expert cooks came with knives (procured from European ships: formerly they used bamboo) to try their skill in carving with speed and dexterity, which is considered a great recommendation. A considerable part was shared out to the chiefs, each taking his portion and putting it in his bosom†. The remainder of the pork was then heaped up and scrambled for at an appointed signal. The woman who had laid herself down, covered over with gnattoo, now rose up and went away, taking with her the gnattoo, and the basket containing the bottles of oil, as her perquisites. Tooltonga then took his bride by her left hand, and led her to his dwelling, followed by the little girl and the other four attendants. The people now dispersed each to his home. Tooltonga being arrived with his bride at his residence, accompanied her into the house appropriated for her‡, where he left her to have her mats taken off, and her usual dress put on; after which she amused herself in conversation with the women. In the mean time a feast was prepared for the evening, of pigs, fowls, yams, &c. and cava: this was got ready on the marry, where, about dusk, Tooltonga presiding, the company sat down to receive their portions, which the generality reserved to take home with them; the lower orders, indeed, who had but a small quantity, consumed theirs on the spot. After this the cava was shared out and drunk. The musicians (if so they can be called) next sat down at the bottom of the ring, opposite to Tooltonga, in the middle of a circle of flambeaus, held by men who also held baskets of sand to receive the ashes. The musical instruments consisted of seven or eight bamboos of different lengths and sizes, (from three to six feet long) so as to produce, held by the middle, and one end being struck on the ground, different notes according to the intended tune (all the knots being cut out of the bamboo, and

* It is a peculiarity in this ceremony that the chiefs should put their pork in their bosoms, for they never eat it themselves; and as it is induced by touching them, no other native of the Tonga Islands may eat it: so that it generally falls ultimately in the lot of the natives of the Feejee Islands, or other foreigners present, who are not subject to the taboo of Tonga.

† It must be noticed that every great chief has within his fencing several houses, one or more of which always belongs to his wives. He seldom goes to his house to sleep; he generally sends for one to sleep with him; at least, this is always the case with Tooltonga, for nobody can eat, drink, or sleep in the same house with him without being tabooed.

* A pillow to sleep on in these Islands consists merely of a rod of wood about an inch in diameter, and a foot and a half long, and raised about half a foot by two diverging pieces at each end; the nape of the neck rests upon this.

one end plugged up with soft wood). The only other instrument was a piece of split bamboo, on which a man struck with two sticks, one in each hand, to regulate the time. The music was an accompaniment to dancing, which was kept up a considerable time. The dancing being over, one of the old *mataboos* addressed the company, making a moral discourse on the subject of chastity,—advising the young men to respect, in all cases, the wives of their neighbours, and never to take liberties even with an unmarried woman against her free consent. The company then rose, and dispersed to their respective homes. The bride was not present at this entertainment. Tooitonga being arrived at his house, sent for the bride, who immediately obeyed the summons. The moment they retired together the lights were extinguished, and a man, appointed at the door for the purpose, announced it to the people by three hideous yells, (similar to the war whoop,) which he followed up immediately by the loud and repeated sound of the conch.

In the account of this ceremony, and, indeed, upon all their public occasions, we have to admire the order and respectful behaviour of the people; here we see an immense quantity of provisions collected together, and to be scrambled for, by the lower order of society, at an appointed signal, and all this conducted without confusion and without a quarrel. Would this have been the case in any part of England? No—we should have had drunkenness and abuses of various descriptions, in spite of the endeavours of the civil and military powers to keep the refractory within the bounds of decency; and yet we call ourselves a civilized nation! We earnestly hope that our countrymen will not only generally read, but generally profit by the numerous accounts of public ceremonies, all conducted with the most delightful harmony; and when drawn together upon any public occasion, let them imagine that it is not impossible but an inhabitant of Tonga may be observing their conduct, and that he may report to his brother barbarians the interference of those men, whose proper business is to combat with a fe-

reign enemy, to preserve order amongst their own brethren at a time of general festivity.

The very high sense of honor entertained by these people is no where better exemplified than in the following account, which occurred during the engagement with a neighbouring chief: a few of the warriors danced before the main body of the army, by way of showing their contempt of the enemy.

Mr. Mariner requested Finow to order these men in, that a cannonade might be opened upon the enemy; but the king objected, stating that as the enemy ventured forward in an open body he would receive their attack, and fight them upon equal terms; that these guns gave him too great an advantage over them, such as he scorned to take; that it was more honourable to fight them man to man than to use against them arms that were rather fitted for the hostilities of spirits than of men*: at the same time he returned his thanks for the advantages formerly derived from the use of these weapons, which he thought well calculated for the destruction of forts.

Finding honor to be the national characteristic of this people, we are inclined to believe them truly brave; and Mr. Mariner asserts:

It is a thing very remarkable in the character of the people of Tonga, that they never exult in any feats of bravery they may have performed, but, on the contrary, take every opportunity of praising their adversaries; and this a man will do, although his adversary may be plainly a coward, and will make an excuse for him, such as the unfavourableness of the opportunity, or great fatigue, or ill state of health, or badness of his ground, &c. In their games of wrestling they act up to the same principle, never to speak ill of their antagonist *afterwards*, but always to praise him. As an illustration of this character it may be remarked, that the man who called himself *Panna Founooa*, (a great gun,) who ventured his life in his hazardous approach to Mr. Mariner, and threw his spear at the muzzle of his cannonade, never afterwards boasted of it, nor appeared to think he had done any thing extraordinary, or at least worthy of after-notice. Their notions of true bra-

* The use of artillery might convey to the imagination of Finow the same idea of tremendous warfare as is inspired by the expression of our great poet—

“Battle dangerous to less than gods.”

very appear to be very correct, and the light in which they viewed this act of Fanna Foubooa serves for an example: they considered it in short a rash action, and unworthy a great and brave island, that never risks any danger but with a moral certainty, or at least reasonable expectation, of doing some service to his cause. In these respects they accuse Europeans of a great deal of vanity and selfishness, and, unfortunately, with too much appearance of justice. It must be remarked, however, that these noble sentiments belong to chiefs, mataboos, and professed warriors; not much to the lowest orders, many of whom will knock a dead man about the head with a club till they have notched and blooded it a good deal, and pretend it was done in the battle against a living foe; but such things are always suspected, and held in ridicule.

Having said thus much of their character, it will be expected we should notice something of their intellectual faculties; and this we cannot better do than by extracting the following discourse concerning money, which took place between Mr. Mariner, Finow, and a chief named Filimóeatoo.

Mr. Mariner was then going on to shew the convenience of money as a medium of exchange, when Filimóeatoo interrupted him, saying to Finow, I understand how it is; money is less cumbersome than goods, and it is very convenient for a man to exchange away his goods for money; which, at any other time, he could exchange again for the same or any other goods that he might want; whereas the goods themselves might have spoilt by keeping (particularly if provisions) but the money he supposed would not spoil: and although it was of no true value itself, yet being scarce and difficult to be got without giving something useful and really valuable for it, it was imagined to be of value; and if every body considered it so, and would readily give their goods for it, he did not see but what it was of a sort of real value to all who possessed it, as long as their neighbours chose to take it in the same way. Mr. Mariner found he could not give a better explanation, he therefore told Filimóeatoo that his notion of the nature of money was a just one. After a pause of some length, Finow replied that the explanation did not satisfy him: he still thought it a foolish thing that people should place a value on money, when they either could not or would not apply it to any useful (physical) purpose: "if," said he, "it were made of iron, and could be converted into knives, axes, and chisels, there would be some sense in placing a

value on it; but as it was, he saw none: if a man," he added, "has more yams than he wants, let him exchange some of them away for pork or gnatoo; certainly money was much handier, and more convenient, but then as it would not spoil by being kept, people would store it up, instead of sharing it out, as a chief ought to do, and thus become selfish; whereas, if provision was the principal property of a man, and it ought to be, as being both the most useful and the most necessary, he could not store it up, for it would spoil, and so he would be obliged either to exchange it away for something else useful, or share it out to his neighbours, and inferior chiefs and dependents, for nothing." He concluded by saying, "I understand now very well what it is that makes the Papalancis (*English*) so selfish;—it is this money!"

When Mr. Mariner informed Finow that dollars were money, he was greatly surprised, having always taken them for playing counters, and things of little value; and he was exceedingly sorry he had not secured all the dollars out of the Port au Prince, before he had ordered her to be burnt: "I had always thought," said he, "that your ship belonged to some poor fellow, perhaps to King George's cook*; for Captain Cook's ship, which belonged to the king, had plenty of beads, axes, and looking glasses on board, whilst yours had nothing but iron hoops, oil, skins, and twelve thousand playing counters, as I thought them; but if every one of these were money, your ship must have belonged to a very great chief indeed."

Popular traditions are common to all countries, and these traditions always have their origin in truth, but the love of romance and the disposition to embellish a story, and increase its extent by decreasing its probability seem to be implanted in the breasts of all nations, and that the inhabitants of these islands possess it in no small degree will be proved by the following very romantic little history.

On this island there is a peculiar cavern, situated on the western coast, the entrance to which is at least a fathom beneath the surface of the sea at low water; and was first discovered by a young chief, whilst diving after a turtle. The nature of this cavern will be better understood if we imagine a hollow rock rising sixty feet or more above the surface of the water; into the cavity of which there is no known entrance but one, and that is on the side of

* As these islands a cook is considered one of the lowest of mankind in point of rank.

the rock, as low down as six feet under the water, which flows into it; and consequently the base of the cavern may be said to be the sea itself. Finow and his friends, being on this part of the island, proposed one afternoon on a sudden thought, to go into this cavern, and drink cava. Mr. Mariner was not with them at the time this proposal was made; but happening to come down a little while after to the shore, and seeing some of the young chiefs diving into the water, one after another, and not rise again, he was a little surprised, and enquired of the last, who was just preparing to take the same step, what they were about? "Follow me," said he, "and I will take you where you have never been before; and where Finow, and his chiefs and matabooles, are now assembled." Mr. Mariner, supposing it to be the famous cavern of which he had heard some account, without any further hesitation, prepared himself to follow his companion, who dived into the water, and he after him, and, guided by the light reflected from his heels, entered the opening in the rock, and rose into the cavern. He was no sooner above the surface of the water than, sure enough, he heard the voices of the king and his friends: being directed by his guide, he climbed upon a jutting portion of rock, and sat down. All the light that came into this place was reflected from the bottom, and was sufficient, after remaining about five minutes, to show objects with some little distinctness; at least he could discover, being directed by the voice, Finow and the rest of the company, seated like himself, round the cavern. Nevertheless, as it was desirable to have a stronger illumination, Mr. Mariner dived out again, and procuring his pistol, primed it well, tied plenty of matoo tight round it, and wrapped the whole up in a plantain leaf: he directed an attendant to bring a torch in the same way. Thus prepared, he re-entered the cavern as speedily as possible, unwrapped the matoo, a great portion of which was perfectly dry, fired it by the flash of the powder, and lighted the torch. The place was now illuminated tolerably well, for the first time, perhaps, since its existence. It appeared (by guess) to be about forty feet wide in the main part, but which branched off, on one side, in two narrower portions. The medium height seemed also about forty feet. The roof was hung

with stalactites in a very curious way, resembling upon a cursory view, the gothic arches and ornaments of an old church. After having examined the place, they drank cava, and passed away the time in conversation upon different subjects. Among other things, an old mataboole, after having mentioned how the cavern was discovered, viz. by a young chief in the act of diving after a turtle, related an interesting account of the use which this chief made of the accidental discovery. The circumstances are as follow:—

In former times there lived a tool (governor) of Vavaso, who exercised a very tyrannical deportment towards his people; at length, when it was no longer to be borne, a certain chief meditated a plan of insurrection, and was resolved to free his countrymen from such odious slavery, or to be sacrificed himself in the attempt: being however treacherously deceived by one of his own party, the tyrant became acquainted with his plan, and immediately had him arrested. He was condemned to be taken out to sea and drowned, and all his family and relations were ordered to be massacred, that none of his race might remain. One of his daughters, a beautiful girl, young and interesting, had been reserved to be the wife of a chief of considerable rank, and she too would have sunk, the victim of the merciless destroyer, had it not been for the generous exertions of another young chief, who a short time before had discovered the cavern of Hooonga. This discovery he had kept within his breast a profound secret, reserving it as a place of retreat for himself in case he should be unsuccessful in a plan of revolt which he also had in view. He had long been enamoured of this beautiful young maiden, but had never dared to make her acquainted with the soft emotions of his heart, knowing that she was betrothed to a chief of higher rank and greater power. But now the dreadful moment arrived when she was about to be cruelly sacrificed to the rancour of a man, to whom he was a most deadly enemy. No time was to be lost; he flew to her abode, communicated in a few short words the secret of the tyrant, declared himself her deliverer if she would trust to his honour, and with eyes speaking the most tender affections, he waited with breathless expectation for an answer. Soon her consenting hand was clasped in his: the shades of evening favoured their escape; whilst the wood, the covert, or the grove, afforded her concealment, till her lover had brought a small canoe to a lonely part of the beach. In this they speedily embarked, and as he paddled her across the smooth wave, he related his discovery of the cavern destined to be her asylum till an opportunity offered of conveying her to the Fiji islands. She, who

* It is proper to mention that in presence of a superior chief, it is considered very disrespectful to be undressed: under such circumstances as the present, therefore every one retires a little, and as soon as he has divested himself of his usual dress, slips on an apron made of the leaves of the citiver, or of matting called *gle*! (the same respect is shown if it is necessary to address near a chief's grave, because some Hooonga or god may be present).

had entrusted her personal safety entirely to his care, hesitated not to consent to whatever plan he might think promotive of her ultimate escape; her heart being full of gratitude, love and confidence found an easy access. They soon arrived at the rock, he leaped into the water, and she, instructed by him, followed close after: they rose into the cavern, and rested from their fears and their fatigue, partaking of some refreshment which he had brought there for himself, little thinking at the time, of the happiness that was in store for him. Early in the morning he returned to Vavoo to avoid suspicion: but did not fall in the course of the day to repair again to the place which held all that was dear to him: he brought her mats to lie on, the finest gualoo for a change of dress, the best food for her support, sandal wood, oil, cocoa nuts, and every thing he could think of to render her life as comfortable as possible. He gave her as much of his company as prudence would allow, and at the appropriate times, lest the prying eye of curiosity should find out his retreat. He played his tale of love with the most impassioned eloquence, half of which would have been sufficient to have won her warmest affections, for she owed her life to his prompt and generous exertions at the risk of his own: and how was he delighted when he heard the confession from her own lips, that she had long regarded him with a favourable eye, but a sense of duty had caused her to smother the growing fondness, till the late sad misfortune of her family, and the circumstances attending her escape, had revived all her latent affections, to bestow them wholly upon a man to whom they were so justly due. How happy were they in this solitary retreat! tyrannic power now no longer reached them: shut out from the world and all its cares and perplexities;—secure from all the eventful changes attending upon greatness, enmity, and ambition;—themselves were the only powers they served, and they were infinitely delighted with this simple form of government. But although this asylum was their great security in their happiest moments, they could not always enjoy each other's company; it was equally necessary to their safety that he should be often absent from her, and frequently for a length of time together, lest his conduct should be watched. The young chief therefore posted for an opportunity to convey her to happier scenes, where his ardent imagination pictured to him the means of procuring for her every enjoyment and comfort, which her amiable qualifications so well entitled her to: nor was it a great while before, an opportunity offering, he devised the means of restoring her with safety to the cheerful light of day. He signified to his inferior chiefs and meta-

books, that it was his intention to go to the Fiji Islands, and he wished them to accompany him with their wives and female attendants, but he desired them on no account to mention to the latter the place of their destination, lest they should inadvertently betray their intention, and the governing chief prevent their departure. A large canoe was soon got ready, and every necessary preparation made for their voyage. As they were on the point of their departure, they asked him if he would not take a Tonga wife with him. He replied, no! but he should probably find one by the way: this they thought a joke, but in obedience to his orders they said no more, and, every body being on board, they put to sea. As they approached the shores of Hoonga, he directed them to steer to such a point, and having approached close to a rock, according to his orders, he got up, and desired them to wait there while he went into the sea to fetch his wife; and without staying to be asked any questions, he sprang into the water from that side of the canoe furthest from the rock, swam under the canoe, and proceeded forward into the sanctuary which had so well concealed his greatest and dearest treasure. Every body on board was greatly surprised at his strange conduct, and began to think him insane: and after a little lapse of time, not seeing him come up, they were greatly alarmed for his safety, imagining a shark must have seized him. Whilst they were all in the greatest concern, debating what was best to be done, whether they ought to dive down after him, or wait according to his orders, for that perhaps he had only swam round and was come up in some niche of the rock, intending to surprise them;—their wonder was increased beyond all powers of expression, when they saw him rise to the surface of the water, and come into the canoe, with a beautiful female. At first they mistook her for a goddess, and their astonishment was not lessened when they recognized her countenance, and found her to be a person whom they had no doubt was killed in the general massacre of her family: and this they thought must be her apparition. But how agreeably was their wonder softened down into the most interesting feelings, when the young chief related to them the discovery of the cavern and the whole circumstances of her escape. All the young men on board could not refrain envying him his happiness in the possession of so lovely and interesting a creature. They arrived safe at one of the Fiji Islands, and resided with a certain chief for two years: at the end of which time, hearing of the death of the tyrant of Vavoo, the young chief returned with his wife to the last mentioned island, and lived long in peace and happiness.

Such, as to matter of fact, is the sub-

stance of the account given by the old mataboole. There was one thing, however, which he stated, rather in opposition to probability, viz. that the chief's daughter remained in the cavern two or three months, before her lover found an opportunity of taking her to the Fiji islands: if this be true, there must have been some other concealed opening in the cavern to have afforded a fresh supply of air. With a view to ascertain this Mr. Mariner swam with the torch in his hand up both the avenues before spoken of, but without discovering any opening; he also climbed every accessible place, with as little success. If the story be true, and, however romantic it may be considered, it is still very possible, in all likelihood the duration of her stay in the cavern was not much more than one fourth of the time mentioned; and if we take the cube of forty, which is about the number of feet the place extended either in height, length, or breadth, we shall have about a sufficient number of cubic feet of air to serve for the subsistence of one individual about a month, allowing a cubic foot of air for every minute's natural respiration; and if the frequent visits of the young chief be taken into account, there was air enough to last them about a fortnight or three weeks. But setting calculations aside, there is one ascertained fact, viz. that the air was very pure at the time Mr. Mariner was there, and none of the company made any complaint relating to this matter, after breathing the air for the space of two hours. After all there may be other openings which are not accessible, and which do not admit the light, not being sufficiently straight and regular; and though these openings may be but small, they may still be sufficient to renew the whole air of the cavern in no great space of time, seeing that the rise and fall of the tide in the lower part of it would act as bellows without a valve, producing the same effect, by expiration and inspiration, as the action of the diaphragm of animals:—if, on the contrary, there be no other opening,—then the rise and fall of the tide in the cavern ought not to be so great as out of it, because the pressure of the internal air would impede its rise, and in the same proportion it would have less extent to fall. It did not occur to Mr. Mariner to ascertain whether this was the fact. He believes that this place is very seldom visited by the natives.

Amongst a people so addicted to traditionary legends, the love of song will easily be imagined to be universal, but Mr. Mariner relates, that love and war, the principal incitements in other nations, seldom form the subjects of their

poetical effusions, but most commonly scenery and moral reflections. The following is very often sung or rather recited, as in the Tonga language, it has neither rhyme or regular measure, though some of their songs have both.

SONG.

Whilst we were talking of *Paradise Lost*, the women said to us, let us 'repair to the back of the island to contemplate the setting sun: there let us listen to the warbling of the birds and the cooing of the wood-pigeon. We will gather flowers from the burying place at *Matafetu*, and partake of refreshments prepared for us at *Lica O'ne*; we will then bathe in the sea, and rinse ourselves in the *Pdoo A'ea*; we will anoint our skins in the sun with sweet-scented oil, and will plait in wreaths the flowers gathered at *Matafetu*. And now as we stand motionless on the eminence over *Auso Manoo*, the whistling of the wind among the branches of the lofty *tea* shall fill us with a pleasing melancholy; or our minds shall be seized with astonishment as we behold the roaring surf below, endeavouring, but in vain to tear away the firm rocks. Oh! how much happier shall we be thus employed, than when engaged in the troublesome and insipid affairs of life!

Now, as night comes on, we must return to the *Mooa*:—but hark!—hear you not the sound of the mats?—they are practising a *do-coola** to be performed to-night on the mats at *Tanea*: let us also go thence. How will that scene of rejoicing call to our minds the many festivals held there, before *Pasavoo* was torn to pieces by war. Alas! how destructive is war!—Behold! how it has rendered the land productive of weeds, and opened untimely graves for departed heroes! Our chiefs can now no longer enjoy the sweet pleasure of wandering alone by moonlight in search of their mistresses: but let us banish sorrow from our hearts: since we are at war, we must think and act like the natives of Fiji, who first taught us this destructive art. Let us therefore enjoy the present time, for to-morrow, perhaps, or the next day, we may die. We will dress ourselves with *chi coola*, and put bands of white *tappas* round our waists: we will plait thick wreaths of *jiuti* for our heads, and prepare strings of *hoani* for our necks, that their whiteness may shew off the colour of our skins. Mark how the uncultivated spectators are profuse of their applause!—But now the dance is over: let us remain here to-night, and feast and be cheerful, and to-morrow we will depart for the *Mooa*. How

* A kind of dance performed by torch-light.

troublesome are the young men, begging for our wreaths of flowers; while they say in their flattery, "See how charming these young girls look coming from *Licoo*?"—how beautiful are their skins, diffusing round a fragrance like the flowery precipice of *Ataloco*!"—Let us also visit *Licoo*;—we will depart to-morrow.

During the residence of Mr. Mariner amongst these people happened the death of *Finow*, and he gives us a very clear and circumstantial account of the funeral, but far too long for insertion in this place; however, we cannot refrain from giving the following extract descriptive of his person and character.

Finow, the sole and arbitrary monarch of *Varaoon*, and the *Itapai* islands, was in stature six feet two inches; in bulk and strength, stout and muscular; his head erect and bold; his shoulders broad and well made; his limbs well set, strong, and graceful in action; his body not corpulent, but muscular; his hair of a jet black, and curly, yet agreeably so, without being woolly; his forehead remarkably high; his brow bold and intelligent, with a little austerity; his eye large and penetrating, yet joined to an expression of mildness; his nose aquiline and large, his lips well made and expressive; his teeth remarkably large, white, and regular; his lower jaw rather prominent; his cheek bones also rather prominent, compared with those of *Europæans*.—All his features were well developed, and declared a strong and energetic mind, with that sort of intellectual expression which belongs not so much to the sage as to the warlike chieftain: ambition sat high on his front, and guided all his energies: his deep and penetrating eye, and his firm and masculine deportment, while they inspired his adherents with confidence, struck awe to the minds of conspirators:—his actions were, for the most part, steady and determined, and directed to some well studied purpose: his resolve was fate, and those who obeyed him with reluctance trembled, not without reason. He appeared almost constantly in deep thought, and did not often smile;—when he spoke, in matters of some importance, it was not without first holding up the balance in his mind, to weigh well what he had to say: persuasion hung upon his lip, and the flow of his eloquence was such, that many of his enemies were afraid to listen to him, lest they should be led to view the subject in a light prejudicial to their interests.

Although, in matters of consequence, he always seemed to weigh well what he

had to say, in subjects of minor importance he was very quick in reply; his voice was loud, not harsh but mellow, and his pronunciation remarkably distinct. When he laughed, which was not on trifling occasions, it was so loud as to be heard at an incredible distance; and with a very strange noise preceding it, as if he were hallooing after somebody a long way off, and the same kind of noise as he always made when in a passion: and this was peculiar to him. When in his house, however, giving orders about his domestic arrangements, his voice was uncommonly mild, and very low.

In regard to his sentiments of religion and policy, they may be pretty well gathered from sundry passages in the narrative:—with respect to his religion in particular, it is difficult to say whether he had any: it is certain that he disbelieved most of the doctrines taught by the priests; for although he believed that they were really inspired, when they pretended to be so, yet he thought that frequently a great deal of what they declared to be the sentiments of the god, was their own invention; and this particularly in regard to what did not suit his own sentiments. He never, however, declared his opinion of these things in public; though he expressed them very decidedly to Mr. Mariner, and some of his intimate friends. He used to say that the gods would always favour that party in war in which there were the greatest chiefs and warriors. He did not believe that the gods paid much attention in other respects to the affairs of mankind; nor did he think they could have any reason for doing so,—no more than man could have any reason or interest in attending to the affairs of the gods. He believed in the doctrine of a future state, agreeably to the notions entertained by his countrymen; that is, that chiefs and mataboies, having souls, exist hereafter in *Belotoo*, according to their rank in this world; but that the common people, having no souls, or those only that die with their bodies, are without any hope of future existence.

We now proceed to the second volume, and the first thing to be noticed here is the escape of Mr. Mariner, which was effected with considerable difficulty owing to the chiefs being very unwilling to part with him; happening, however, whilst on a fishing excursion to perceive a sail at some distance, he compelled his men to pull towards it: she proved to be a brig, the *Favourite*, Captain *Fisk*, from Port Jackson, having on board mother-o'-pearl shells from the So-

ciety Islands; she intended to make up her voyage with sandal wood from the Figi Islands, and thence to proceed to China; having procured a few presents for his boatmen, he sent them on shore with a message to Finow, the successor of the late king, desiring him to come on board which he did about the middle of the day, with many others of the natives to the no small gratification of the captain and his officers—so charmed was Finow with every thing he saw, that he expressed a great desire to accompany Mr. Mariner to England, but the captain refused acceding to a wish, which seemed to promise no future good to an individual in Finow's circumstances, arriving in a strange country without protection and without patronage; upon this subject Dr. Martin enlarges in the following manner.

It would be very interesting to know what would be the result of removing an individual of Finow's disposition and intellectual powers, from the state of society in which he had been brought up, into a civilized country; into a scene so widely different from every thing he had been accustomed to, where every circumstance would be new, and every object calculated to draw forth the powers of his natural understanding, to judge of their propriety, absurdity, or excellence. Finow's intellect, as we shall by and by more clearly see, when we take a survey of his character, was far, very far above the common: there was interwoven in the very texture of his mind a spirit of philosophical inquiry, directed by the best of all motives—the desire of human improvement;—not the offspring of common curiosity, but that noble impulse, which goads the mind on in the pursuit of knowledge, at whatever risk, and with whatsoever suffering.

It would, indeed, be curious to watch the effects of civilization upon a man of Finow's disposition; but merely curious, for we cannot imagine that any good could possibly be the result, either to himself or to the people whom he would visit—the customs and habits of a barbarous nation either take their origin from the means pointed out by nature for the supply of her

own wants, or they are the mutilated remains of practices and ceremonies used by more polished nations, which from carelessness, local inconvenience, or more probably a negligent observance of religious duties, have become a heterogeneous compound totally inexplicable by the inhabitants themselves—such a farago could be of no service to a civilized people: and if a man should attempt to carry the European ceremonies and customs into the islands of Tonga, the consequence would be not only fatal to himself, but involving the country in unnecessary and perpetual warfare: the business of civilization is and ought to be a work of time, and that time will always be lengthened in a country, where the memory of their forefathers is held in such profound respect as in the island of Tonga.

The Favourite having laid in her store of sandal wood, resumed her voyage and in about five weeks arrived at Macao, at which place he (Mr. Mariner) remained, till an opportunity offered of returning to England. The remainder of the work is occupied by a very interesting account of those manners and customs, which have not been sufficiently particularized in the first volume, and lastly, with a grammar of the language: and justice demands us to say, that Dr. Martin has throughout the whole work displayed very considerable abilities: from a few desultory memoranda and the oral communications of Mr. Mariner, he has contrived to fill two octavo volumes with a great variety of information, which cannot but prove interesting to readers of every description. Of the grammar we shall say but little, being of opinion that however curious, it will only be acceptable to a very small portion of those who will peruse the work; but it very sufficiently displays the talent of its learned author, whose perseverance in

forming it cannot be too much admired: that it is possible to reduce to a systematic arrangement, the words of any language, however barbarous, we never doubted, and if instead of the Tonga language, Dr. Martin had undertaken the incoherent jargon which a Somersetshire collier uses to his horses, we doubt not but he would have succeeded, and we hope we shall not be accused of ill nature, if we say, that in our opinion, both grammars would be equally useful. Speaking of the religion of these people, Mr. Mariner has given us the following particulars of the points of their belief.

1. That there are Botooas, gods, or superior beings, who have the power of dispensing good and evil to mankind, according to their merit, but of whose origin they form no idea, rather supposing them to be eternal.

2. That there are other Botooas or gods, viz. the souls of all deceased nobles and matabooles, who have a like power of dispensing good and evil, but in an inferior degree.

3. That there are besides several Botooa Pow, or mischievous gods, whose attribute is never to dispense good, but petty evils and troubles, not as a punishment, but indiscriminately to whomsoever it may be, from a pure mischievous disposition.

4. That all these superior beings, although they may perhaps have had a beginning, will have no end.

5. That the world also is of doubtful origin, and co-existent with the gods; the solid sky, the heavenly bodies, and the ocean, being pre-existent to the habitable earth, which was afterwards drawn out of the water by the god Tongaloa, whilst fishing with a line and hook.

6. That mankind, according to a partial tradition, first came from Bolotoo, the residence of the gods, an island to the north-westward, and resided at the Tonga Islands, by command of Tongaloa: they consisted of two brothers, with their wives and attendants, whose original they pretend to know nothing about.

7. That all human evil is inflicted by the gods upon mankind, on account of some neglect of religious duty, either in the person or persons who suffer the inflictions, or in the egi or chief whom they serve; and the contrary of good.

8. That all egi or nobles have souls, which exist hereafter in Bolotoo, not according to their moral merit, but their

rank in this world, and then they have power similar to the original gods, but less. The matabooles also go to Bolotoo after death, where they exist as matabooles or ministers to the gods, but they have not the power of inspiring priests: the moons, according to the belief of some, also go to Bolotoo, but this is a matter of great doubt. But the toogas, or lower class of people, have no souls, or such only as dissolve with the body after death, which consequently ends their sentient existence.

9. That the human soul during life is not a distinct essence from the body, but only the more ethereal part of it, and which exists in Bolotoo, in the form and likeness of the body, the moment after death.

10. That the primitive gods and deceased nobles sometimes appear (visibly) to mankind, to warn or to afford comfort and advice: that the primitive gods also sometimes come into the living bodies of lizards, porpoises, and a species of water snake, hence these animals are much respected: their coming into porpoises is supposed to be for the purpose of taking care of vessels, &c.

11. That the two personages at the Tonga Islands, known by the name of Tooitonga and Veacki, are descendants in a right line from two chief gods, and that all respect and veneration is therefore due to them.

12. That some persons are favoured with the inspiration of the gods, by an actual existence of the god for the time being, in the person (the priest) so inspired, who is then capable of prophesying.

13. That human merit or virtue consists chiefly in paying respect to the gods, nobles, and aged persons; in defending one's hereditary rights; honour, justice, patriotism, friendship, meekness, modesty, fidelity of married women, parental and filial love, observance of all religious ceremonies, patience in suffering, forbearance of temper, &c.

14. That all rewards for virtue or punishments for vice happen to men in this world only, and come immediately from the gods.

15. That several acts acknowledged by all civilized nations as crimes, are under many circumstances considered by them as matters of indifference, such as revenge, killing a servant who has given provocation, or any body else, provided it be not a very superior chief or noble; rape, provided it be not upon a married woman, or one to whom respect is due, on the score of superior rank, from the perpetrator; theft, except it be consecrated property.

16. Omens are considered direct indications of the gods to mankind: charms or superstitious ceremonies to bring evil

upon any one are considered for the most part infallible, as being generally effective means to dispoſe the gods to accord with the curſe or evil wiſh of the malevolent invoker; to perform theſe charms is conſidered cowardly and unmanly, but does not conſtitute a crime.

That theſe particulars of religious belief are the remains of ſome more perfect ſystem of religious worſhip, we have but little doubt, but they have no idols, neither have they any idea of addreſſing or ſupplicating a ſupreme being, or of reward or puniſhment after death. We have no account in the work before us, of any attempts of the miſſionaries to in-

ſtruct the inhabitants, except the account we quoted in the early part of our paper may be conſidered as ſuch, and we have no doubt but even the miſſionaries themſelves will readily agree, that ſuch circumſtances as are there deſcribed cannot fail to injure the cauſe the miſſion was intended to promote.

We ſhall now conclude our account by ſaying, that we have been highly gratified with the perusal of the work, and can venture to promiſe our readers an increaſe of amuſement in almoſt every page.

REPORT OF EXAMINATION

AT THE

COLLEGE OF MADRAS, FOR 1815.

(Concluded from page 291.)

THE lower of the increaſed allowances, 75 pagodas, it was declared, ſhould be given (as had been authoriſed by a former reſolution of government under date the 11th Auguſt, 1812) for any inſtance of general or particular merit, which on the recommendation of the board might appear to be deſerving of ſuch reward. The uſe of the term *general merit*, we remarked, was underſtood to exclude all notion of a fixed ſtandard of acquirement—adverting to the various degrees of aptneſs to acquire new languages which muſt neceſſarily be found in ſo large a body as the ſtudents of the college of Fort St. George. It was, we thought, obvious that a different degree of knowledge might be the reſult of equally meritorious application; hence we had always conſidered the lower of the increaſed allowances as a reward for diligence, rather than for a ſpecific degree of attainment, and as an encouragement to a continuance of ſuch diligence and application.

In conformity with this underſtanding of the orders relative to the grant of increaſed allowances, in our report under date the 15th of Juſe laſt, we recommended that the loweſt of thoſe allowances ſhould be granted to five gentlemen, whoſe progress had been very ſatisfactory for the time that they had been attached to the college, “as an encouragement of which we doubted not that they would prove themſelves well deſerving by a continuance of their honorable aſſiduity.”

We ſtated that on that occaſion we had found ourſelves obliged to refrain from any particular mention of four of the gentlemen who had been examined; two of thoſe four gentlemen, however, greatly to their credit, availed themſelves of the earlieſt opportunity afforded them by the college rules, of ſhewing that they had adopted the determination of ſteadily applying the facilities which the college had provided, to the acquiſition of a knowledge of the native languages. This laudable exertion on their parts, attended as it had been with ſatisfactory ſucceſs, was an inſtance of “general merit” ſuch as we contemplated in recommending the terms on which the increaſed allowance of 75 pagodas a month ſhould be granted; and, in ſtrict adherence therefore to the principle which had hitherto guided our deciſion on this point, we felt it our duty to recommend its being granted to Mr. Elliot and Mr. Crawley.

It only remained for us to ſubmit a few obſervations in explanation of the difference in the mode of framing the reports concerning the gentlemen recommended for the lower rate of increaſed allowances in our general report of 15th Juſe, and in the ſpecial one of the 7th of September; it rarely, we obſerved, happened that a ſtudent examined as to his knowledge of a language in its various branches was equally ſucceſſful in all—the general reſult of his examination was the ground on which his character was given. In the general report on the whole

body of students as their relative proficiency was shown, it was, we observed, thought sufficient to state what actual acquirements each had attained, without noticing the particular points in which each had failed; but in the report on the two gentlemen who were examined by themselves we were equally desirous that the Right Honorable the Governor in Council should have the fullest information, which in such case could only be given by describing the acquirements they had made, and those to which they had not attained.

We ventured to hope that this explanation would satisfy the mind of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council that the claims of Mr. Elliot and Mr. Crawley rested on similar grounds to those on which our recommendations for that allowance had been hitherto founded, and on which they had been hitherto granted by government; and that if a distinction were observable between the terms in which these gentlemen had been recommended, and those used in submitting recommendations for the same rate of allowances in our report of 15th June, such distinctions had resulted from the circumstance of the examination being special, instead of general. We likewise trusted that this explanation would be deemed sufficient to enable the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to grant the allowance to Mr. Elliot and Mr. Crawley, from the period recommended; and that integrity of intention on our part would be permitted to apologize for again bringing the subject under his consideration.

Should the Right Honorable the Governor in Council be pleased to determine that henceforward the claims of the students to the inferior, as well as to the superior rate of increased allowances, should be ascertained by a fixed standard of acquirement, it would, we remarked, be our duty implicitly to obey the instructions we might be honored with on this point, and to modify accordingly, the notices circulated to the students; at the same time, we felt ourselves called upon respectfully to state, that the system under which the inferior rate of increased allowance had hitherto been given, appeared to us most successful in drawing forth and stimulating the exertions of the students.

With reference to the last paragraph of the orders of Government to which we replied, we begged leave to explain that our objects in submitting the list of books there adverted to, were altogether unconnected with any application for reward or encouragement on behalf of the respective authors. Indeed, no work, we observed, was included in that list on which the orders of the government had not already been communicated to us.

Our principal intention, we explained, was to shew, at one view, what publications connected with the objects of the Institution, had already issued from its press, and what were in course of publication or of preparation for the press; and as it had been determined, that of all the works edited by the college, a certain number of copies should be sold at the Military Male Orphan Asylum, for the benefit of that charity, it was, we remarked, suggested by us, with the view of aiding the sale of the books, that the summary account which we had given of the subject of each should be published for general information.

We were informed in reply, that, for the reasons on which the resolution already communicated to us was founded, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council considered himself precluded from sanctioning any further grant of 1000 pagodas for proficiency in the native languages, without express authority to that effect, from the Honorable the Court of Directors; but that it would be very satisfactory to the Governor in Council to bring to the notice of the Honorable Court such instances of distinguished acquirements as might be deemed deserving of that reward.

With respect to the case of the two gentlemen recommended for an increase of allowances in our letter of the 7th of September, it was stated that the Governor in Council retained the sentiments which had already been made known to us.

On the 15th ultimo, we reported, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, the result of the second general examination for the year 1815 of the junior civil servants attached to the college.

In the following list, we remarked that we had ranked the students according to our opinion of their respective merits; and a reference to this classification, we observed, would at one view, put the Government in possession of our sentiments respecting their relative proficiency.

TAMIL.

First Class.

Students which commenced.

Mr. Newbolt . . .	30th June 1813.
Mr. Uthoff . . .	21st July.
Mr. Anstey . . .	2d Sept.

Second Class.

Mr. Hudleston . . .	21st Sept. 1814.
Mr. Kindersley . . .	14th Oct.
Mr. Hutt . . .	23d March.
Mr. Bushby . . .	2d Sept. 1813.
Mr. De Mierre . . .	27th July 1814.
Mr. Thomas . . .	8th March 1815.
Mr. Cameron . . .	2d Sept. 1813.

Third Class.

Mr. Harlington . . .	19th July, 1815.
Mr. Anderson . . .	

Mr. Horne . . .	6th Oct. 1814.
Mr. W. Mason . .	21st July 1813.
Mr. French . . .	11th Jan. 1815.
Mr. Ogilvie . . .	22d July.
Mr. Droz . . .	6th Jan. 1814.

Fourth Class.

Mr. Crawley . . .	27th July 1814.
Mr. Elliot . . .	4th Oct.
Mr. Lewin . . .	2d Aug. 1815.
Mr. Montgomerie .	21st July 1813.
Mr. Tremamondo .	2d Aug. 1815.
Mr. Cotton . . .	_____
Mr. Lascelles . . .	_____
Mr. Davis . . .	_____

*Teloogoo.**First Class.*

Mr. Newbolt . . .	4th Aug. 1814.
Mr. Uthoff . . .	14th July 1814.
Mr. Hutt . . .	2d Sept. 1813.
Mr. Austey . . .	1st Aug. 1814.

Second Class.

Mr. Thomas . . .	21st Sept. 1814.
Mr. De Mierre . .	8th March, 1815.
Mr. Paternoster .	9th Aug. 1815.
Mr. Boileau . . .	_____
Mr. Bannerman . .	19th July.

Third Class.

Mr. Montgomerie .	8th March 1815.
Mr. Kinderley . .	1st Oct. 1815.
Mr. Rushby . . .	31st Jan. 1815.
Mr. W. Mason . . .	_____
Mr. Ogilvie . . .	15th June.
Mr. Orr . . .	21st Aug.

MAHARATA.

Mr. Cameron . . .	31st Jan. 1815.
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HINDUSTANI.

Mr. Bannerman . .	19th July 1815.
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We stated that Mr. Newbolt and Mr. Uthoff, by their superior attainments both in Tamil and Teloogoo, had qualified themselves to enter with advantage into any branch of the public service, and entitled themselves to our recommendation for the highest reward; and under the orders of government, just recd., we submitted that the distinguished acquirements of these two gentlemen, and their claim to the honorary donation of one thousand pagodas, should be brought to the notice of the Hon. Court of Directors. We at the same time had much pleasure in bearing testimony to the general merits of these two gentlemen, whose conduct during the time they had been under our superintendence, deserved our cordial approbation.

Mr. Hutt, we observed, evidently applied to study, during the late term with much assiduity, and fully established his claim to the highest of the increased allowances, which we accordingly recommended the Right Hon. the Governor in

Council might be pleased to confer upon him.

Mr. Austey's progress since the last examination, although not quite such as might have been expected from him, was, we thought, very creditable to his talents.

The proficiency of Mr. Hutt in Teloogoo, and Mr. Austey in Tamil, we stated to be of a superior order; their knowledge of a second language, although not so great, was, we thought, sufficient to qualify them for the transaction of public business. It would, we conceived, be advantageous to both of these gentlemen to be allowed to perfect their studies at the college; but if the public service called for their employment, we thought that they might be permitted to leave the institution.

We had much pleasure in recommending to the favorable notice of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council the meritorious exertions of Mr. De Mierre. Mr. Kinderley, Mr. Cameron, Mr. Thomas, and Mr. Hudleston, each of whom, was, we remarked, entitled to high approbation. With the exception of Mr. Hudleston who particularly distinguished himself in Tamil, all of the gentlemen were engaged in the acquirement of two languages, and their progress in each, since the last examination, had, we observed, been of so satisfactory a nature, as to lead us to anticipate the most successful termination of their studies.

Mr. Rushby's progress in Tamil since the last examination was very creditable to him, and his knowledge of that language was highly respectable. His proficiency in Teloogoo was but small.

We stated that in the course of the late examination our attention was particularly attracted by the rapid advancement of some of the junior civil servants, who had lately joined the institution—Mr. Harington and Mr. Anderson in Tamil, and Mr. Paternoster, Mr. Boileau, and Mr. Bannerman in Teloogoo, exhibited a knowledge of these languages which held out the fairest promise of ultimate excellence; and we had much pleasure in reporting that they had most satisfactorily established their claim to the increased allowance of seventy-five pagodas per annum.

Mr. Bannerman, we observed, was also examined in Hindustani, at his own request. We had already reported to the Government the knowledge which he possessed of this language when he entered the college, and we were well pleased to observe that his acquaintance with it had since been very materially improved.

We were satisfied with the result of the examination of Mr. Montgomerie, Mr. Horne, and Mr. French; and we added, that we should be glad to be enabled in our next report to make favorable mention of Mr. W. Mason and Mr. Ogilvie.

Mr. Adamson and Mr. Droz, we re-

marked, had long been attached to the college; and it afforded us the most sincere gratification to observe in the result of their examination the evidence of such meritorious exertion, since the last general examination, as fully to entitle them, under the rules of the college, to the increased allowance of seventy-five pagodas per mensem, which we accordingly recommended might be granted to them.

It was with extreme regret that we were obliged to omit from the foregoing list the name of Mr. Sinclair, who was prevented from attending the examination by indisposition, of which we had the honor to procure a medical certificate. Adverting, however, to the assiduity and distinguished success which marked Mr. Sinclair's progress in the study both of the Tamil and Telugoo, and to the high rank which he held in each of these languages at the last general examination, we begged leave to refer it for the consideration of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, whether it were expedient that Mr. Sinclair should remain longer attached to the college.

We had no doubt of Mr. Sinclair's devoting his leisure hours to study, as his health might permit; and, in the event of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council being pleased to employ him in the public service, although he could not be required to undergo a further examination, yet, if he should be desirous of having his progress specifically reported on, we stated, that we should be happy to attend to an application from him for this purpose.

Mr. Gleig and Mr. Blackburne, we observed, were not present at the late examination—Mr. Gleig having proceeded to Bombay, and Mr. Blackburne to Tanjore, with the permission of Government.

We had the satisfaction to add, that Mr. Hutt, Mr. Newbolt, Mr. Uthoff, and Mr. Hudleston, were well acquainted with the regulations regarding both the administration of justice, and the realization of the revenue. Mr. Cameron, Mr. De Mierre, Mr. Kludersley, Mr. Thomas, and Mr. French, possessed a fair knowledge of the judicial regulations; but, with the exception of Mr. Cameron, none of these gentlemen were sufficiently conversant with the revenue laws. Mr. Anstey, Mr. Babbey, and Mr. W. Mason, did not appear to have attended sufficiently to this branch of study; and Mr. Horne, Mr. Montgomerie, and Mr. Ogilvie, seemed to have neglected it altogether. We stated, that we should endeavour to impress these gentlemen with a due sense of the importance of making themselves acquainted with the general principles of the regulations.

In closing our address under notice, we were concerned to state, that some of the students attached to the college had incurred debts to an amount unusually

large; and we proposed, in certain instances of great apparent indiscretion, to communicate with the gentlemen themselves on the subject, in the hope that our communication would prevent those gentlemen from adding to their embarrassments, we refrained from bringing them to the notice of Government on the present occasion.

The Right Honorable the Governor, and two of the Members of the Council, honored us with their presence at two of our meetings during the examination above mentioned, and our report thereon, which we have here recited, is under the consideration of the Government.

HEAD NATIVE MASTERS, TEACHERS, AND STUDENTS.

On the 26th April last we reported to the Government, that at the first half-yearly examination of the natives attached to the institution for the year 1815, three of the native teachers had established their claim to a certificate of proficiency, and were consequently entitled to the full allowance of fifteen pagodas per mensem.

We also proposed to raise the pay of four of the students from four to six pagodas per mensem, and to increase the allowance of another student from six to ten pagodas per mensem.

We further requested authority to fill up two vacancies in the class of paid students, (occasioned by the promotion of two persons in that class to the situation of teachers) by entertaining two of the volunteer students on the lowest rate of salary, four pagodas per mensem.

The several alterations above proposed were recommended in conformity to the rules of the institution, for the sanction of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council.

We also took that occasion to state to the government that, with a view of obviating the difficulties which at present oppose the acquisition of the Carnataca or Canarese tongue, in consequence of the want of competent teachers, we had for some time past employed one of the teachers named Rungacharlor on a salary of Pagodas, 15 per mensem, to instruct a number of native pupils in the elements of that language. From his superior knowledge of the Canarese and Sanskrit, and from his acquaintance with Telugoo, Tamil, and Mahabata, this man we observed was particularly well fitted for the office, and as he had executed it much to our satisfaction, and his duties were of a nature above those generally required from teachers, we begged leave to recommend that an allowance of pagodas, 20 per mensem, might be granted to him.

These alterations in the native establishment were sanctioned by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council under the 6th of May last.

On the 8th November last, we reported to the government, that at the second periodical examination of the teachers and students attached to the Institution, for the year 1815, five teachers were found qualified to obtain certificates, which had been issued accordingly.

JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT.

On the 17th of March last, we had the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the letter, addressed to us by the secretary to government in the public department, recited in our last general report, authorizing us to entertain an establishment of native students, to be educated in the Hindu and Musulman law, for the purpose of filling the situations of law officers and pleaders, in the several courts of judicature under this presidency.

Anxious to secure for this branch of the Institution, the services of the most able and best informed persons to be found in these provinces, we immediately on the receipt of these orders, circulated extracts from our correspondence with the Government on this subject, for the information of the several Zillah courts, requesting that they would publish, for general information, the terms, upon which admission into the law classes might be obtained, and that they would encourage all those who were willing to become candidates for these new situations to proceed to the Presidency, in order that they might undergo an examination, which was to be held for ascertaining the proficiency of each person who aspired to a place in the law classes at the college.

In acknowledging our obligations generally, to the several officers in the Interior, to whom this communication was made, we deemed it our duty to state, that we considered ourselves particularly indebted to Mr. Newnam, the Judge at Cudapah, Mr. Wright, the Judge at Chittoor, Mr. Lord, the Judge at Nellore, Mr. Powney, the Judge at Combaconum, Mr. Saunders, the Register at Nellore, and Mr. Dickinson, the Register at Chittoor, for the support which we had received from each respectively, in aid of our exertions to obtain respectable and learned persons to fill the situations in question.

In consequence of the good offices of these gentlemen, and of the general publicity which was given to the terms of admission into the law classes, both in the Interior and at the Presidency, a great concourse of natives attended at the college on the day fixed for the examination. Assisted by the head native masters, the Kazi ul Kazat, and the Muftis and Pandits of the Suder Adawlut, we examined each person in law, logic, and grammar.

The examinations, we observed, continued for three days, and were conducted partly by written exercises, and partly by oral disputations, on various questions in the sciences above-mentioned, in which many of the candidates particularly distinguished themselves. The head native masters, in conjunction with the law officers of the Suder Adawlut, were then, we remarked, directed to class the students according to their respective proficiency.

We requested that the above establishment, amounting to one hundred and thirty-six pagodas per mensem might be sanctioned from the 1st February, and debited as already determined, to the Judicial Department. We observed, that in one case only had full pay been granted to those in the second class; and that in consequence the amount for which sanction was requested, was considerably less than that already approved, and to be eventually incurred on this account.

These classes, we remarked, would for the present be conducted on the plan explained in our letters to government under date the 23d February, and 12th May 1814, recited in our last report; in which it was proposed that none except those who might be included in the first class, at present vacant, should be eligible to the situation of Law Officer, and as we deemed it particularly desirable that the persons appointed to so responsible a situation should not only be learned men, but persons of ability and of respectable character, we intimated our intention to proceed with caution, and great circumspection, in admitting any into this class — it would in consequence, we observed, necessarily require some time before it could be formed; during this period the effect of the establishment would be seen, and all necessary alterations noticed — and we stated our intention therefore to delay the preparation of the regulation mentioned in the sixth paragraph of our letter, dated the 12th May, 1814, until this class should be so far established, as to offer to the selection of the Suder Adawlut a sufficient number of persons to fill up the vacancies among the law officers as they might occur.

At present, we proposed generally, that none should be admitted into the first class until they should have passed through the second; and as this arrangement would prevent any, except the most able and learned from finding their way into the first class, we intended that they should not be liable to degradation into the inferior classes. This arrangement, however, we remarked, would not apply to the several inferior classes of students; by rendering those in the second class not liable to degradation into the third, and those in the third into the fourth class &c.

students without pay, so often as others were found superior to the existing incumbents; we proposed to excite a general emulation, and to secure the services of the best informed only.

With reference to the second paragraph of the letter from government, to which we replied, we begged leave to remark that, although we proposed to make a certificate of qualification a necessary preliminary to the appointment of a pleader, we did not intend to confine this office, like that of a law officer, to those who qualified themselves at the college. In compliance with the orders of government, we proposed to leave it open to all, as at present, merely requiring that their competency should be ascertained by an examination at Madras. A reference, however, to the list of students already admitted into the college, as given in the previous part of our letter under notice, would we thought satisfactorily demonstrate, that the natives of Madras and its neighbourhood were not likely to predominate in the law classes, for out of twenty-four persons whose names were there specified, only five were inhabitants of the presidency.

We stated that we should proceed immediately to form the class of law students in the vernacular language according to the plan laid down in the 12th and the following paragraphs of our letter dated the 12th of May last, from which the pleaders in the several courts were hereafter to be selected, but until we could report that a sufficient number had rendered themselves competent to discharge the duties of that office, we proposed to defer the proposal of permanent regulations for this class, or for the mode in which the appointment of pleaders from it should take place. In this regulation, when submitted, we stated that we should introduce such provisions as might be considered necessary for regulating the conditions under which natives of the provinces, who had not studied at Madras, should be admitted as pleaders, and for determining the examination they should undergo, and the nature and form of the certificate they should be required to obtain.

We took this occasion to submit a list of books for the use of the Muhammadan law students attached to the college, and as these books were not procurable at this place, we recommended that it might be forwarded to Bengal, and that the Supreme Government might be requested to cause the superintendence of the Muhammadan college in Calcutta to procure the books in question, and to forward them at an early period to this presidency.

The Right Honourable the Governor in

Council, in reply, highly approved our proceedings in the formation of the different classes of native law students, and sanctioned the expense of one hundred and thirty-six pagodas per mensem which would be incurred on their account.

The Governor in Council, we were informed, learnt with much satisfaction that the public officers in the Interior, and particularly those mentioned by us had afforded us their best assistance on the present occasion.

An application it was observed would be made to the Government at Fort William for the books specified in the list which accompanied our letter.

STATE OF THE COLLEGE PRESS.

Before we proceed to recite our correspondence with the government, on the subject of the several oriental works brought under our review during the last year, we beg leave to submit a list of the books printed, printing, or preparing for the press, at the College.

TAMIL WORKS.

Printed.—A Latin Grammar of the low Tamil, entitled *Grammatica Latino-Tamilica, in qua de Vultu Tamilicæ Lingue Idiomate fasus tractatur.*

This is a complete Grammar of the law, and an excellent key to the high dialect; it contains moreover in a supplementary chapter, "*De facilis quotidiano usus principue necessarii.*" a variety of information of the greatest practical utility to those who, by their situation, are compelled to daily intercourse with the Tamil natives. This Grammar was printed for the first and, we believe the last time, at the Protestant Missionary Press at Tranquebar in the year 1732; the college edition has been formed partly from this, and partly from manuscripts written about the time of the author.

Preparing for the Press.—A Latin Grammar of the high Tamil, entitled *Grammatica Latino-Tamilica ubi de elegantiore Lingue Tamilicæ dialecto tractatur; cui adduntur Tamilicæ Prosa Rudimenta.* This is not an entire and independent Grammar of the high dialect, but rather a supplement to the preceding work; the two form together a complete Grammar of the two dialects, for, when the student has mastered the former, the latter contains all that is requisite for the perfect understanding of the high dialect; though without this previous study, it would be scarcely intelligible, the two in fact are the inseparable parts of an excellent system of Grammar.

Printing.—A Tamil and Latin Dictionary. This work is complete as far as respects the low dialect, and, like the two Grammars

before mentioned, forms with the Salar Agaradi, a perfect Dictionary of the whole language, the illustration of the different meanings of words by appropriate phrases, and the explanation of peculiar occurrences, manners, and opinions, dispersed throughout it, are not the least of its excellencies.

Printing.—The Salar Agaradi, a Dictionary of the superior Tamil dialect, composed entirely in that language. This work in fact consists of four distinct dictionaries; the first, *Peyer*, shows the several meanings of every word—the second, *Pural*, the several words bearing the same meaning—the third, *Tog-i*, shows the subordinate species of the technical and general terms of science and literature—and the fourth, *Todp*, is a rhyming dictionary. It is compiled from the various dictionaries of the high Tamil of which there exists a great number, and is the only one which is entirely arranged in alphabetical order; the words in the others (a few sections excepted in which the alphabetical form is used from necessity) being collected into general classes and resembling therefore, vocabularies rather than dictionaries, except that they are more copious.—Like the former, this work, as far as we are aware, has never been printed; the manuscript copies of it are, however, very numerous, and its perspicuous arrangement gives it a preference over all other Tamil dictionaries.

The author of the whole of the foregoing Tamil works, which form a most complete set of elementary books on that language, was the Rev. J. C. Beschi, an Italian Jesuit, attached to the Mission at Madras, who arrived in India about the commencement of the 18th century, and is particularly celebrated in this part of India for the great knowledge he acquired of the Tamil language.

Printed.—A translation from Sanskrit into Tamil of the Uttara Khandam of the Ramayana of Valmiki, by Sidambala Vadyar, the head Tamil master at the college. This is a class book for the use of the Junior civil servants attached to the college, and contains an account of the transactions previously to the commencement of the fable of the poem of Ravana and his relations, Hanuman and other personages of note, mentioned therein.—In addition to the original, the author has introduced an abstract of the story of the Ramayana, from the period of Ravana's cutting Ayodhya, until his return to it after the defeat and death of Ravana.

Printing.—A treatise on Tamil Grammar for the use of the earlier native students at the college, by Sidambala Vadyar, head Tamil master at the college. The rules of the Tamil Grammar are comprised in short verses, called *Sutras*, written in the superior dialect, in a brief and

abstruse style; they are consequently difficult to comprehend, and the difficulty is by no means removed by the numerous commentators on them, all of whom differ from each other, and often from themselves; the originals also often disagree in doctrine. To reconcile the differences, whether of the texts or of the commentaries, and to render the knowledge of Tamil Grammar an acquirement easy to all, this treatise has been written in easy prose; it is not intended to supersede the use of the *Sutras*, but to facilitate the comprehension of them after they have, as usual, been committed to memory by the student.

Prepared for the press.—A translation into Tamil from the Sanskrit of the Virahak Khandam of Riti Mitakshara; by the late Porur Vadyar; completed and revised by his brother Salambala Vadyar, the head Tamil master at the college. The original of this work is the commentary of Vignaneswara, on the text of Yagnyavalkya, and may be considered a general treatise on Hindu law—it is already known to the European world by the translation made of that part of it which relates to the law of inheritance, *Dayabhaga*, by H. T. Colebrooke, Esq. In the Tamil translation, the texts of Yagnyavalkya, and those quoted from other smritis, are, as in the original, in verse, accompanied by the usual explanatory gloss; but the commentary is in easy prose, thus enabling the students to commit the precepts of the law readily to memory, and facilitating the general comprehension of them.

TELUGU WORKS.

Printing.—A Grammar of the Telugu language, (commonly termed *Gentoo*;) peculiar to the Hindus inhabiting the northern provinces of the peninsula, by A. D. Campbell, Esq. of the Hon. East India Company's Civil Service on the Madras establishment, Member of the Board of Superintendence for the College of Fort St. George.

This very laborious and most useful work supplies a want that has long been felt, both by the Civil and Military servants of the East-India Company on the coast, and by others, in habits of constant intercourse with the inhabitants of those extensive provinces, in which the Telugu is the only medium of communication with the great body of the people.

The author, although he has collected the substance of the original native Grammars, to which he has had recourse, has very judiciously deviated from the form observed in those treatises, the arrangement of the work being similar to that generally observed by European Grammarians: it is divided into six chapters.

The first treats of the Telugu Alphabet; the second of the elision, insertion,

and permutation of letters; the third of substantive nouns and pronouns, their concomitants, and declension; the fourth of adjective nouns and pronouns; the fifth of verbs; the sixth of syntax.

To this is added an Appendix containing various information highly useful to all those whose occupations require a constant intercourse with the inhabitants of the northern provinces of the peninsula.

This plan embraces the whole system of Grammar, and the excellence of the execution of the work is marked by the care with which derivatives from the two great sources of the modern language, the Utsu Telugu, and the Sanskrit, are discriminated; by the diligent collection of all irregular forms of words, by exhibiting the regular forms as delivered by the grammarian, and as used by the vulgar, thereby enabling the student, in addition to a knowledge of the medium of diurnal intercourse, to become acquainted with the writers who have cultivated this language in its purity, by the judicious investigation of the themes, and an arrangement of the verbs as deduced therefrom, which gives a clear and comprehensive view of this most difficult part of speech, not confined to the Telugu solely, but extending to its cognate dialects; and lastly, under the head of syntax, by an intelligent exposition of the use of the various species of connectives, the regimen of cases and tenses, and the formation and use of nominal derivatives and verbal auxiliaries.

This work, of which the copyright has been purchased by the government, may be expected to appear at an early period, as the font of Telugu types casting for it in the college is nearly finished. An accident which depopulated the college of a considerable number of these types is the sole cause of its publication having been so long delayed.

Prepared for the Press.—A very valuable and excellent Dictionary of the Telugu language, by Mahmadi Veniya, a learned kootee inhabitant of Masulipatnam. In this work, from thirty to forty thousand words are ranged in alphabetical order, each accompanied by a short explanation of its meaning in Telugu. It will prove of most essential assistance to the student, after he has overcome the first difficulties of the language, and will, in some degree at least, supply the want of a Telugu and English Dictionary, the compilation of which, if ever undertaken, must be a work of great labor and time. The work of Mahmadi Veniya is rather deficient in pure Telugu words, the columns of the Dictionary being filled chiefly by those of Sanskrit origin, and the illustration of the meaning of each word is also rather too concise; but the work is on the whole highly valuable, and to en-

courage the composition of similar books by learned natives, the copyright has been purchased by the government at a very liberal price.

Preparing for the Press.—A vocabulary English and Telugu, the words of the common being distinguished from those of the classical dialect. By J. M'Kerrell, Esq. of the Hon. East-India Company's Civil Service on this establishment, Telugu Translator to Government, and "ex-officio" member of the Board of Superintendence.

CARNATAKA WORKS.

Preparing for the Press.—1st. A Grammar of the Carnataca language commonly called the Canarese, founded upon an approved treatise, in the classical dialect.—2d. A Vocabulary, English and Carnataca, to which is added, a list of Carnataca books, by J. M'Kerrell, Esq. of the Hon. East-India Company's Civil Service on the Madras Establishment, Telugu Translator to Government, and "ex-officio" Member of the Board of Superintendence.

The above-mentioned valuable works on the Carnataca language, peculiar to the Hindus inhabiting the middle provinces of the peninsula, are, perhaps, the first in any European language that treat of the elements of this useful tongue; and, when completed, will prove a great acquisition to the college, as constituting a set of elementary works on one of the three grand dialects of the peninsula, at present less known than either of the other two.

So soon as a font of Carnataca types shall have been formed, it is expected that the Carnataca Grammar and Vocabulary will be ready for publication.

ENGLISH WORKS.

Preparing for the press.—Dissertations on the several modes of computing time observed by the inhabitants of the Indian peninsula, and on the method of converting time, computed according to any of these modes into European time, and vice versa. By Captain John Warren, of H. M. 56th Regiment of Foot.—The copyright to this work has lately been purchased by the Government. The modes of computing time generally prevalent in the peninsula are, 1st, the computation among the Mussulmans by the lunar year, dating from the epoch of the Hejira, or flight of Mahomet from Mecca.—2nd, The computation among the Hindus by the solar year, by which civil time is adjusted to the true beginning of each month and year, according to the course of the sun; and the use of leap-years is consequently precluded. This system dates from the Saka, or epoch of Sâivâhna, which period is divided into cycles of sixty years each. It prevails generally throughout the southern provinces under

the presidency of Madras, and wherever the Tamil language is spoken. 3d, The computation amongst the Hindus by the luni-solar year, of which the months are reckoned according to the course of the moon; but the years adjusted to the course of the sun, by the intercalation of months at particular periods. This system dates also from the epoch of Sâlvâhâna, divided into cycles of sixty, and prevails generally throughout the northern provinces under the presidency of Madras, and wherever the Telugu language is spoken.

The first of Captain Warren's dissertations contains rules and tables for converting any given year, past or future, of the Hejira, into the corresponding year of the Christian æra; and the Christian year being given for finding the corresponding one of the Hejira, various examples of the application of these rules are added.

The second dissertation contains a translation of a tract by the Rev. J. C. Beschle, on the Hindu computation of time by the solar year, according to the respective methods of the Vakyâ and the Siddhânta, the two most reputed treatises in Tamil on astronomy, and various rules, tables, and examples, treating of the mode of converting such time, at any period, past or future, into European time, or European time into the solar time of the Hindus.

The third dissertation, not yet finished, is to treat in a similar manner of the luni-solar time of the Hindus.

To these dissertations the Board of Superintendence propose to add such information on the general subject, as will bring under one view all that relates to these several methods of computing time, thus affording to the public officer, and to the literary inquirer, a manual calculated to shorten their labors, and to assist their pursuits.

HINDUSTANI LEXICON.

In concluding this list, we cannot omit the mention of a work which, although not preparing for the college press, is about to be published in communication with the college, and under the immediate patronage of the Government;—we allude to a LEXICON OF THAT PECULIAR DIALECT OF THE HINDUSTANI LANGUAGE WHICH PREVAILS IN THE DEKHAN, OR SOUTH OF INDIA; by H. Harris, M. D. Second Member of the Medical Board at this Presidency.

In this very extensive, laborious, and valuable work which Dr. Harris will soon, we hope, have it in his power to lay before the public, every derivative, compound, and phrase, in general use or acceptance, that occurs in this useful and popular language, is carefully referred to its proper theme or root; and the whole, thus analysed and distributed, are ranged in classes, after the manner of Scapula and

Gollus in their celebrated Lexicons of the Greek and Arabic.

Primitives are accompanied as far as practicable with the roots from which they are considered to spring, or to which they seem to approach, by striking affinities and analogies, each expressed in the proper character of its own language, whether of the Hebrew, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu, Arabic, Persian, Greek, Latin, &c. &c.

The different interpretations of each word will be given in English, and generally in Latin also, which will enable the learned author to define and fix the meanings, and shades of meaning of words, with additional precision and accuracy, and will render this work of utility to Europeans of every nation.

To the Lexicon three Indexes are subjoined:—1st, A general Hindustani Index, including every term and phrase in the Lexicon, referred to its proper root.—2d, A summary Latin Index.—3, A detailed English Index, which may be considered as the reversed portion of the work abridged.

Dr. Harris's Lexicon is confined to that particular dialect of the Hindustani which has currency in the British possessions under the Presidency of Fort St. George. The author, therefore, has rejected a very considerable number of words, which, although to be found in every dictionary of the Hindustani language that has hitherto appeared in Bengal, are totally unknown in the peninsula. At the same time many primitives, and considerably more compounds and phrases, than the number of words, thus excluded, peculiar and indeed essential to the dialect of the south of India, are introduced into the columns of this Lexicon.

The great experience of the learned author eminently qualifies him for the laborious and important task which he has undertaken to execute. This work is already very far advanced, and the zeal, perseverance, talents, and research by which he is distinguished render it probable that the Lexicon will be ready for the press within fifteen months from the present date.

We had the honor, on the 2d of November last, to submit a detailed report on the merits of the Telugu grammar composed by Mr. A. D. Campbell, the first of the Telugu works enumerated in the foregoing list. Various circumstances, we observed, had combined to delay this report beyond the period at which we hoped originally to have submitted it; but this delay, we remarked, had afforded us an opportunity of entering into a more minute examination of the work, and we trusted that the result of our labours, as contained in

our report, would meet the approbation of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council.

In forwarding our report, we had been directed to state whether we would recommend the immediate printing of this work; a perusal of our report, we observed, would shew the opinion we entertained of its merits; the suggestions which we had made for its improvement, might, we thought, be fairly left to the discretion of Mr. Campbell; we felt confident that they would not be rejected without due consideration; and however we might differ from the author in minor points, our opinion of the general execution of the work was such, as enabled us to recommend that it should be immediately printed at the college.

As our remarks on Mr. Campbell's grammar are too voluminous to be admitted into the body of this address, we subjoin a copy of them as an appendix to the present general report.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council was pleased on the 8th of November, 1814, to transmit for our consideration and report, a copy of a letter from Mr. M'Kerrell, Telugu translator to Government, with a Telugu vocabulary which accompanied it.

In reply to this communication, we observed, that in our present annual report we should state particularly the progress we had made in preparing elementary works for the use of the students in the college; in the mean time we confined our observations to the Telugu vocabulary composed by Mr. M'Kerrell.

The very considerable acquirements of Mr. M'Kerrell in Telugu and its cognate dialect the Canarese, and the desire manifested by this gentleman to apply these acquirements to objects of public utility, were, we observed, already too well known to require particular remark; the present we considered another instance of laudable zeal in promoting one of the great objects for which the college was established; and which, under that encouragement which Government had always shewn themselves so willing to afford in similar cases, would, we trusted, be often initiated, when the talents of many who had benefitted by the institution should have attained greater maturity, and elementary books should by degrees be provided for all the languages of Southern India.

We thought that the following remarks on Mr. M'Kerrell's work, would convey to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council a knowledge of the plan on which it was written, and the manner in which it was executed, and thereby enable him to form a judgment of its value to the public. The work, we observed, was a vocabulary, English and Telugu, ar-

anged alphabetically, and confined to the common dialect of the latter language; the meaning, or meanings of the several words were simply given, without explanation of their general or particular use, and without examples of any kind: this plan, though possessing the advantage of brevity, might, we thought, in some cases be productive of inconvenience; for when two or more meanings of a word occurred, the student, without the assistance of a teacher, could not know which to select. The execution of the work was, we added, in general correct; there were some mistakes in orthography, arising from too strict an adherence to common practice, and synonymous terms might often be multiplied with advantage; but the defect of the greatest importance, was one which was, we remarked, inseparable from first productions of this kind; we meant the difficulty of rendering with precision abstract terms, or the names of objects or attributes familiar in one tongue, but unknown, or of unfrequent occurrence in the other.

Such defects, we observed, were not, however, more frequent than might be expected in a compilation in which little or no assistance could be derived from the labors of preceding writers; and there were none which might not be easily removed. As a whole, we considered the work calculated to afford assistance to the Telugu student, especially if it should receive that improvement of which some parts were susceptible, and we recommended, therefore, that it should be printed for the use of the college.

On the 15th of February we had the honor to lay before the Right Honorable the Governor in Council a letter from Captain Warren, of His Majesty's 56th regiment of foot, a gentleman well known by his scientific acquirements and productions, forwarding to us a dissertation on the solar computation of time, as practised through the whole of the southern provinces under this presidency, and in other parts of India, containing rules and tables for the ready conversion of European time into Indian solar time, and *vice versa*; also another dissertation on the lunar time observed by the Muhammadan nations, containing rules and tables for ascertaining the commencement of the year of the Hijra at any period, and for the reciprocal conversion of European and Muhammadan time.

On the great utility of these rules and tables to the service in general, and to the students on the establishment under our charge in particular, we deemed it unnecessary to enlarge, it was, we observed, clear that it was a point of the first necessity, that the executive officers under this government should have a distinct knowledge of the several methods of computing time in use among the inhabitants of

the districts in which they preside, and that public business must be greatly facilitated by the possession of distinct and easy rules and tables for the conversion of time, as expressed by those methods, into European time and the reverse—as literary productions, these dissertations were on a subject, which we believed, had not been practically investigated with a view to practical application by any previous writer, except by the Rev. C. J. Heschle, whose very valuable work had been translated and illustrated by Captain Warren, and formed part of the paper first mentioned.

With these observations we begged leave to recommend, under Section XX, Title First of the College Regulations, that these dissertations should be printed for the use of the Institution and of the service, and that the Right Honorable the Governor in Council should confer on the author such mark of approbation as his labors might be considered to merit.

We begged leave to add, that Captain Warren had, at our suggestion, undertaken to compose a similar dissertation on the mode of computing lunar time, followed by the Hindu inhabitants of

the northern provinces subject to this government, which we hoped circumstances would enable him to complete; and we proposed, if approved by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, to publish these papers*, together with such other valuable writings, theoretical and practical, on the modes of computing time in use in India, as we might be able to obtain, forming together a work, which would probably contain all that was necessary to be known on the subject, and which we doubted not would be productive of considerable utility†.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council in reply informed us, that in consideration of the merits of the works composed by Captain Warren, and under the uncertainty of his returning to India, he had determined to purchase the copyright of these works.

ACTUAL CHARGES FOR 1815.

Excluding the allowances of the junior civil servants, we have the honor to submit an abstract statement of the actual expenditure on account of the College of Fort St. George, during the year 1815, compared with that of the preceding year 1814.

Expense for the year 1814.	Expense for the year 1815.	Difference.
Secretary's allowance.....	1,601 10 50	1,750 44 79
Head Native Masters.....	8,400 0 0	101 10 11
Native Teachers.....	6,981 70 7	75 0 13
Native Students.....	583 23 48	1,919 23 48
Office Establishment and Printing Office, &c.....	870 0 0	108 8 34
	10,036 17 55	33 50 0
Salaries.....	140 0 0	11,554 30 80
Contingent charges.....	54 40 56	140 0 0
Furniture.....		110 54 34
Household.....	1,600 0 0	169 0 0
Purchase of Books, and Types.....	415 20 40	1,600 0 0
	15,697 7 41	1,813 33 54
		497 5 14
		16,011 43 35
		4,561 1 44
		176 10 31
		Actual Increase
		5,394 33 54

The only remaining items of increase are pagodas 1,212 25 41, under the head of "native teachers," and 102 2 14, under that of "native students." The great variety of languages now studied by the junior civil servants has obliged us to increase this branch of our establishment, which now consists of 53 teachers, and 15 native students, and the increase of pay granted to some of them, under the college rules, as noticed in the present report, has also tended to add to the expense on this account. We are willing, however, to believe that the total charge for the native establishment has nearly reached its ultimate standard, and that no farther material increase of expense is now likely to attend the institution.

Mr. John Babington, the Tamil translator to the Government, having been promoted to an office in the commercial department at a distance from the residency, Mr. Richard Clarke was nominated to succeed him, and on the 1th April last, became "ex-officio" a member of our board.

We have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient and humble servants.

(Signed) *Edw. C. Greenway,*
John Mousley,
W. Oliver,
R. Clarke,
J. W. Kerrell,
A. D. Campbell.

College,
January 1st. 1816.

N. B. The Rev. the Archbishop Mousley deems it proper to notice that he was not present during the whole of the year 1814 alluded to in the concluding part of this report.

* Mr. Gleibrier's paper in Hindustani Astronomy, and the other papers in the Asiatic Researches, we remarked, contained much useful information.

† We sincerely rejoice that such a work is in process of publication. Should our voice be heard, we would earnestly recommend that every branch of this sort of information should be diligently collected and published.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

*(Continued from page 277.)**East-India House, Feb. 6, 1817.*

Mr. Grant rose and said—The attention and patience of the court of proprietors having been occupied by one speech for nearly three hours, I feel unfeigned reluctance after such an ordeal, and at so late an hour of the day, in offering myself in your notice. Indeed I am less inclined to the task, feeling almost exhausted by the close attention which I have paid to the hon. and learned gentleman; and, not a little am I discouraged by the consciousness, that the time during which I must trouble the court, will not afford scope for that justice which the importance of the subject requires. If however the court is disposed at this hour to hear my sentiments upon the question, exhausted and fatigued as I am, I shall, because unwilling that the learned gentleman's speech should pass without receiving some immediate reply from me, readily avail myself of the opportunity. If the question were to be decided this day, whatever reluctance I might feel in being precluded the opportunity of rebutting the charges and statements of the learned gentleman, yet I certainly should not arrogate to myself the occupation of the whole of the remaining part of the day; but, as it must be admitted that candour and justice require an impartial hearing of those who may be disposed to offer their sentiments on the other side of the question, and that another day must therefore be appointed for that purpose, I indulge the hope of being allowed to take this occasion of stating as far as I may be able, my opinions on the subject before us.

In the outset of what I have to offer, I must profess myself decidedly hostile to the motion submitted to the court by the learned gentleman. My opposition is grounded upon a long and thorough consideration of the subject, and upon a firm persuasion that the matter and the course of proceeding proposed by the motion are alike inadvisable, with reference to present circumstances, and inexpedient with respect to the true interests of the Company.

Before I go into any detail of my reasons for entertaining this opinion, let me take the liberty of observing, that the true merits of this case cannot be justly appreciated nor thoroughly understood without a candid, a liberal, and a complete discussion of all the topics which may be urged on both sides the question. But, I own, according to my view of the manner in which this subject is now

brought forward by the hon. and learned gentleman, referring it to the inquiry of the directors, the object does not seem so much to be inquiry, as to throw blame upon that body, by implied unfounded accusations—(*Cries of no! no!*)—I am sorry to observe that the business of this day is not the beginning of so ungenerous and unbecoming a mode of proceeding. Other avocations occasioned my absence from the court on a former day when this subject was brought forward; but I have seen reports of the proceedings, which are now in the hands of the public, which the public will read as they have been accustomed to do, and which are uncontradicted: if, uncontradicted as they are, I may judge from them, the proceedings of the former day were tainted throughout with injustice, error, and perversion. If this business had commenced merely by a temperate proposition for inquiry, for the production of papers, in order to a candid, liberal, and complete discussion, I should, if then present, have been, from my former declarations, from my confidence in the cause of the college, and from the desire of rendering justice to a much injured institution, in favour of such a proposition. But how was this business introduced? without any previous notice; without the knowledge of those who would have thought it their duty to defend the college—in the absence of persons known to take a particular interest in that subject. occasion was seized upon a mere collateral point to make a formal attack upon the college, its constitution, its character, and its effects, all which were furiously arraigned in terms of gross unmanly invective and abuse upon surmises, rumours and misrepresentations of interested parties; without the evidence of one proved fact, beyond the reports of the college professors themselves, which were unfairly strained and distorted, in order to make them answer a purpose which their natural genuine import could not serve. Such at least is the account of that debate of the 12th December given in the public papers. Of the general nature and course of that debate I presume, from the concurrence of all authorities, there can be no doubt. Whether the particular expressions ascribed to the hon. mover and second of the motion of this day are accurately stated, I cannot say, having myself been, from distant avocations, necessarily absent; but as they have been circulated throughout the kingdom and remain

without a disavowal, they are fair objects of animadversion and of contradiction and censure, as far as truth may warrant. A proceeding such as has been described was obviously not a temperate proposal for papers which might afford materials for inquiry. It was beginning with accusation and condemnation, first passing sentence, and then insisting on papers, evidently with an expectation and desire that they should confirm the sentence. The gentlemen became both accusers and judges; the other parties not even being heard; and then they profess to call for inquiry. Could any thing be more opposite to the common principles of justice, than, first to condemn, and then to propose an examination into the grounds of the condemnation?—they would first execute the accused, and then examine into the justice of his sentence. I do not wonder therefore, that the court of directors thought fit upon the motion for papers to oppose that motion, for how could they consent after a proceeding which, in the first instance, precluded all hope of a candid discussion on the subject? According to the reports therefore, which I have seen of the proceedings at the last court, if they are to be credited, I must repeat in the most unqualified manner, that the agitation and management of the question, as it was then conducted, was one tissue of injustice, of error, and unfounded accusation. Such were the proceedings of the former day. And, I cannot but feel the present proceedings to be exactly of the same description. The hon. and learned gentleman has brought forward a string of propositions, all of which are, more or less, charged with crimination and accusation against the college, and he has concluded, by proposing a resolution, requiring the court of directors to give their opinion upon each of them. If the general court could be persuaded to pass such resolutions, what would be the consequence? they would do the utmost injustice to the court of directors, and to the very object of their inquiry; they would, in fact, be sending the college to trial with an halter about its neck. The motion carried crimination in every proposition of it; and it seemed as if the hon. members who brought it forward, having failed of obtaining papers by which they might endeavour to support their former charges, were determined to accuse at all events.

In the newspaper report of the speech of the hon. and learned gentleman on the former occasion, a history is given of the institution of the college, which is materially erroneous. He has again gone to-day into a similar but more diffuse historical detail—possibly with a view to soften down some of the errors in the preceding one, but it is still far enough from

being correct. The tendency and obvious design of the whole of that history is to inculpate the court of directors, first on the ground of their having departed from the original plan of the institution, and thereby given occasion to all the evils alleged to have since happened; next, for having put down the splendid institution of lord Wellesley at Calcutta. The learned gentleman is said in the report of his first speech to have begun by stating, that the Hertford college was instituted upon the suppression of that at Calcutta, to which suppression the report goes on to say, he agreed, because it was an *university*, not a *school*. Now in the first place, there never had been a question before the general court about suppressing the Calcutta college; the learned gentleman therefore has, if his speech is truly given, gratuitously acknowledged his approbation of a measure on which his opinion was never asked. In the next place, what was done by the court of directors in abrogating lord Wellesley's institution took place in the year 1802. At that period they certainly did order the suspension of the Calcutta establishment, but in a short time after it was restored upon a reduced scale, and on that footing it had quietly existed nearly two years, before the formation of an establishment at home was submitted to the general court. It was every way therefore a complete misstatement to represent this last institution as founded upon the ruins of the other. The hon. and learned gentleman has thought fit to launch forth into amplified superlative commendations of the collegiate establishment of the Marquis Wellesley; I have little disposition to follow him into that subject, as I conceive he has wandered into a field of expatiation, respecting both the Calcutta institution and other matters wholly irrelevant to the point under consideration. But of his object I may take notice; it seems to be to form a contrast between the grandeur and magnificence of lord Wellesley's ideas, of his plan, and the dignity of his conduct relative to it, and the littleness and narrowness of the ideas and proceedings of the court of directors. The learned gentleman has wholly omitted to state the grounds and principles on which the court acted, but he has himself, in mentioning his own inducements for not approving the Calcutta college, advanced strong reasons against it, and it is for him after having concurred in the suppression of it, and stated the grounds on which he justifies himself for so doing, to shew the consistency of his present strain of argument with his conduct and his opinions. The learned gentleman has laboured to shew that the leading motive of the court of directors in disapproving of the plan of lord Wellesley was to save ex-

pease. This indeed appears a prominent reason in the dispatch of the court in the year 1802, but it is well known that this dispatch was altered by the board of control who expunged much the greater part of what the court of directors had written, and in particular the following passage, stating their objection to the principle of the institution.

"The most material benefits which are wanted in the education of young men received into our service may we conceive be obtained by the adoption of a plan of instruction upon a much smaller scale, such a one as we shall point out in a subsequent paragraph.

"Whatever European education is deemed proper for our servants, we are decidedly of opinion, they should receive in Europe, and that their application in India should be confined chiefly to the study of subjects properly Indian; we have therefore in contemplation to establish such regulations at home as shall afford the means of their acquiring, with classical and mathematical instruction, the elements of those branches of science most useful in our service abroad."

Such was the opinion of the court of directors expressed at that time. The great objection they had to lord Wellesley's plan, was, that it proposed a general course of European literature and science, in a country where these were exotics, and could not be taught with near so many advantages and with so much efficiency as in England. It proposed that young men, after they had been launched out into the world, should again enter upon a long course of scholastic education, under the discipline and restraints of a collegiate life; and in order to accomplish this plan, without too long retarding the commencement of their actual service, it was required that the writers should be sent out to India at the early age of fifteen. The court of directors thought that at this age the judgment must be immature, the principles unformed; and that it would be every way better that whatever European learning was proper for their servants should be given in England, and whatever time was to be allotted to education, excepting only education purely oriental, should be passed at home; by which means their principles, religious and moral, their knowledge of their own country, its constitution, policy, and laws, their habits, manners, and whole character, would be more fixed, and they would enter on foreign scenes, dangerous to youth, with less hazard and greater advantage. This was the grand consideration that weighed with the court of directors, and surely it must approve itself to every British mind. This was the lead-

ing principle in the collegiate institution which they framed in 1804. The learned gentleman is pleased to assert that the plan of this institution was borrowed from lord Wellesley's. All I shall say upon that head is, that even before lord Wellesley went to India the want of an appropriate institution in this country for the instruction of young men destined for the service of the Company abroad was felt, and the outlines of a plan of education proper for that purpose; namely such a plan was afterwards adopted, suggested by some members of the court among their friends, of which there is written evidence still in existence.

The learned gentleman has asserted that the directors originally intended merely to establish a *school*. The report of the first debate makes him say that he proposed the Hertford establishment; that his proposition of a *school* was approved within the bar; but that his idea was not followed by the directors, who by their injudicious mode destroyed the object—that the resolution he proposed pledged to no specific establishment, but to the erection of a *school*. (Apparently, by the way, a contradiction in terms).

I deny the statement *in toto*. The idea of a *school* never entered into the minds of the directors. I challenge the hon. gentleman to produce a single passage from any paper or document wherein the term or the notion of a *school* appears. The very first prospectus which was produced by the committee of correspondence, to whom the consideration of the subject was originally referred, a document dated in October 1804, described an institution in its nature collegiate; and certainly in no part of that prospectus was there a single word which could give rise to the notion that a *school establishment* merely, was intended. If reference was had to that document, it would be seen from the plan of education described, that it was utterly incompatible with the idea of a *school*. It set out with this general observation:—

"As the Company's civil servants are to be employed in all the different branches of the administration of extended dominions, it will be readily admitted, that, as far as may consist with an early entrance upon the duties of active life (also very necessary in their case), they should receive an education, comprehending not only the usual course of classical learning, but the elements of such other parts of knowledge, as may be more peculiarly applicable to the stations they have to fill. Independent of the improvements which they may receive from establishments in India in studies properly oriental (improvements which cannot commence till some years of youth are already past) there is a most important period of life to

be filled up, before they leave their native country. In that period their principles of every kind are to be formed, and their minds cultivated: it is the only period their destination will allow for the acquisition of European literature and science; and in a word, on the use which is made of it must depend, in a very material degree, their future character and services. It is not, then, to be doubted, that they should not be left to such chance of acquisition, as the routine of public or country schools may, under all the varieties of situation, tutorage, example, and other circumstances incident to persons collected from every part of the United Kingdom, afford them. There ought to be one course and standard of appropriate education for them; and to this end, one place of instruction. There they should be trained with care, and required to give proofs of real proficiency; in order to which they should be subjected to the test of strict and impartial examination, a test hardly to be looked for in all the differing modes and degrees of their present education. Nor ought it to be the only object of such a system, to form good servants for the Company: the system should aim also at making them good subjects, and enlightened patriots. They are to leave their native country at an early age, to pass many years of life among a people every way dissimilar to their own; their sphere of action is placed at a remote distance from the parent state; they are to manage interests of the highest value to that state; and our vast acquisitions there, with the continually increasing number of Europeans in those territories, tend to strengthen their attachment to that quarter. It is therefore of importance, that the young men, before their departure, should be imbued with reverence and love for the religion, the constitution and laws of their own country; and hence the plan of their studies should comprehend some elementary instruction in those most essential branches of knowledge. Those branches will also be best learnt, before the young men have launched out into the world; which, without such instruction, they would do, unfortified against erroneous and dangerous opinions."

Then the report goes on to enumerate the different branches of education which would be necessary—Classical Learning—Composition, Arithmetic, Integral and fractional—Algebra—Mathematics—Elements of General Law, of the Law of England, of the British Constitution, of Politics, Finance, and Commerce—some acquaintance with Natural Philosophy—French and English—the Evildences of Christianity—the principles, obligations and sanctions of Religion and Morals—

and the elements of one or two Eastern Languages. For these various branches it was proposed there should be proper teachers. Does all this suggest the idea of a school? Where does there exist any school establishment of this nature? Is it not evident that the whole scope and design of the report which has been quoted, a report fully adopted by the court of directors, point to a more liberal institution, to such a course of learning as is only to be found in collegiate establishments?

But the learned gentleman has imagined, that it was after the appointment of Dr. Henley to be principal master that the notion of a college was first thought of. It is true that the term *college* does not occur in the report above quoted; that report was an outline. When the general court approved of it in February 1805, a committee was appointed to follow up the plan into its details, and in June following they presented a report, proposing those details in which the institution was expressly named a *college*, and contradistinguished from a preparatory school, which that committee recommended to be also established. It was in the same report that Dr. Henley was designated principal, and teachers for the institution proposed; but in all this there was nothing incongruous to the scope and tenor of the first report—it rather naturally emanated from that report, the whole plan and object of which remained unchanged. Nor does it at all follow, that because the first report, which uses the term *college*, is that dated in June 1805, the term had not been adopted before.

The committee, as already observed, was formed immediately after the general court had, in February 1805, sanctioned the plan laid before them; it was a committee, with the exception of one person, composed of as competent and efficient men as had often appeared in that house, of which the court will be sensible if I merely mention their names. The Chairman (Hon. W. F. Elphinstone), Sir Francis Baring, Bart. Sir Hugh Inglis, Bart. Sir William Bensley, Bart. Sir Theophilus Metcalfe, Bart. Charles Mills, Esq. John Hudleston, Esq. John Inghis, Esq. and the Deputy Chairman (Charles Grant, Esq.)

The report of this committee, dated the 12th June 1805, was approved by the court of directors on the 26th of the same month, and laid before the general court on the 12th of July, 1805, by whom the details proposed in it, and the appointment of a principal and professors of the institution, under the express designation of a *college*, were then also sanctioned. All this, it will be observed, was *before* the institution had any actual commencement or being; although, from the learn-

ed gentleman's mode of expressing himself, persons unacquainted with the history of the transaction, might be led to suppose that the court of directors first actually began with a *school*, and afterwards turned that school into a *college*. But did the learned gentleman ever propose a school, as he is stated to have asserted? Did he, when he found that his idea was not followed, that the directors by their injudicious mode destroyed the object, namely, of a school institution, did he testify his disappointment and disapprobation in any way? Did he ever by any means make it once known that he really was disappointed? Let facts answer these questions. When the proposal of an appropriate institution was first brought before the court of proprietors, in February 1805, founded upon the report of the committee of correspondence of October 1804, already quoted, in which, as has been shewn, there was not the least mention of a school, but a delineation was given of a plan widely different, did the learned gentleman, or any other gentleman, on that occasion, ever broach the idea of a school? The term was never uttered. But the learned gentleman gives it to be understood that *he meant* a school; nay, if his words are correctly reported, that the Company were, by a resolution which he moved, *pledged to a school*. Let that resolution speak for itself and for the learned gentleman. It was the resolution which he proposed to the general court, when, as just noticed, the measure of an appropriate institution was first submitted to the proprietors in February 1805—and it was in the following terms—terms for which I give the learned gentleman credit:—

"Resolved, That this court doth highly approve of an establishment in this country for the education of youth, designed for the Company's civil service in India, and promises itself the happiest consequences from a system which, instead of sending out writers to India at too tender an age to admit of fixed or settled principles, proposes previously to perfect them as much as possible in classical and liberal learning, and thoroughly to ground them in the religion, the constitution, and the laws of their country; so that when called upon to administer their functions abroad, they may be mindful of the high moral obligations under which they act, and of the maxims of the British Government, whose character for justice, freedom, and benevolence, they will feel it their duty and their pride to support."

Is there in any part of this resolution the least mention of, the least allusion to a *school*? Do not such comprehensive expressions as these, "to perfect them as much as possible in classical and liberal learning, and thoroughly to ground

them in the religion, the constitution and the laws of their country," naturally point to an institution of a higher order? Is there any school where such a course of education is administered? Could the enunciation of such a scheme suggest to any hearer the idea of a school? Certainly neither the learned gentleman, nor any other proprietor, did at that time advert to any such idea. But if, notwithstanding all these things, the learned gentleman still conceived that a school was the thing intended, he must have been completely undeceived, when on the 12th July 1805 the committee's report, already mentioned, was brought before the general court, announcing expressly the designation of a *college*, and the appointment of professors with salaries. What then was his conduct on that occasion? Did he discover any surprise or disappointment? Did he remonstrate against the change which he has since asserted and arraigned? Nothing of all this.—He was, as I find from some notes of the proceedings, present at the general court, and the committee's report notifying the appointment of a principal and certain professors of the *college*, and proposing salaries to them, was then approved, without the least opposition from any quarter! A confirmation of this proceeding took place in the following general court of the 19th July. I cannot positively state whether the learned gentleman was then also present, but being a very constant attendant, it is quite probable that he was; and certainly there was not upon that occasion, any more than on the preceding one, when the learned gentleman undoubtedly was in his place, the smallest indication of objection. But the learned gentleman, after all this proceeding, is, in speaking of a subsequent period, stated to have said, "They (the directors) should have erected a *school*, but they erected a *university*, and endowed professorships of all kinds." This statement has gone forth to the public.

The appointment of professorships, and the designation of a college, it has been just seen, were acquiesced in by the learned gentleman. The erection of a suitable edifice for a collegiate establishment was not in consequence of any change in the plan of the institution, but in furtherance of it. The place first engaged for it was the castle of Hertford. That place was found too small for the accommodation of the pupils and professors, and its situation in a large town was productive of serious inconvenience. No other suitable place offered, and a small freehold estate being on sale in that neighbourhood, the directors thought it advisable to purchase that estate, and to make it the site of a collegiate structure, to be founded by the East-India Company, for the benefit of their young servants.

The expense of such an edifice, though

certainly considerable, could be no conclusive objection, where the ends to be attained were of such high importance. Concerning these ends, the learned gentleman seems now to entertain ideas which were not to be collected from his first sentiments, and which certainly do not accord with those that guided the court of directors in forming their plan of education. He does not now expect that young gentlemen educated in philosophy, political economy, mathematics, &c. will descend to count baies and measure muslins. He thinks it a *mania* to send out writers thus educated—an army of young Grotiuses and Puffendorfs, as he happily expresses it, whose qualifications are too high for the situations they are intended to fill, who cannot descend to the drudgery of the counting-house, instead of sending out writers qualified for the purposes of commerce. And he seems to think that the thing most important in the servants of a great commercial body is a perfect knowledge of the Company's trade. If the court of directors had entertained such notions, they would not have thought it necessary to propose any place or plan of appropriate education; and it will be in vain to look for the learned gentleman's present system in his motion of 1805. Equally incompatible is it with the nature of the functions to be performed by the Company's civil servants. Is commerce now the great feature of the Company's Indian administration? Are all the servants employed in that line? Not one sixth of them! The rest, that is the great body, are employed in the judicial, the revenue, the political departments, or in the various public offices of government. All these require the elements of such a liberal course of learning as is pursued at Hertford college; and even the commerce of the Company requires well educated young men. Indeed the education of young persons brought up for commerce at home, is not now confined to the counting-house and warehouse. Liberal instruction fits them the better for their sphere. Still less is a contracted laborious application to the mechanical parts of trade, though well in its place, suitable to India. There the commerce of the Company is upon a great scale;—it will be best conducted by men whose minds are opened and enlarged by knowledge, even when they have also to attend as they ought to the details of accounts and the qualities of goods. And there is this further material reason for giving the same course of learning to all the Company's servants, because their lives in India are, generally speaking, and very properly, interchangeable, so that a man now employed in commerce may hereafter become a revenue or political servant.

The college had been sometime open, and in operation at Hertford Castle before it was proposed to erect an edifice on purpose for it. The principal and professors were in their places, and the students were habited in the academical costume of caps and gowns, a circumstance which the learned gentleman treats as an enormous and portentous evil, the immediate and fatal cause of all the mischiefs that have happened there. With all these evils of a college and professors, and philosophy, and jurisprudence, and other high qualifications, and caps and gowns fully before the learned gentleman, and with a proposition to erect a handsome building in order to make them permanent, what might be expected to be the conduct of that learned gentleman when such a proposition was offered to be adopted? His actual conduct was, that he himself, in the general court, moved a vote of approbation of that erection as recommended by the court of directors! It is for the learned gentleman to reconcile his present statements with the series of facts now recited—it is for him to reconcile his past conduct with these statements. I am quite at a loss how either can be done. I hope I shall be pardoned if I dwell with some minuteness on these points and others which are to follow. The course pursued by the learned gentleman in this business may not, in itself, be of such importance as to claim any detailed investigation, but it is important to vindicate the conduct of the court of directors and the nature of the institution. It is also material to shew the learned gentleman's liability to inaccuracy, and if he be inaccurate in relating things in which he was himself concerned—how much more may he be liable to mistake in making use of information derived from others? This will be exemplified in proceeding next to advert to the internal state and conduct of the college. Here it is, that the learned gentleman has made his most furious attack, and on the ground of occasional disturbances, from which no large place of education is free, he has, by the most aggravated and sweeping charges, accused the discipline, the learning, the morals of the place, and involved professors, students, and even directors, in one general condemnation. The original report of the debate states him to have said, that—"In a short time [that is after the establishment of the college and the baneful supereries of caps and gowns] he saw that every thing was going wrong; he never heard of such audacity and disorder—insurrections, assaults and expulsion—every species of violence, confusion, and disorder." This "little time" was a space of rather more

than three years. The college was in activity in the autumn of 1805, and it was the latter end of 1808 before any disturbance happened there. What then took place was not followed by any serious consequences. A year after another riot occurred which proved more serious. It excited attention at the time; for, besides the infliction of several minor punishments, six students were expelled. This restored subordination. In the year 1810 all was quiet and prosperous. Conformably to a motion passed in the general court in April 1809, a report of the state of the college in that year was laid before the general court in the month of December 1810, and it was so satisfactory, that the following resolution was in consequence then passed:—

“That this court has heard with great satisfaction the account given them by the court of directors, respecting the state of their college at Haileybury, and the considerable progress made by the students in general in the various branches of learning, and has peculiar pleasure in recording the names of the following gentlemen, who are reported by the college committee to have ‘‘ highly distinguished themselves.’’

Who was the mover of this resolution? No other than the learned gentleman himself. But if he ‘‘ saw,’’ or ‘‘ heard,’’ or suspected only a small part of the enormities he has recently charged to the college, as existing at or before the period in question, how could he possibly propose such a resolution, notwithstanding the smallest advertence or allusion to any kind of disorder? The report of the college committee might afford occasion for observation, but it obliged to no such testimony of approbation. The learned gentleman, however, did not think even this testimony enough, for in the month of March 1811, he proposed another resolution, extending that approbation to many more students. If the learned gentleman thought it right, with all the knowledge he then possessed on the subject, which might easily be all that existed, for there had been but one serious riot, and that above a year before—if he thought it right spontaneously to propose and to repeat a vote of approbation, how does such a proceeding agree with the extreme ill opinion he now states himself to have had of the college even from a very early period after its commencement? With the learned gentleman rests the difficult task of reconciling things that appear so contradictory. But one thing is certain, that in the first four years of the college only one disturbance had happened, and this was confined to a few students, though the whole were blamed.

Thus it had happened in other instances. Occasional excesses and disorders were represented as the permanent character

of the place, and for the misconduct of the smaller part of the students that society in general was involved in obloquy. I must enter my protest against this indiscriminate censure, easily indeed thrown out, but most unjustly applied. The great majority of the young men who were in college during the period it is alleged to have been in a state of turbulence and disorder, had gone through the course of their studies with much advantage and credit. But by such sweeping invectives and misrepresentations, as the honourable gentlemen had so largely contributed to disseminate the whole body of the students who had gone to India, many of them of distinguished character and proficiency, were libelled and calumniated. And this, after they had entered upon the field of their labours in India with fair promise of an honourable career; after a part of them had already acquired high credit.

How far they have been from deserving such treatment may further appear from the general result or return which, leaving a more particular defence of the institution to others, I shall now exhibit of the number of students entered there, and the number who have been expelled for misconduct. Since the commencement of the college to the end of the year 1816, the number of students which have been admitted into it amounts to..... 427

Of these there were from various causes withdrawn.....	16
Appointments annulled.....	1
Died.....	2
Did not proceed.....	4
Refused certificate.....	1
	—
	21

Expelled, in 1809.....	6
1811-12.....	5
1814.....	1
1815-16, finally....	5
	—
	17

Of these the students expelled in 1811-12, were afterwards pardoned, but one did not proceed.... 5

The total number finally expelled.....	12
	—
	36

Remained.....	391
Of which, gone to India.....	338

In the College of those entered }
to the end of 1816..... } 53

Thus, after all that had been so recently urged respecting the disorders of the college, there had been out of 420 students only 17 expelled; of which 5 had afterwards been restored; but allowing the number to be 17, it did not amount to 4 per cent, and reckoning according to

time, these having been the expulsions in 11 years will make only about three in two years; a proportion which probably will not appear at all extraordinary to persons acquainted with the history of other seminaries of education. Of the 334 young men who had gone to India, by far the greater number had carried with them respectability of character, not only for conduct but for proficiency in those studies which were to fit them for their destination. And many of them were now serving the Company in India in the highest stations they could hold consistently with the parliamentary regulations which established a certain proportion between rank and emolument. It also deserved to be remarked that, as could be shewn by a long enumeration of particulars, those young men who had been most distinguished at Hertford, had been in like manner distinguished in India by the promotion they received. And these are circumstances which cannot but be grateful to the friends of the institution, which the liberality of the Company has founded in this country. They are proofs that the institution has in a great degree answered the views with which it was formed. And this conclusion is strengthened by the testimonials which the highest authorities in India have given to the character of the young men educated at that establishment. Of these, I shall beg leave to read an extract from the Discourse of Lord Minto, the Governor-General, to the College of Calcutta in the year 1810.

Mr. Lowndes here interrupted the hon. gentleman, and asked whether the five or six young men who had been mentioned, were included in the twelve that had been expelled?—(Calls of Order! order! no interruption!)

Mr. Grant resumed, and said, I have listened with the greatest attention for three hours to the speech of the learned gentleman, who has been heard without the slightest interruption from any part of the court; I therefore trust that I may be heard with patience by those on the other side of the question.—(Hear! hear! Hear!) I was going (proceeded Mr. Grant) to quote the testimonial of Lord Minto in 1810. It is in substance as follows:—*That he is enabled to state from his own observation, that the college of Calcutta had derived some of its most distinguished ornaments from Hertford college; and that the official reports will shew that students who have been translated from Hertford to Fort William, stand honourably distinguished for regular attendance, for obedience to the statutes, and the discipline of the college; for orderly and decorous demeanour, for moderation in expense, and consequently in amount of their debts, and in a word for those severities of conduct which denote*

men well born, and characters well trained.

The Calcutta college council, in a letter to the governor-general in council, of 29th November 1812, repeat an observation made in the visitor's (Lord Minto's) speech of 1810—*That very great and general improvement in the college has been very conspicuous in the conduct of the students who have passed through Hertford college.*

Captain Noeblick, Examiner in the Calcutta college, says—he believes it is generally admitted as a fact, that students now in college are much steadier in every respect than they were in former years, and that this is perhaps owing to their previous education at Hertford college.

The Marquis of Hastings also, in his Discourse to the Calcutta college in 1814, takes favourable notice of the proficiency in the oriental languages of several of the students arrived from Hertford college.

I wish these candid and honorable testimonials from such high authorities, these real documents and real facts, to be contrasted with the virulent, indiscriminate accusations which the court have heard this day and on a former occasion. Such authentic testimonials ought to be opposed to all the bold assertions and anonymous calumnies which have been so industriously circulated throughout the kingdom, and which are, in truth, utterly unworthy of credit.

These testimonials are a sufficient refutation of the violent, vague, unsupported accusations of the honorable gentleman who have brought forward the present motion. They may also serve as an evidence that the college has in a high degree answered the purposes of its institution. Whether it has answered those purposes is the first point proposed for inquiry in the motion before the court. I contend that no just ground has been shewn—that there is no just ground for moving such an inquiry; that the proofs which have been given in England of the proficiency of the students, and the evidences which have come from India of their character, are sufficient to afford reasonable satisfaction, and to obviate a proceeding which would be not only unnecessary, but plainly hostile and detrimental.

In pointing out some of the errors of the learned gentleman in his historical detail, I have already mentioned, in opposition to the statement with which he set out, that the original idea and design of the institution was not a school, but an establishment of a more enlarged and liberal nature, and that the plan which has been since followed is in consonance with the original intention. Regarding the contrary assertions as quite unwarranted, and the point itself as one of importance, I must beg leave to recur to it. The

whole tenor of the papers to which I have referred, I think, clearly shew that the design contemplated by the court of directors looked to a higher and more liberal institution than a school of any kind. I never heard until the learned gentleman, to my great surprise, advanced the notion, that they had been at all supposed to have departed from their first purpose. I am persuaded the honorable person who happens at present to fill the chair in this court (Mr. Elphinstone), and who was Chairman of the court of directors when the establishment was set on foot, never conceived that he was then proposing a school. That it was to be an establishment of a higher and more comprehensive nature was the universal understanding of the directors of that time, as well as of the committee to whom they delegated the consideration of a plan of education, in which committee were men not likely implicitly to act upon the ideas of others. For my own part, I never had the slightest conception that a school was the thing to be formed; and indeed when the object in view was considered, it was quite obvious that nothing but a collegiate institution could effect it. What was the object? No other than such a course of liberal learning as is pursued at the universities; only that the time to be given was less, therefore the application to particular branches of study must be proportionably abridged. The young men, in short, were to be imbued with the elements of a liberal education, so far as was compatible with their early entrance on their Indian career, and in such a degree as might enable them afterwards to improve and build upon the foundation that had been laid. No school upon any existing plan, nothing formed upon the principle of a school, properly so called, could have answered this purpose. The ends to be attained naturally pointed to something more in the nature of a collegiate establishment.

One word to the learned gentleman on the suggestion of an establishment more "in the nature of a school—where masters should attend at stated hours, having proper authority for the enforcement of obedience, learning, and moral conduct." The question immediately occurs, how could masters, attending only at stated hours, enforce obedience and moral conduct at those times they did not attend? What authority would be sufficient in this case, even if the masters were to act in a body? but coming, as they probably would, in a sort of rotation, what efficiency could one or two possess? Would not a settled establishment, where the teachers would be always present, and devote their whole time to this one object, be far more operative both as to instruction and discipline? Then the sug-

gested establishment would still treat the students as school boys, liable to school punishments, whereas one object of the existing institution was from the beginning to treat those who had actually received a destination to the honorable situation of civil servants of the Company, as young men, entered into the first step of manly studies and the manly character—a character which it is of importance they should be able to support on launching out into the world, instead of entering on that untried and dangerous scene as school boys.

Another idea suggested in the course of these discussions is, that the education of the youth intended for the Company's service should be left to the parents or connections, only subjecting the pupils to a strict test of examination as to proficiency in learning, when they came to pass for writers. This mode of education was adverted to in the original prospectus of the existing system.

"It is not to be doubted, say the Committee of correspondence in their first report of October 1804, that they (the youth destined to the civil service) should not be left to such chance of acquisition as the routine of public or country schools may, under all the varieties of situation, tutorage, example, and other circumstances, incident to persons collected from every part of the United Kingdom, afford them. There ought to be one course and standard of appropriate education for them; and to this end, one place of instruction. There they should be trained with care and required to give proofs of real proficiency; in order to which they should be subjected to the test of strict and impartial examination—a test hardly to be looked for in all the differing modes and degrees of their present education. Nor ought it to be the only object of such a system to form good servants for the Company; the system should aim also at making them good subjects and enlightened patriots. It is therefore of importance that the young men before their departure should be imbued with reverence and love for the religion, the constitution, and laws of their own country, and hence the plan of their studies should comprehend some elementary instruction in those most essential branches of knowledge. It must evidently prove advantageous to initiate all the civil servants of the Company successively in one uniform system of right principles; and it is likewise obvious, that the large acquaintance which by concentrating their education at one place, will be established in early youth among contemporaries, who are afterwards to fill the various departments of the service, at all the presidencies in

"India, may have very beneficial effects upon the conduct of affairs."

I am now called upon to notice another most material error contained in the statements of the learned gentleman and his hon. associate. They have asserted that the leading object of this institution, or a main object of it, was to instruct the young men in Oriental learning. Nothing can be more contrary to the fact. The main design of the institution, its grand object and fundamental principle was to give to the youth destined to the service of the Company, a course of European literature and European science. An institution that should concentrate these objects within itself in a way adapted and appropriate to the service of the Company, was the desideratum which had been long felt, and which the college was intended to supply. An institution for European learning was the dictate of common sense. To have taken boys of fifteen or sixteen away from the prosecution of that species of learning, for which there were no institutions nor favourable means in India; and to have devoted the precious portion of the time they had to remain in England chiefly to the study of Oriental languages, which might with so many more helps, advantages, and facilities, be followed up in India, where there was an institution expressly for the purpose, and where the languages are living languages, would have been entirely preposterous. The original prospectus of the court of Directors already referred to, will completely shew that they went upon quite a contrary idea. The whole scope of that document manifestly proves that their principal object was European learning. The different branches of literature and science which were to constitute the studies of the place, are first enumerated, and it is after all these are detailed, that towards the end, the idea is introduced of affording the means of acquiring the *elements* of one or two Oriental languages, as an useful preparative for the easier prosecution of that branch of study after entering upon the Indian scene, where only a great degree of proficiency in the dialects of the East could be acquired. But all this, and the appointment in consequence of an Oriental professor, was only a graft upon the original plan, and entirely subsidiary to its main design. The honorable gentlemen therefore have very strangely misstated the whole of this article. European learning was the principal, the essential object. Some initiation into the Eastern languages was an accessory—a supplementary thing; and though this department has been since enlarged, it is undoubtedly still but one of many, and the only one the studies of which can be prosecuted with incomparably greater advantage in India. For the institution in that

country could not supply European literature and science. These must be acquired in Europe, and the time allotted for the acquisition was sufficiently short.

The hon. gentlemen who have brought forward this motion appear to entertain an idea, that the education of the young men destined for the Company's service, might be left to the care of their parents and connections, prescribing to them a standard of acquirements in the different branches of learning, and subjecting them, before they were permitted to go abroad, to a strict examination, by gentlemen of known learning and ability. This scheme, the last article of it excepted, will appear, from the original prospectus of the court of directors, as already quoted, to have been adverted to by them. I am thoroughly convinced that it would prove utterly insufficient for the attainment of the great objects the Company ought ever to have in view. Where, in the first place, in all the various, and especially the remote parts of the United Kingdom, into which Indian Patronage occasionally extends, would teachers in the higher branches of learning be found? for instance, in Political Economy, in the Law of England, and in the Oriental Languages? How unequal might be the abilities—the methods of the teachers in the other branches? And where the intended objects of patronage have fathers or near male relatives living, (which is not always the case) how incompetent are they often to superintend a course of education of a higher kind? how apt are both teachers and students in small private schools or seminaries to overrate the degree of proficiency found in them, for want of the larger field of comparison, and the higher standard of attainment, which public and collegiate institutions afford by the eminence of their instructors and the number of their pupils? What wide differences might be expected in the knowledge of young men brought up by teachers of very different degrees of learning and care? How difficult would it be to subject young men accustomed to differing books and methods, to one system of examination? and above all, is it reasonably to be expected, with regard to such an examination, on which is to depend the young man's fate in life, whether he shall obtain the service or be rejected—is it to be expected that such an examination would long be performed with the requisite strictness, fidelity, and impartiality? that even good nature and compassion, supposing no other improper motive to operate, would not relax into indulgence? But if we could suppose all these objections to be obviated, and admit that the Company were to appoint a board of examination, in conformity to the idea suggested in the motion, by what magical process could the examiners, in

the course of one short investigation, say of two or three hours, ascertain the general character and conduct, the moral and religious principles, of the young men submitted to this test of inquiry? or could the Company place any sure reliance upon the testimony of character, given by the parents or friends of the young men? The fact is, that the only way for the Company to obtain certainty upon these important points, is to have the youth intended for their service, educated in an institution of their own, subject to their own inspection and superintendence, by which means they will be enabled, not only to ensure a good course of scholastic education, and to ascertain the proficiency made in it, but to acquire a knowledge of the moral demeanour and habits of those destined to the important functions of the Indian administration.

It has been held by some persons, that there was no occasion for any particular institution for the education of the servants of the Company—that the service had, from a very early period, always produced men of great talents, and might be expected to continue to do so; the occasions and circumstances in which persons are placed, raising them to a fitness for the duties they require. I admit that the service has at different periods produced men of eminence, who, in very arduous situations and emergencies, have displayed great ability and wisdom. I am far from wishing to detract from the merits of those characters who have acted a distinguished part on the Indian scene, and by their talents and their energy have performed important services to the Company and the nation; but it will not, therefore, follow that the Company ought always to trust to adventitious supplies of this sort, or that their servants will not be still better qualified if they are carefully trained with a view to their future employments. Besides, the qualities suitable to the earlier stages of our political power in India, when we had to struggle for existence, and for solitary and political ascendancy, may not be sufficient for all the details of the administration of a great Empire, now established and consolidated. Many of the duties to be performed in this state of things require more knowledge, more cultivation of mind, in short, more of an education of that nature which fits men for government offices and affairs of state in Europe. I have known India a good many years, I may be supposed to have the predilections of early life for the service to which I belonged; I well know that there were many men of talent in the service, but after all, it was my remark then, and I do not hesitate to avow it now, as speaking, I am sure, from my own experience, that if the servants had possessed a greater stock of general knowledge,

had, in short, been better acquainted with various things important to men who are employed in the administration of public affairs, many errors and mistakes would have been avoided, the Company would have been more efficiently served, and individuals still more distinguished. I believe there is no political society in the world, where it is not, in a greater or less degree, a received principle that the functions of government shall be assigned to men qualified by knowledge and ability for the discharge of them; and if this principle is generally acted upon, why should it not be applied to our Eastern dominions? With respect to them, it becomes peculiarly necessary that the supply of proper functionaries should not be left to chance, but that they should be carefully trained on purpose. On this principle the college at Hertford is founded. Undoubtedly, the system thus adopted by the Company went in a material degree to alter the nature of the patronage possessed by the court of directors. Instead of continuing to exercise the power of sending out at once any youths who were within the prescribed limits of age, and qualified in writing and accounts, as before required, they subjected their *protégés* to a long ordeal, both as to education and conduct, and to a final test of proficiency; so that a destination to the college did not ensure a nomination into the service, and a disappointment might ensue in a case of the nearest interest. By this change, the parents or connections of those *protégés*, and the youths themselves, were also placed in a different situation, more exposed to the loss of the intended appointment, and obliged to a more careful conduct in order to secure it. On this topic of patronage, as it is rather of a personal nature, I am not disposed to say much; but I may observe, that this restriction of it was the spontaneous proposal of the court of directors, and a sacrifice which I conceive should not be quite overlooked in a general consideration of the subject. It was a sacrifice of individual interest for the sake of a great public object, that of securing to the Company, in all future time, a well educated and well qualified set of functionaries for the administration of the affairs of the Indian empire. It was also beneficial to the young men in holding out to them the necessity of a course of proper conduct to render themselves deserving of such a service; and it imposed upon the parents a greater degree of attention and vigilance in the early formation of their children; ends all clearly important, and therefore justly, but likewise liberally preferred to private convenience and advantage.

It is true that such a system is trying to the feelings of parents, it places them in an anxious situation both with respect

to the success, and the reputation of their children, but is not the great object of securing good public servants the paramount one, and should not all private considerations be subordinate to it? Of this, parents could not but be aware, as well as of the obligation on the part of those who chose to benefit by the Indian patronage of conforming to the conditions under which it was dispensed. They had no right to complain of hardship, where the acceptance of the patronage was a matter of option. And it was necessary to maintain the system in practice, otherwise the end would be lost. There is nothing more claimed in this institution, than is required in every institution for education—a conformity to the rules on which it is founded. It is indeed true, that the rules may have been more strictly enforced at Hertford college than at other places, and I have no doubt this is the fact. We are told that there are more expulsions at Hertford than at any other seminary in the three kingdoms. I see no reason to believe this, but if it were so, I am convinced it does not proceed from a want of discipline, but from the strictness of it. Hence it is that so many expulsions have occurred at the Company's college. If the same strictness were exercised at the universities, it is probable, the proportion of expulsions would be much greater. But the degrees of inspection and control at the one and the other were very different. At Hertford the young men were day and night close under the eye of the professors; and their whole conduct in so circumscribed a place was more open to observation, their hours of recreation regulated, their return into college before night insisted on, their attention to study enforced, their examinations frequent. I believe, therefore, the students at Hertford are on the whole more obedient, more attentive to their studies than at other similar establishments—and the reason is to be found in the difference of discipline. At the universities there is no such course of strictness. There, except during the hours prescribed for study and attendance, the conduct of the young men comes very little under the notice of their superiors. In the rest of the twenty-four hours they have a much greater degree of latitude; they are, in fact, their own masters—and many things may pass which are not at all matter of significance or inquiry. It is hence easy to account for a paucity of expulsions there, and the apparently numerous acts of severity at Hertford, though, as we have seen, all the expulsions in eleven years amount only to seventeen, which is not four per cent. of the whole number of students admitted into the college. It is not, however, that there is a greater degree of sin at Hertford,

but because misconduct or imprudence is more rigorously observed and punished.

With respect to the conduct of the Professors, I must beg leave to make an observation, which I trust will not lead the court to suppose that I intend to go into the whole of that question. That the Professors may never have fallen into any error I am far from meaning to contend. They are men, and partake of the common fallibility of man. I will acknowledge further, though I now desire to speak with all tenderness on such a point, that perhaps the Company were not so happy as might have been wished in the selection of the first principal, who proved, partly from easiness of temper, to be somewhat wanting in the talent of commanding others. But of the whole professional body, from the beginning, I must say, that if from a mean self-interest they had aimed at no higher object than to go on smoothly, to be popular with parents and students, to content themselves with a lax performance of their duties, to connive at irregularities and deficiencies, their task might have been a much easier one, and they might have escaped severe trials. But they acted like honest and conscientious men, though this required the exercise of self-denial and the endurance of many painful feelings. They ought to discharge the trust reposed in them. Could they possibly otherwise have any interest in being unpopular either with students, their connections, or the public; in failing at any time under suspicion with their patrons and employers? The contrary is most evident; and their conduct is unaccountable, unless it proceeded from a sense of duty. I firmly believe they have been, in the general tenor of their course, actuated by that principle, and indeed the result is with me no slight proof of it. Whilst some censure them for a want of good government, others probably are still more afraid of the strictness of their discipline. If there are parents and connections who are alarmed by the ill reports industriously circulated of the character of the college, there are probably a greater number, including expectants, who dread what they conceive to be the severe discipline and tests of the place—not simply as discipline and tests, but because all these depict a fear of the student's falling short, and so endangering the loss of the appointment. Then it is not to be denied that this institution is exposed to reflection from another source, the wounded feelings of those whose connections there fall under censure or discredit. Such instances must happen in the most perfect institution, and it is natural enough that these nearest concern should be improved by the accounts of the young men

themselves and disposed to ascribe the faults imputed to them to the ill examples or the improper government of the place. Sufferings really to be regretted and sympathized with may thus occur; but if in a body of young men there be, in the nature of things, a liability to occasional misconduct, and if discipline is necessary, what can be said further on this point than that the public interest should be preferred to private? I apprehend this is the principle on which the Professors have in general acted, when they have given offence, and that the source of whatever unpopularity they have incurred, may be found not in a mean sacrifice or compromise of their duty, but in an adherence to what they conceived to be its dictates in very difficult circumstances.—I do not mean, however as I have already said, to take into my hands this part of the subject.

The learned gentleman next contends, that by giving the Professors the power which they now possess, of final expulsion from the college, the court of directors have yielded up all control and authority over the institution. But this is a very erroneous representation. They have indeed, for wise reasons, put that power of expulsion into the hands of the Principal and Professors, and this is an additional sacrifice of their own patronage, which, honourably for themselves, they have made to the good of the institution. They saw reason to believe, that as long as the power of finally deciding upon the fate of the students remained in the hands of the Directors, the young men never could be thoroughly persuaded that their patrons would exercise it to deprive them of appointments which they themselves had bestowed; and to this persuasion might be traced much of their insubordination to the authority of the Professors. The court of directors, therefore, to extinguish such a delusive notion, have most properly armed the college council with this necessary power; a power possessed by the rulers of every college and school, without which they could never maintain their authority for any time. And it was but just that if the Professors were made responsible for the government of the college, they should be invested with the same power as other institutions possessed to enforce due obedience. But this does not comprehend all authority and control over the college. It is governed according to a body of statutes; these statutes form its constitution, and the power of enacting and of varying them resides in the court of directors. This superior power, which comprehends all others, is the essential one, and it is still possessed by that court, subject indeed now by law in its exercise, to the control of the board of commissioners; but the ori-

ginating of statutes and regulations belongs to the court of directors, though to be valid they must have the concurrence of that board.

The learned gentleman has taken occasion to say, that Marquis Cornwallis had found such a want of competency for particular employments in the servants of the Company, that he had been obliged to have recourse to persons out of the service. I was in India most of the time his Lordship was there, and for part of it had the honour of being pretty near to him, but I do not recollect any thing which can warrant this assertion.

The learned gentleman has gone upon a different key, when he refers to the high resolution passed in Parliament at the renewal of the charter, upon the Indian government administered by the servants of the Company. It will be recollected that this was in 1813, when the college had been in operation some years—but I am far from meaning to lessen the merits of the servants before that period. I have taken occasion formerly to do some justice to them. The encomiums, however, passed in Parliament, necessarily comprehended the whole of the Company's administration, and a large share of its happy results must be ascribed to the authorities at home. They did not all emanate from the Indian government. The instructions which Lord Cornwallis carried with him to India from the court of directors, in 1786, contained some of the first principles of those great improvements which he introduced into the Indian system, and which since followed up by other eminent persons, and under the auspices and support of the same court, have given deserved celebrity to the Company's administration.

The learned gentleman has thought fit to assume that the disturbances which have happened in the college, are to be attributed to the use of caps and gowns—the costume of an university! The idea deserves not a serious refutation. Never was there so disproportionate a stress laid upon a circumstance so trifling. The same costume prevails in various places of liberal learning besides the Universities. If any intoxicating effect were to be produced by caps and gowns, it might have been expected at first; but though the use of that dress commenced with the establishment itself, the college had subsisted four years before any disturbance happened. I do not ascribe the irregularities of which some of the students have been guilty, to any such cause. The learned gentleman seems to argue upon a supposition that the students were mere boys. This was not the case; they were, in general, from between fifteen and sixteen to nineteen years of age. But if they were not rendered insubordinate by those articles

of dress, it may be considered how far the observations of the learned gentleman had a tendency to excite such a spirit. His speech threw out encouragement to the students to petition against the use of that nonemical habit which had been enjoined to them; and if they were to adopt his hints, we might soon witness a new species of disorder.

But there were many circumstances which undoubtedly had contributed to prevent all the good effects from this institution, which might have been expected, and which had been much more likely to produce disorders, than the causes assigned for them by the learned gentleman. Some of these I will mention. The age, as has been observed, at which pupils came to the college, created a difficulty which it was hardly practicable to obviate. Many of them were then not merely boys, nor fully young men. This arose from the very nature of the Company's system, which required that the servants should enter early upon their Indian career, in order that they might become naturalized, as it were, to the country and people of India, which would not so well follow if they were detained in England to a maturer age. Hence the age of admission into the college was at first fixed as low as fifteen, and afterwards at sixteen. The punishment of expulsion, though it was necessary to denounce the heaviest infliction against the highest species of offenders, bore so severely upon parents as well as children, that there was naturally a reluctance to proceed to it, and this left more scope to the ill-disposed. It has been said that pecuniary fines might have been substituted for expulsion. I see no reason for this opinion. Again, the students for a long time seem to have entertained a rooted persuasion that they stood at the college on the ground of patronage more than on that of personal conduct. Having been sent there by Directors in order to proceed after wards to India, they could not well conceive that they should fail of attaining that destination, and hence became less afraid of the threatened punishments, and less respectful to the authority of the Professors. Perhaps, indeed, there was at first generally rather too much lenience shewn, and it was natural enough, at the commencement, rather to incline to that side. It was only after some violent eruptions of disorder that severe discipline was resorted to; and among the circumstances that made it necessary was, that next to be mentioned. Some of the young men were sent to the college contrary to their inclination. They did not wish to go to India. Instances of that kind have occurred, and in such cases those young persons were regardless of discipline and of giving satisfaction. There is even reason

to suppose that in indulging refractory habits, they rather wished than feared a removal from the college. And this temper did not rest with themselves. They infected others, drew them into these habits, and combination increased boldness. In some other instances young men who had been out in the world, in the Navy for instance, were sent to college. They could ill brook the restraints of a scholastic life, and became tempters of their fellow students to insubordination.

After the passing of the last charter, in which it is enacted that no writers shall be sent to India without going through the college, the students got an absurd idea that the court would be obliged to send them to India, at all events; quite forgetting that though the writers must indeed go through the college, any student who misbehaved there, might be removed, and another be substituted in his place. A further cause of disorder, was the imprudence of parents and relatives in often giving, contrary to the express regulations of the college, to the repeated warnings and exhortations of the directors, profuse sums of money to the students. This was in fact nothing more nor less than putting temptation in their way, it incited them to employ their time in spending money, instead of applying to their studies, and proved greatly subversive of regularity and good conduct. I shall mention but one more cause, and it is the absurd length to which the students too generally have carried a false point of honour. Not contented when disorders happened, and they knew the parties concerned with refusing to disclose any such knowledge, they would not even when innocent themselves, assert their innocence, lest by so doing, they should lead to a discovery of the guilty. Nothing can be more extravagant than this. The first principle on which it rests, that of refusing to assist in the detection of crimes is wrong, though custom has perhaps among youth, established a prejudice in favour of it; but to strain it so far as to refuse to do justice to one's self, and to favour the side of guilt against law and order, is incompatible with the well-being of society. It was to correct this abuse, that the college statute was enacted on which the learned gentleman has descanted, and the object of which he entirely mistakes, invidiously contrasting with it, doctrines and principles of English law which are wholly irrelevant. There is no college regulation which requires a student to criminate himself; nothing of that kind, or that can be construed to favour such a principle. What the student is expected to do, is in the case of a flagrant offence, where the authors are undiscovered, to declare his own innocence, when he can do so truly—but if he

obstinately refuses to speak, and by such conduct on the part of all, the ends of justice would be eluded and defeated, then a course is prescribed, the most likely to lead to the discovery of the guilty, still without requiring that he should criminate himself.

With regard to the notion of not compelling parents to send their sons, intended for the service, to the college, I will venture to say, that if the institution were the best that ever existed, very few parents would voluntarily place their sons there subject to the ordeal they must undergo in respect to learning, conduct, and general discipline; and exposed, in case of misbehaviour, to the loss of their object. — (*Hear! Hear! Hear!*) I have not an idea, that if the college were of the best description which could be devised by human ingenuity, parents in general would send their sons to it of their own accord; they would, I conceive, rather trust to the education that could be procured by other means, and then to a final examination, thinking there would be less hazard of failure in that way, than in a constant course of strict inspection during two years at the college, and an examination also at the close. If left to themselves, it was impossible to believe that parents would not generally take the course that appeared to subject their sons to the least scrutiny, and as a consequence, the least danger of losing the service. This is my fixed opinion. I cannot doubt of the justness of it. Parents could not prefer exposing their sons to the greater chance of being rejected. But upon the necessity of maintaining such a system of study, of vigilant superintendence and discipline as is now established at Hertford, in order to do justice to the interests of the Company, and of the great empire they administer, I firmly stand.

The learned gentleman has dwelt much upon the topic of saving money, and this object seems to be a leading one with him in the proposition to which I have just adverted, of leaving the young men to private education. By adopting this plan he assumes that almost the whole of the expense incurred for the college might be saved. Undoubtedly the saving of money ought at all times to be a consideration with the Company; but it is equally true that this is not a case, in which a rigid parsimony should be a governing motive. This ought to be the last thing taken into view in deciding upon the great question of an education for the administration of the Indian Empire. To obtain the best education for that end no expense should be spared. If the present system is not a proper one, it should, independent of the consideration of expense, be laid aside — if it is a proper one, the expense should form no objection to its continuance.

Respecting, however, this article of expense, I may just observe, that one cause why it has so much exceeded the original estimate, is, that the first intention of keeping the students three years at college, was changed, and the usual period of residence is now two years. It was also expected, that forty students would have been sent there every year, and then the complement of students at the college at one time, would have been 120, which at £100 each would have amounted to £12,000 per annum—but the average of annual admissions has been less than the estimated number, and the annual income from the students hardly amounts to £8,000. This circumstance, however, I hope, will have little influence with the court of proprietors. The great question is, whether the institution has answered the important purpose intended by it? I maintain, in opposition to all the reports and declamations which have been uttered against it, that, in a very great degree, it has answered that purpose; indeed, all that under the extraordinary difficulties it has had to encounter, could reasonably be expected from it; and that if it is suffered to remain in quiet, it will accomplish still more. I, therefore, for one, strenuously object to the present motion in similar. It is brought forward when the college is in a state of perfect tranquillity, and every thing is going on well. There has been no disturbance for more than a year past, and no good reason can be assigned why former transactions should now be again inviscerally raked up, and new inquiries instituted. The power of expulsion given to the professors, may very probably have contributed to this state of quiet, which being now attained, there can be no ground for agitating the questions at present advanced. The agitation of them can do no good, and must do harm; because every discussion of this sort must tend to unhinge young minds, and disturb that order so necessary to the well being of the institution. It is high time that these violent and injurious proceedings should cease. Without, therefore, wishing to trespass further upon the time of the court, I must, in the strongest and most emphatic terms, enter my protest against the continued agitation of this subject, and declare my most decided opposition to the whole principle and object of the present motion.

Mr. Dixon rose upon a question which he thought took precedence of every thing. When he looked to what the fate of India might be, upon the decision of a question of this magnitude, he could not help thinking that there must be a great number of gentlemen who wished to give their opinions, whether for or against the question. But as the day was now so far advanced, it would be

impossible for them to obtain a proper hearing on the present occasion, he submitted the propriety of adjourning the further consideration of the question to a future day. It would be for the hon. gent. within the bar, to fix a day when it would be most convenient for them to call the general court together to resume the debate.

Mr. Lowndes interrupted the court, by suggesting the propriety of not going until five o'clock, it being then only half past four.

Mr. Impey said, that if the hon. gent. who spoke last but one, had not anticipated him, he should have risen to propose a motion of adjournment. The court had shewn that day a very liberal and patient attention to the long speech of the hon. and learned gentleman, and to that also of his hon. friend who succeeded him. They had not been disturbed by any of that noise and confusion, which he (Mr. L.) was sorry to say, sometimes, upon the most important occasions, disgraced the court. This was a good omen that the court would come to a wise and dispassionate decision. His learned friend, in opening this question had said that it was not his wish to accuse any one. (*Cries of Adjourn! Adjourn!*) He (Mr. Impey) was speaking to the adjournment; and he was only stating a reason why the adjournment ought to take place. As the court of proprietors had heard what the hon. and learned gentlemen had said, he put it to their candour to say, whether the whole tenor of his speech was not from the beginning to the end a tissue of accusation. (*Cries of No! no! particularly from Mr. Lowndes.*)

Mr. Lowndes interrupted—The hon. and learned gentleman must not be suffered to conclude his speech, after the business of the day is over, with such a statement.

Mr. Impey resumed. Therefore considering the hon. and learned gentleman's speech to be a tissue of accusation from beginning to the end, he put it to the candour and good sense of the proprietors, whether it was not fit that every one of those parties who had been so distinctly and separately accused, but who had no opportunity of contradicting the facts stated, or of countervailing the arguments of the hon. and learned gentlemen, should have an opportunity of being heard in their turn. Notice had been given by his hon. and learned friend now in his eye (Mr. R. Grant) that it was his intention to offer some observations on the part of the professors, who on their parts, as well as the students, had been accused. The court of directors and other proprietors had also different views of the question. But it was impossible that the

court could go into a full discussion of the subject this day, and therefore it was absolutely necessary that there should be an adjournment of the debate to a future period. He should propose that the debate be adjourned until this day week.

The Chairman suggested, that as the adjourned debate would in all probability take up the whole of another day; and as there was some other business which would make it necessary to call the court together next week, it would be more convenient to adjourn the present debate until the following week. The court of directors would endeavour in all events to fix as early a day as possible for the further discussion.

At the Chairman's suggestion the court agreed to postpone the debate until this day fortnight.

ADDRESS TO THE PRINCE REGENT.

Mr. Lowndes wished to know what day it would be convenient to meet for the purpose of agreeing to an Address to the Prince Regent, upon his escape from the late outrage committed upon his carriage. It ought to be quickly brought forward, for "*his dei qui cito dat.*"

After some desultory conversation upon this point, it was agreed that the court should meet to-morrow, to consider of the Address to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.—Adjourned.

East-India House, Feb. 7.

ADDRESS TO THE PRINCE REGENT.

The proprietors of East-India stock this day assembled in general court, for the purpose of taking into consideration an Address to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent,—(on the subject of the outrage offered to his Royal Highness on his return from opening the session of parliament.)—conformably to the determination of the court on the preceding day.

The clerk proceeded to read the minutes of the last court—but was interrupted by

Mr. Lowndes, who observing that few of the directors had entered the court, said—"Don't you think it would be more respectful, sir, if the directors came into court before the business is proceeded in? This is no trifling occasion. We come here to shew respect to the Prince Regent, and the manner in which the business is going to be hurried over, tends to destroy its effect. You know, sir, that the intrinsic worth of a present is not so much looked to as the mode in which it is conferred. It is the manner in which a gift is bestowed that renders it truly valuable."

Mr. S. Dixon rose to order. He did not conceive it to be necessary, that all

the directors should be in court whilst the minutes were reading.

The *Chairman* (Thos. Reid, Esq.) said, the business was going on regularly, and he was anxious it should so proceed. However, if the hon. proprietor had any objection to urge, perhaps the more preferable mode would be to hear him.

Mr. Louderer (the great body of directors having taken their seats) observed, that his reason for rising was, to prevent the court, if possible, from proceeding with public business of so delicate a nature, until the directors had arrived. His objection was now removed.

The clerk having finished the minutes—

The *Chairman* said, "now, gentlemen, I have to acquaint you, that the court has met, this day, on the subject which was yesterday adverted to, at the commencement and close of the debate. The proprietors are assembled to consider of an address to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on the late atrocious attempt on his royal person. Some member, I suppose, is ready to submit a proposition to the court on this subject."

Mr. R. Jackson immediately proceeded to address the court. He was satisfied, he said, that the few hours which had elapsed, since they last met in that place, had not occasioned the least regret in the mind of any gentleman, on either side of the bar, that they had not then obeyed the impulse of the moment, and, in an address immediately proposed, offered the spontaneous feelings of their hearts. No doubt could be entertained, but that the motion he was about to submit would have passed, not merely with the unanimous voice of the proprietors, but by acclamation.—(Hear! Hear!—Still), the gravity necessary to be maintained in the proceedings of great corporations, like their own—the dignity of the high personage about to be addressed—and the extraordinary interest of the occasion—rendered it, perhaps, particularly proper, that the warmth of their feelings should have been checked for so short a period, that they might, at a *special court*, express their sentiments, not with less force, but under circumstances of more solemnity and deliberation. Although it could not be necessary for him to detain the court on such a subject, by a lengthened address; still, on one so closely connected with the highest constitutional interests, it would not be improper to touch a little on the nature of that constitution—to notice its component parts, were it only to shew their harmonious dependence on each other, and how much cause Englishmen had to exult in the possession of so invaluable a safeguard—and how strongly they ought to deprecate and abhor any action that tended to weaken or impair it. With respect to the abstract proposition of His Royal Highness's safety, there

could be but one opinion; but it was impossible to reflect on the circumstances of the case, without the occurrence of an idea of great importance in the consideration of the subject—namely, the occasion which was seized for making this traitorous attempt. When was it made? At the very instant in which His Royal Highness was discharging one of the most solemn duties of state—when he was either going to, or coming from (he was sorry to say, he believed on both occasions) the House of Peers. It was hardly safe to trust the mind with the consideration of such a subject—a subject that aroused so many indignant feelings. Let the court imagine the chief of our free state about to perform that public function, which had filled admiring Europe, through succeeding centuries, with astonishment, as one of the grandest sublimities of the British constitution; yes, let them imagine the Prince Regent proceeding in person to invite the representatives of the people to the exercise of the high privilege of debate—a privilege exercised with a freedom unknown in any other part of the world. Let them suppose His Royal Highness contemplating the important scene upon which he was about to enter—revolving in his mind the history of his country, a perfect knowledge of which he was known to possess—comparing its admitted greatness, and its practical freedom, with the best days of Greece and Rome—comparing its commanding attitude with that of other nations, and exulting in the high post which Providence had assigned to him in it; when he was thus about to meet, and give motion, and faculty, and legal operation, to two of the most enlightened assemblies on the face of the earth:—let them imagine their prince forming to himself an animated picture of the most perfect and sublime institution of which history affords any trace, and accompanying the idea with the reflection, that Providence had placed him at its head, contemplating its awful duties, its grand solemnities, its mighty obligations:—and let them recollect that such was the moment seized upon to blast the highest of the three estates, and to break that chain, of which no link could be injured, without destroying the strength and beauty of the whole! However sensible and moderate men might condemn the phraseology, as well as the principles of the French revolution, it could not be denied that one of the terms to which it gave rise, might be applied with the happiest propriety to the British constitution, it was "*one and indivisible*." For, though consisting of three grand parts, which were only in appearance separated, when required to administer different blessings to the people—but, with reference to national greatness, happiness, strength and glory, they

became one confederated and consolidated mass, in short, one and indivisible; and he was not an Englishman, he did not possess an English heart, who maintained, that one branch of the constitution could be attacked without a proportionate injury to the others. It was quite impossible, and he defied the neatest reasoner to shew, that any effort could be made against one part without aiming at all. How, then, could they express their sentiments on such an event, without considering it in this constitutional point of view? without looking to its danger, and magnitude as an attack upon the nation. He was most happy that the people throughout the country were coming forward to declare to Europe and the world, that they felt but one sentiment—*(Hear! Hear!)*—that they said with one voice, “no matter what part of our constitution you attack, we will not separate its consideration from the others—we will stand or fall in resisting any, and every attempt against it.” “The ruffian that aims a blow at my king,” (said Mr. Jackson,) “aims it at me, because I possess an inherent, an inalienable share in that constitution of which he is one of the great ingredients. And, however obscure the individual may be who states this proposition—however sublimated and small the particle may be which I possess in the constitution, yet it is mine, and is most dear to me! I cherish it as life, and, at the risk of life I will defend it.”—*(Hear! Hear!)*—These sentiments, he knew, were felt by all; but there were occasions when it was wise to come forward, and avow to their country, and to the world, that they made no distinction between the different parts of the constitution—that they held that violence could not be offered to one member of it without its being extended to all—and that, in such cases, all classes of society were called upon to rally round its sacred base! Having said thus much, he should take the liberty of suggesting something like the following, as the address of the general court, or, properly speaking, of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies:—

“We, the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies, beg leave to approach your Royal Highness with the expression of our abhorrence of the late atrocious attack on the person of your Royal Highness, whilst discharging one of the most solemn functions of your high office in the empire. We beg leave to assure your Royal Highness of our unshaken loyalty and attachment—and that we shall ever regard any violence offered to your royal person, as aimed at the constitution, the law, and the best feelings of the country.”

The court would see that he had ab-

stained from introducing any thing like a political proposition in the address, which might operate to prevent general unanimity. In a country, free and enlightened like England, many diversities of opinion, religious and political, of course prevailed. With these he thought it would be imprudent to interfere on the present occasion, and he trusted, that on this day gentlemen would follow his example, and refrain from making allusions which might provoke remark and opposition. It was that which disturbed unanimity, and it ought now to be avoided. They should endeavour to shew their loyalty—to regret the circumstance and occasion that called for the expression of it—and, as far as was in their power, tell to their countrymen, throughout the land, that they shared with them in their abhorrence of the late attack, and with them rejoiced that its consequences had not more seriously affected the sacred person of their prince!—*(Hear! Hear!)*—He should now move, “that the address now read, be the address of the general court.”

Mr. S. Dixon suggested, that it would be necessary first to move “that an address be presented.”

Mr. Jackson said, he would lay the address on the table, by way of notice, and move, “That an address be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on the subject of the late atrocious attack on his Royal Person.”

The Chairman—“That is unnecessary. It does stand on the minutes of the general court of yesterday, that an address shall be presented.”

Mr. Jackson—“Then, Sir, I move that this be the address.”

Mr. S. Dixon said, he did, with all his heart, second the motion—and he was ready to bear testimony to the good sense of the learned gentleman, who had taken care, in addressing the high personage who administered the government of the country, to give no offence to the political or religious opinions (numerous and different as they were) of any man or body of men in the state. It might be said (and he believed it was the fact) that his Royal Highness's life was not endangered by the firing of a pistol—but still, it was so plainly admitted by many persons that stones of a large size were thrown at him (which constituted one of the highest breaches of the law), that it became their duty, as good and loyal subjects, to address the Prince Regent on the occasion. He was sure, from the way in which the motion was brought forward, with all due temper and solemnity, that there was not a man who prized his own welfare or that of his country,—who wished the constitution of that country to exist as it had been handed down to us by our ancestors—that would not, with

one heart and voice, agree to it. It would be easy to enlarge very much on this subject—but the question was so plain, and there was so much good sense in the proposition, that he conceived it to be unnecessary. He could not anticipate the possibility of more than one opinion being entertained on the subject—and where every man's conscience and good sense concurred in a particular measure, it could not need any arguments to enforce its justice and propriety. He, therefore, should content himself with seconding the motion, which he did with the highest satisfaction.

Mr. *Lowe* declared that he could not give a silent vote on this occasion. He, as well as his learned friend, had had the honor to study the constitution. He valued the blessings he enjoyed under it—he revered it as the perfection of human wisdom—and he abhorred every attempt to destroy it, by open force or secret machinations. It was to the constitution he looked as the great landmark by which the vessel of state was to be guided in the tempestuous period of distress and difficulty—and those who attempted to overthrow it deserved to be visited with the severest punishment. With a knowledge of what was called patriotism in the present day, he often could not help exclaiming to himself—"Good God! how patriotism is changed!" Formerly, whenever private interest clashed with public duty, the former was given up—but modern patriots revered the practice. The principle of self-devotion to which he had alluded, was, formerly, the true touchstone of patriotism—it was the touchstone by which a worthy deceased friend of his had been tried, and by which his purity was proved; but it appeared to be forgotten in the present day—and perhaps, to that circumstance much of the distresses and difficulties of the country might be traced. He should now say a few words relative to the good qualities of the Prince Regent—a subject which, he was sorry to observe, those who took the liberty of descanting on his conduct, generally contrived to leave unnoticed. A man might, most unobservedly, be borne down and trampled under foot by the force of prejudice—and the court must have observed, that, for a long time, the public had heard nothing but abuse of the Prince Regent—not a syllable was said of his great and noble qualities—qualities which he possessed in a very eminent degree. *Charity*, it was said, covered a multitude of sins. If that were the case, what did not *humanity* cover? With that heavenly attribute the Prince Regent was highly gifted. As a proof of this, let them look to the *criminal calendar*! It would appear, from that document, that not

more than one out of every ten criminals sentenced to death, was selected for execution.—(*Cries of Question*!) What he stated was the fact—out of thirty criminals who had been sentenced to death, not more than three were hanged. Now, having said this of the Prince Regent, he hoped they would permit him to add, that there never was a country on the face of the earth more distinguished by that bright gem, *humanity*, than the British nation. Could those, then, who gloried in that virtue, who knew that it was generally cherished, suffer, without contradiction, a parcel of designing men to call the wealthy part of the community mere despots and tyrants—to abuse those who did every thing in their power to alleviate the distresses of the lower orders of society? If any persons denied that exertions were made for the relief of the necessitous, let them look at the poor's rates, amounting to £8,000,000 per year. Would not this convince every honest man that the interest of the poor of this country lived in the hearts of the rich? His learned friend had very justly noticed the time when this gross outrage was committed, which formed a peculiar feature in the case. He was happy to hear it said, that no pistol had been fired on the occasion—because, instead of being a traitorous attempt, it could only be considered as an outrage arising from irritation of mind, occasioned by distress and misery. But let the court mark the time when it was committed. The moment immediately after the Prince Regent had delivered to the two houses of parliament, one of the most noble speeches ever addressed to them, was selected for this base purpose. It was a speech congratulating parliament on the abolition of Christian slavery. For centuries, to the disgrace of civilized Europe, that system had been suffered to exist; and he wondered, when nations had become so enlightened, that a confederacy had not long ago been formed against it. But instead of being overthrown by a general confederacy, it was the Prince Regent and his council that had, under Providence, been the means of putting down that execrable tyranny. When the Prince Regent was returning from congratulating his people, through their representatives, on the success of the British arms, exerted in the noble cause of humanity, that moment, the most improper that could be imagined, was selected to insult and reproach him. At that moment, when he also called on parliament to take into consideration the state of the country, and to do whatever could be done to alleviate the distresses of the people—was that a time to hoot and hiss one of the most noble-minded men (with all his faults—and who was faultless?)

in the country? The attack was marked by a degree of malvolence which one could scarcely expect to find amongst a free and enlightened people. But a systematic plan of abuse appeared to be adopted with respect to the Prince Regent. He was borne down by the force of prejudice. If they did not live in this country—if they were not inhabitants of England—would not addresses, on all sides, have been poured in after the glorious battle of Waterloo?—(*Cries of Question!*) Why had not addresses been presented on that occasion? Because those who should have proposed them, said, “If we praise the brave soldiers and their gallant commander, we must also praise the Prince Regent, who decided on carrying on the war with energy and effect.”—(*Cries of Question!*) He could not account for the impudence of gentlemen, because he conceived the observation he made was a very fair one. Not an address was moved on the occasion of that great battle, which all men agreed in describing to have been the most illustrious ever fought. (*Question! Question!*) He did not mean to trespass much longer on the time of the court, but he wished to observe, that, in his opinion, the address ought to speak of the great humanity of the Prince. Such a passage would have this good effect—it would shew that the Prince felt more for the sufferings of the lower orders of society than they imagined; and a knowledge of this fact would be attended with the best consequences. He was surprised, therefore, that none of the addresses he had seen touched upon this point, as he was sure the brightest feature in the Prince Regent’s reign was his pardoning so many criminals condemned to death, and commuting their sentence to transportation. On this occasion, he hoped, there would be but one heart and one voice—that the proprietors would appear, like *Briareus*, with a hundred hands and but one body.—(*Laughter.*) Every man would feel on this occasion, as true and honest Englishmen must feel, that when an attempt was made against their Prince, it was an insult to every individual who loved the constitution, and prized the blessings he enjoyed under it.

Mr. Hume was desirous of offering one or two observations on the subject now before the court. When he stated that he should vote for the address, he begged it to be understood, that he would not do so on the ground laid down by his hon. friend who had last spoken, but on that which had been advanced by the learned mover of the proposition. His learned friend had described the Prince Regent not as an individual, but as one of the component parts of the constitution, interrupted whilst performing one of the highest functions of his great office, it

was in that point of view that he looked at the question; and considering that an attack on the Prince Regent was, in effect, an attack on the constitution, he offered his most cordial support to the address. But when he did this, he must express his decided opinion, that this attempt, whatever it might have been in danger, was not coupled with any plot or conspiracy, but arose from the accidental irritation of the moment. He thought it was a libel on the country to suppose that the attack was premeditated, or was connected with any preconceived plan to interrupt the Prince Regent as he was returning from the discharge of one of his high functions. This being his opinion, he thought it proper to state it, and he hoped the court at large would agree with him in its propriety. He could not help expressing his regret on this occasion, that any want of confidence should appear to exist between the two parties of whom the court was composed. The directors, in not venturing to call this court together, that they might have gone up with the address, as one body, had manifested a want of confidence in their constituents.—(*Cries of No! No!*) If it were thought that their going up as one company would have added any weight to the proposition, they ought to have been convened for that purpose. In stating this he was aware that precedents might be adduced in support of the mode that had been adopted. But he considered that precedent, or any precedent of such a nature, as extremely bad, and therefore one that ought not to be followed. If the act committed against the person and dignity of the Prince Regent, called for a complimentary or congratulatory address to his Royal Highness, it would have been more respectful, both to the proprietors and the Prince Regent, for the general body to have gone up together, instead of having the directors presenting a separate address, as if they feared to call on the proprietors to express their opinion, lest their sentiments should be found adverse to the proceeding.—(*Cries of No! No!*) It might not be so, and he hoped it was not—but he wished the directors to place such confidence in the court of proprietors, as, on all occasions of importance and moment, to trust to them for support and assistance. In a case like the present, no doubt could be entertained of their hearty concurrence. With these observations, he should support the address, and he hoped not a dissentient voice would be heard on this occasion.

The *Chairman*.—“I beg leave to say a few words in answer to what has fallen from the hon. proprietor on the subject of the course adopted by the court of directors in voting an address to the Prince

Regent. I have in my hand a statement of what took place on an occasion similar to the present, when an attack was made on the person of the Sovereign. There had been two addresses from the court of directors, and three from the court of proprietors. The last address was in consequence of the attempt made on the life of His Majesty, in May 1800. In the month of June following the court of directors went up with an address. That being the last precedent on record, the directors acted in conformity with it. We were anxious that the address should be presented as early as possible, leaving it to the court of proprietors to act afterwards as they might think proper. The last precedent was strictly pursued; and the court of directors felt that the proprietors would follow up their address as had before been done. Here I must disavow, most decidedly and unequivocally, the existence of any feeling in the court of directors of the nature alluded to by the hon. proprietor.—*(Hear! Hear!)* We never harboured an idea, that any difference of opinion prevailed amongst the proprietors on this subject.—*(Hear! Hear!)* We were, on the contrary, quite confident, that their sentiments were precisely the same with our own.—*(Hear! Hear!)* The proceeding of the court of directors, as I have already observed, was founded on precedent; and the address was voted immediately, in order to shew to the great personage against whom the outrage had been committed the highest possible respect. With regard to the motion now before the court, it is needless for me to take up the time of the proprietors by making observations on it. The address presented yesterday, which manifested the sentiments of the gentlemen on this side the bar, was carried unanimously—and that now before the court, though different in words, is, in fact, precisely the same in spirit. It is, therefore, hardly necessary for me to say, that I concur in it most heartily."

Mr. Lowndes.—"I think the address ought to be signed by the proprietors now in court, and ought also to be left for the signatures of those not now present."

The Chairman.—"I take the liberty of suggesting, if the proposition be not made by some gentleman on the other side of the bar, that, in order to give more solemnity to this proceeding, the Company's seal be affixed to the address. This will fully meet the intention of the hon. proprietor (Mr. Lowndes), because the address, when the Company's seal is impressed on it, will become a corporate act."

Mr. Lowndes was anxious that the address should be left open for signatures, since there were a great many gentlemen

who did not know that the court had met this day. With respect to the address presented by the directors, he conceived that an address more insulting to the Prince Regent never had been laid before his Royal Highness.—*(Cries of Order!)* It was an address agreed upon by the servants without consulting the masters.—*(Order! Order!)* We, the proprietors, are the masters, I maintain. Don't we elect the directors? And if we do, are they not our servants? *(Order! Order!)* I say, it is improper for a servant to place himself above his master. You, gentlemen, who call out "order," may do as you please—but I will not give up my post here. I am a master.—*(Laughter.)* I agree with my worthy friend, that nothing like difference of opinion should prevail on this occasion. But for the directors to tell us, that we should have no share in their expression of loyalty, was insulting our feelings as loyal men. What will be thought of us, if it appears in the public papers, that an address was presented by the directors, without their having consulted the proprietors, their lords and masters?"—*(Laughter.)*

The Chairman rose to order.—"I am ready," said he, "to own the superiority of the hon. proprietor. But, being placed as a servant here, doubtless, the hon. proprietor will see that I do my duty—and, if I am deficient, he, of course, will censure me. Now, my first duty is to preserve order in this court.—*(Hear! Hear!)*—and, I hope the hon. proprietor will assist me in maintaining it. *(Hear! Hear!)* For that purpose, I request he will not speak again on this occasion, unless it be to ask a question." *(Hear! Hear!)*

Mr. Lowndes.—"I wish, Sir, that all preceding chairmen were as impartial as you are. Your conduct is very different from that of some gentlemen I have seen fill the chair. I recollect two in particular, who followed the principle of partiality in a most extraordinary degree, and who were, indeed, the most partial chairmen I ever saw." *(Order! Order!)*

Mr. R. Jackson wished that the day should pass without the manifestation of any thing like angry feeling. *(Hear! Hear!)* When the address had been agreed to, it would become a matter of future consideration, whether the Company's common seal should be affixed to it, or what other mode should be adopted to add to its solemnity. Afterwards they would have to decide on the manner in which it should be presented.

The address was then read by the Clerk, and agreed to and rose.

Mr. R. Jackson then moved, "That the seal of the Corporation be affixed to this address." A question (he observed)

If it were made one, would arise afterwards, with respect to whom the address should be presented by. Though he was himself quite indifferent as to that point, he never could abandon what appeared to him to be the right of the proprietors. The hon. Chairman was perfectly correct in stating, that three addresses had been voted by the proprietors, and two by the directors—and that the latter preceded the former. He recollected the grounds on which the addresses had proceeded from the proprietors. He had himself moved one of them, in a special court, and for this special reason, that the proprietors did feel (whether they were right or wrong he would not stop to inquire) that the directors were throwing a slur on their sentiments, that they were impeaching their loyalty when they went up to the throne with an address, having neglected to give the proprietors an opportunity of expressing their zeal, loyalty, and attachment to the king and constitution. It was therefore by way of protest against this conduct, more than any thing else, that a court of proprietors was called—in order that they, of their own proper motion, and in the exercise of their own undoubted right, might, without choosing the form of words adopted by the court of directors, express their sentiments, they being, in fact, the East India Company. The very act of putting the seal of the Company to the address, which was now about to be performed, shewed distinctly what they were. Now, with respect to the mode of presenting the address, when the question was formerly agitated, it was said, that the addresses agreed to by the proprietors were exclusively presented by the court of directors. He thought it was an indecent thing then, and he retained the same opinion now;—he thought it was a tacit violation of their privileges then—and he had not abandoned that sentiment since. As the question respected himself, the mode of presenting the address was quite immaterial. Many years had elapsed since he was presented to his sovereign; and, since that time he had but seldom breathed the atmosphere of the court, he liked that of his cottage better. But, he never would, when the proprietors' interests and honour were at stake, look silently on. He would, on such occasions, with all the humility that became him, take leave and license to express what he thought. On one occasion it was proposed that a committee of proprietors should present the address of the court. In the county of Surrey, to which he belonged, the county members were requested to present the address; and this was generally followed by an invitation to such gentlemen as pleased to attend, to accompany their representatives, in the same

manner, an invitation might be given to such proprietors as chose to accompany the Chairman and Deputy-chairman in presenting the address, and thus the question of privilege would be waived.

The Chairman—"The first question will be, whether the Company's seal shall be affixed to the address, that being moved and seconded, I shall put it to the vote."

Mr. Hunt thought it was unnecessary, as it was already the act of the court.

Mr. R. Jackson observed, that the general court having resolved the act, it remained for the directors to make it valid, by affixing the Company's seal to it.

The Chairman—"Then it is understood that the seal shall be affixed to the address."

Mr. Lowndes—"Who is to go up with it?"

The Chairman—"That is what I want to observe upon. As a great many other addresses will probably be presented on the same day, it would, I think, from what I saw yesterday, be a convenient thing, that the number of proprietors who went up, should not be very extended. Six or eight, in my opinion, would be sufficient."

Mr. Hunt—"On the subject of carrying up the address, I think no individual so proper as yourself. I feel the force of your observations, with respect to the number of proprietors that should attend, but I certainly would feel it ludicrous to name, or to be named, on such an occasion. Why should we depart from the course adopted by other public bodies? We have heard of seventy, of a hundred, of even a greater number of persons having attended with an address. Therefore, I think, Sir, that you should be requested to present the address, accompanied by as many proprietors as please to attend,—the time of presenting it being notified by you."

Mr. Lowndes—"I agree with my hon. friend in the truth of his observations. When the University of Oxford or Cambridge vote an address, it is not uncommon for two or three hundred persons to go up with it. We are all well-educated men, and therefore, if we go up in a body, it will appear more respectful." (Laughter).

Mr. S. Dixon said, the object of the hon. Chairman's observation could not but be well understood. At the present moment, but one sentiment filled the minds of all well-disposed persons in this country; and for several weeks to come, he hoped and believed, that great numbers of persons would attend the levees for the same purpose as the hon. Chairman would be called on to do. Therefore, to throw out an idea that he should go up with as many proprietors as pleased to attend,

would be very inconvenient. It was, in fact, throwing out a tub to the whale, and ought to be avoided.

Mr. Lowndes—"Let us have no secret committees."

Mr. S. Dixon—"No man who knows me can say, that, during a long life, I ever recommended, or concurred in forming secret committees. My conduct is open to the world, and, however humble I may be, I hope I may offer an opinion of my own, without offence to any person. I think six or eight proprietors will be enough. I say six or eight, because I should be sorry if we were at three or seven."

Mr. Lowndes—"It will be more respectful to the Prince Regent to go up as a *body corporate*. I verily believe not above fifty or a hundred would accompany the Chairman."

Mr. Jackson—"We should desire, that the petition be presented by the Chairman, Deputy-chairman, court of directors, and such proprietors as may be pleased to attend. I believe, Sir, you will be quite safe from being over-numbered."

The Chairman—"It strikes me, that the mover and seconder should be named, as part of the deputation—and if some few others could be selected, it would be better,—for this reason, because it will be impossible for us to give notice to the proprietors, except by a public advertisement, which would not be a very expedient mode."

Mr. S. Dixon—"The mover and seconder, and four others."

Mr. Pattison—"I think the Chairman, Deputy-chairman, mover and seconder, ought to attend together with such proprietors as may please to accompany them—I should prefer doing this to naming a certain number of individuals, which would appear invidious."

The Hon. W. F. Elphinstone—"If the hon. director who spoke last would have the goodness to shew us how a larger number of proprietors can be accommodated, I should be obliged to him. When we talk of fifty or a hundred going up with the address, I should be glad to know where they are to stand? The room was so full yesterday, that individuals could scarcely move. It is clear, therefore, that we must have a selection."

Mr. Lowndes—"I should like the honour of going up with the address. Having been the person who first mentioned it, I think I have a right to go up."

The Hon. W. F. Elphinstone—"I hope the hon. proprietor will not go up. I suppose, if he does, he will treat the Prince Regent with a speech or two."

Mr. Lowndes—"If I should go up, I can assure the hon. director, I do not want

any of the loaves and fishes. I shall make my appearance as a thoroughly independent man."

Mr. R. Jackson said, there was no danger of the hon. director's being overburthened or incommoded by the number of proprietors who were likely to attend on this occasion. The Sovereign did not receive any address upon the throne except from the City of London, the two Universities, the convocation of the clergy, and another public body or two. Whole counties, however, frequently addressed him; and, as in the case of the county of Surry, the county representatives, attended by some freeholders of note and figure, presented the address. He imagined very few of the proprietors would be anxious to attend, for he believed the formal habits of the court were not congenial with those to which they were accustomed; and he did not think that many more than half a dozen of the proprietors would come forward, if the proposition for a general attendance were agreed to.

Mr. Lowndes—"A great many of the persons who attend the levee on such occasions, are only looking for places under government. One wants to be a bishop,—another wants to be a dean—and others want situations of different descriptions; but we are not seeking for any thing—we are only executing a public duty, and I think we ought to go up in a body."

Mr. R. Jackson moved, that the Chairman, and Deputy-chairman, the court of directors, together with the mover and seconder of the address, and such proprietors as chuse to attend, present the same.

Mr. Lowndes seconded the motion—which was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Lowndes—"I beg Sir, it may be recorded, that, for once, we have *all* been unanimous—and on an occasion of very great importance."—Adjourned.

ERRATA.

In page 368, of Mr. Grant's speech, second column, line 41, read *unmeasured* instead of *unmanured*.

In page 373, first column, line 34, after *Company's* civil servants, *add*, functions which have become more important as the territories of the Company have been extended.

Same page, same column, line 55, after *great scale*, *add*, it occasionally leads to intercourse with natives of the higher ranks, and, &c.

In line 62 of the same column, for *lines read* lines.

In our Journal for February, East-India Debate, p. 155, second column, line 35 of Mr. Jackson's speech, when speaking of Marquis Wellesley for [&c. &c.] read [Hear! hear!]

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Hindu College at Calcutta.

THE committee and subscribers to the Vidyalaya, or Hindu college, met on 28th of August, and unanimously adopted a set of rules which had been prepared for the regulation of this society. The primary object of this institution is the tuition of the sons of respectable Hindus in the English and Hindu languages, and in the literature and science of Europe and Asia; the admission of pupils to be left to the discretion of the managers. The government of the college is to be vested in a committee of managers, consisting of heritable governors, governors for life, and annual directors, or their respective deputies.

A gentleman of Bombay has completed a plan for telegraphic communication between that Presidency and Fort William: he proposes, wind and weather permitting, to convey a sentence in six minutes and a half through the northern streams and across the centre of the peninsula, in lat. 16, or 17 N. The greater part of the route is highly favorable for the transmission of signals, but in the province of Bengal the expense and difficulty will be much greater than through other tracts. He has computed that 70 or 80 stations will suffice for the chain; and the whole expense is for such an undertaking very moderate; the machinery is simple, being an enormous black triangle, moved on a pivot, and the secret is wholly in the cypher to be used. Major Young is now superintending some experiments made to prove the value of the invention.

The latest intelligence from Antioquia, mentions a most destructive hurricane which visited that island in April last. Upwards of a thousand nutmeg trees, and twenty thousand clove trees, have been destroyed; all the ships in the harbour were driven from their anchors. Many of the small craft were sunk, but we understand that no large vessels sustained any material damage.

Captain Lockett, the secretary to the college of Fort William, being in Europe, has already by permission of the court of directors, procured upwards of two thousand volumes, comprising the best continental productions, for the college library.

State of the thermometer at Calcutta, during September 1816, in the shade.

1st	83	-	-	at 9 a. m.	-	-	88-5 m.
15th	85	-	-	do.	-	-	86 do.
30th	81	-	-	do.	-	-	84 do.

In the western parts of Bengal very great draughts have prevailed for some time past; the rivers have become so dry as to deny a passage to the sugar boats; and an alarming scarcity in the rice crop is anticipated.

We understand, that a gentleman lately arrived from Java, has brought with him several very fine specimens of ancient Hindu sculpture. They will no doubt afford considerable gratification to the admirers of the art, and the students of the antiquities and mythology of the East. They furnish an indubitable proof of the amazing extent to which Hinduism was diffused over the Eastern Islands, as well as of the high degree of scientific skill and general civilization to which the inhabitants (at least those of Java) had attained. The collection consists of figures of Siva Ganesa, Durga, Buddha, &c. obtained from various parts of the island, but chiefly from Brambana and its vicinity. The ruins of this latter place, and those of the temple of Boro Buddha, situated in the centre of the Cadu district, about thirty miles distant from the former, we are led to believe contain some of the most remarkable Hindu antiquities extant. The merit of the discovery of these and other temples is to be attributed, almost exclusively, to the persevering industry manifested in British researches, whilst that lovely and interesting island was in our possession.

The materials for constructing the Iron bridge across the Gmuth, with the exception of some which were lost by an accident, have safely arrived at Lucknow.

A most successful trial of Congreve's rockets has been made at the mount near Madras, before his Excellency the Commander in Chief, and other officers of rank. The rockets from six to thirty-two pounds, reached India in a high state of preservation. They were discharged, some from the different frames, others from the ground chamber, and some on the ground, and at various elevations as high as fifty-five degrees. At the latter elevation they went 22½ yards, their utmost range.

Governor Macquarie, with that laudable anxiety for the good of the public service which has ever marked his administration, has recently encouraged the projection and rewarded the completion of a meritorious undertaking for the more perfect discovery of the coasts of Van Diemen's land. Mr. Birch, a merchant of Hobart's Town, fitted out at a considerable expense, a vessel for this express purpose. She set out on the expedition about the end of 1815, and in 39 days completed the circumnavigation of that interesting and hitherto little known island. She discovered some harbours previously unknown; particularly one which the commander named Port Dover, in latitude 43. 28. S. and longitude 146. E. and another named by him Macquarie harbour, situated in latitude 42. 12. S. longitude 145. 28. E.—Both of these are represented as peculiarly well adapted for the reception and shelter of shipping. They have each a river of fresh water, the banks abounding in valuable timber. As a remuneration for his patriotic exertions, Mr. Birch has obtained the exclusive privilege of trading for a year to the newly discovered shores.—*New South Wales.*

A chemical fact which appears to have remained unnoticed for some time, has been re-discovered at Geneva:—The benzoic acid, and more particularly the alkaline benzoates, are valuable tests of the presence of iron, which is immediately precipitated by their addition to any solution containing it, whilst manganese remains unaffected.

The collection of small medals of silver, bronze, and copper, forming the chronological history of the monarchs of France, is completed. The date of the birth, accession, and death of the monarch whose likeness, and the most memorable events of whose reign they represent, are engraved on the reverse of each medal. A collection in copper and bronze, composed of seventy medals, costs fifty-three francs, including the boxes, and in silver 283 francs.

The quantity of ice on the coast of Newfoundland has scarcely ever been known to equal that which has appeared the present season.

The population of the Russian empire, exclusive of the kingdom of Poland, was, during the last year, 42,000,000. This population will in seventeen years amount to 56,000,000, and in seventy-two years, to 100,000,000, should each annual increase be proportionate to that of the last list.

Mr. Maclean an English, and M. Valle, an Italian physician, having conceived the hardy idea of inoculating themselves with the plague, as persons are inoculated for the small pox, made the experiment among those afflicted with the disease at Constantinople, and have experienced the success which a devotedness so generous merited. Their example has been followed by a German physician, M. de Rosenfeld, who, in December last, inoculated himself with the plague, in a vapour bath, in an hospital at Constantinople; since that time he fearlessly braves the pestilence. He has handled the infected in the presence of a physician, and exposed himself to the greatest risks, without being at all affected.

At Udina, a poor man was bitten by a mad dog; vinegar was given to him inadvertently instead of a potion ordered by a physician. The man recovered from the frightful malady. A physician of Padua being apprised of the circumstance, tried the remedy upon a person affected with the hydrophobia, who was in the hospital of the town, by making him swallow a spoonful of vinegar in the morning, another at noon, and a similar dose at night. The sick man recovered rapidly and perfectly. We invite our physicians to make trial of a remedy which appears to have the power of vanquishing one of the most dreadful maladies.—(*Giornale del Regno delle Due Sicilie.*)

Great zeal was manifested in France, during 1815, by the propagators of vaccination. In seventy-six departments, of which the accounts have been received, out of 626,641 children born in 1815, 251,116 were vaccinated.

We copy from a foreign paper, the following tale of wonder:—A very remarkable animal, a tiger ox has lately been exhibited here; in colour it is exactly like a tiger, but for the rest like an ox. The animal weighed 3,000 lbs. was above six feet high, and twelve long, and four feet across the chest.—(*Frankfort Gazette, January 17th.*)

CONGO EXPEDITION.

His Majesty's ship Congo, and the transport Dorothy, have arrived at Portsmouth from Bahia, under charge of acting commander Fitzmaurice, late master of the Congo. These vessels, as must be well known, were sent out to the coast of Africa, for the purpose of ascertaining the direction of the river Congo, and whether that river had any connection with the Niger. The progress of the schooner Congo up the river, in the pro-

ascension of this task, was soon stopped: the bottom, in all its parts, being found composed of hard rocky substances, whilst the currents ran with so much rapidity, that no anchorage could be obtained. After landing they passed four cataracts.

The Journal of Captain Tuckey, which was continued until his death, does not, we understand, hold out the least encouragement to prosecute the research further. Beyond that of determining a geographical problem, there is not a single benefit to be derived. The country does not produce any thing of advantage to a European merchant; the inhabitants, who are represented as of the lowest scale of human beings, may be in want, and will accept of every thing, but they have nothing to offer in exchange. It is very thinly peopled; and they are cowardly, cruel, and insolent: the small quantity of grain produced, and which is not more than sufficient for one half their consumption, is obtained through the patient industry of the women. The soil is hard and sterile; thirty miles from the shore, to the extremity of the progress made, it was observed the ravines only were covered with a thick mould, formed by the decomposition of the leaves and other vegetable substances: the rest of the ground was rocky and full of stones. The conjecture formed was, that there is a junction of the two rivers; though even such a continuity would not be useful to any of the purposes of navigation, from the number of cataracts and rapids which occur in the course of the Congo. The scientific gentlemen employed in this expedition, we are informed, felt no interest in exploring this desert region, beyond what it can be imagined would be produced by the circumstance of knowing that they were treading upon ground yet unexplored by any European.

LITERARY QUERIES.

To the Editor of the *Asiatic Journal*.

March 7, 1817.

SIR,—Schlesinger, in his Introduction to Kämpfer's Japan, gives a list of Japanese books, and books relating to Japan, then in Sir Hans Sloane's library. This library was purchased for the British Museum, but the collection of Japanese books is not in that Institution. Not knowing that there is another Japanese library in England, I should be peculiarly gratified by any of your readers who are acquainted with its present depository, communicating that intelligence.

W. H.

To the Editor of the *Asiatic Journal*.

SIR,—Dr. Clark, in his travels in Russia, mentions having visited a party of
Asiatic Journ.—No. 16.

Calmucks; he observed a singular flag, which bore an inscription in characters held sacred. A copy was procured, which is now deposited in the Bodleian Library at Oxford.

No person, says Dr. C. was able to give information in what language or character the mysterious sentence was inscribed.

In the note he adds, it is now discovered to be Sanskrit.

Can any of your correspondents, Mr. Editor, give me information whether this sacred motto of the faith of such a numerous family of the human race has yet been published in England, or any explanation produced? In the *Petersburgh Transactions*, you will recollect, is published a collection of such inscriptions on the ensigns of the Tartar tribes; can any gentleman at the university point out the similarity or identity which probably exists between them? May it not, instead of Sanskrit, be in the Tibetan language and character?

NEW LONDON PUBLICATIONS.

Luan-seng-urh; or, an Heir in his Old Age; a Chinese Comedy; being the Second Drama ever translated from the original Chinese into any Language. By J. F. Davis, Esq. of Canton; with an introductory Essay on the Chinese Drama, small 8vo, 7s.

A Relation of the Treatment experienced by Napoleon on the Island of St. Helena, with the authentic Copy of an Official Memoir from Napoleon to Sir Hudson Lowe. By M. Santal.

An Account of the Management of the Poor in Hamburg. In a Letter to some Friends of the Poor in Great Britain. By Baron Von Voight. Price 1s. 6d.

The True Test of Religion in the Soul; being a Sermon preached before the University of Cambridge. By the Rev. Ch. Simson, M. A. Fellow of King's College, Cambridge.

Dr. John Bannell Davis, Senior Physician of the London Dispensary, has just published an interesting Pamphlet on the principal Causes of Mortality among Children in this Metropolis, in the course of which he has taken an able Review of the principal Causes of this Mortality, and suggested some striking Means of improving the Health, Morals, and Happiness of the Rising Generation.

A Morning's Walk from London to Kew; containing Moral, Political, Historical, and Philosophical Observations on the Condition, Manners, Literature, Opinions, and Errors of the English People. By Sir Richard Phillips. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Postscript to a Letter to the Right Hon. N. Vansittart, in which some popular objections to the Repeal of the Salt Duties

are considered. By Sir Thos. Bernard, Bart. 8vo. 1s.

Illustrations of Literary History; consisting of Authentic Memoirs and Original Letters of Eminent Persons; and intended as a Sequel to the Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century. By John Nichols, F.S.A. With fourteen Portraits. 2 vols. 8vo. 2l. 14s. boards.

Private Memoirs. Written originally with a Pencil, and preserved by Stealth; by Madame Royale, now Duchess of Angoulême. Translated from the French, with Notes by the Translator. Neatly printed in a small Volume, 8s. 6d.

The Round Table, a Collection of Essays, on Literature, Men, and Manners. By William Hazlitt. In 2 vols. 12mo.

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Liberty, Civil and Religious. By the Rev. Thos. Bowdler, A. M. Price 3s.

Wat Tyler: a Dramatic Poem.
Come, listen to a Tale of Times of Old!
Come, for ye know me—I am he who sung
The Maid of Arc, and I am he who framed
Of Thalaba, the wild and wondrous song.

Southey 1

And I was once like this
..... Twenty years
Have wrought strange alteration.

Southey 1:1

Two Sketches of France, Belgium, and Spa, in Toura during the Summers of 1771 and 1816; with a Portrait of Napoleon's Guide at Waterloo. By the Author of Letters from Paris in 1802-3. 8vo. 7s. boards.

Compositions in Outline from Hesiod's Theogony, Works and Days, and the Days. Engraved by J. Blake, from Designs by John Flaxman, R. A. Professor of Sculpture to the Royal Academy. Printed to correspond with the Outlines from Homer, &c. fol. 2l. 12s. 6d. boards.

Tables of Exchange, Universal Interest, &c. showing the Value of Foreign Monies converted into Sterling, and the contrary, at the established *Par*, or Army Rates, applying to Ireland, the West Indies, Canada, Gibraltar, Malta, Ceylon, and other Stations. Tables of Exchange between this Country and Ireland, France, Spain, Holland, and Hamburgh, at various Rates. Universal Interest, Simple and Compound. By J. G. Polhman, of the Audit Office.

The Unedited Antiquities of Attica, comprising the Architectural Remains of Eleusis, Rhamnis, Sunium, and Thorica. By the Dilettanti Society. Handsomely printed in Imperial Folio, with eighty-four engravings. Price 16l. 10s.

The History of an Old Pocket Bible, as related by itself; containing faithful Characters, taken from real Life, of different

Persons into whose hands it is supposed successively to have fallen; interspersed with various Observations and Reflections; intended to impress upon the reader the value of the Holy Scriptures, and the Nature of real Religion. By the Rev. Robert Cox, A.M. Price 3s. boards.

Joannis Scapulae Lexicon Græco Latinnū; ex Probatis Auctoribus Locupletatum, cum Indicibus, et Græco et Latino, anctis et correctis. Additum nomenclum Dialectorum, in Tabulas compendiosæ reductarum. Accedunt Lexicon Etymologicum, cum Thematisbus Investigata Difficilioribus et Anomalis. Et Joannis Meursii Glossarium, contractum bacterius desideratum. In two large volumes, 4to. price 7l. 7s. boards.

IN THE PRESS.

Speedily will be published, Lalla Rookh, an Oriental Romance. By Thos. Moore, Esq. At the same time will be published, Illustrations to the Poem, from Paintings by R. Westall, R.A. which will be delivered in the Order they are subscribed for.

Journal of the late Captain Tuckey, on a Voyage of Discovery in the Interior of Africa, to explore the Source of the Zaire, or Congo; with a Survey of that River beyond the Cataracts. In 4to. uniformly with Park and Adams' Travels. Published by authority.

An Authentic Narrative of the Loss of the American Brig Commerce, wrecked on the Western Coast of Africa, in the month of August, 1815; with an Account of the sufferings and Captivity of her surviving Officers and Crew, on the Great African Desert. By James Riley, late Master and Supercargo. To which is added, some Particulars of the Cities of Tombuctoo and Wassannah, the latter situate on the banks of the Niger, fifty days Journey to the south-east of the former. By an Arab Traveller, who had visited both of these cities, and gave the details of his Adventures and Observations to the Author, in the presence of William Willshire, Esq. by whose generosity the Author was relieved from Slavery. Printed in 4to. uniformly with Park, Adams, and Tuckey's Travels.

Journey through Asia Minor, Armenia, and Koordistan, in the years 1813 and 1814. With Remarks on the Marches of Alexander, and the Retreat of the Ten Thousand. By John Macdonald Kinnaird. 4to.

The Pamphleteer, No. 18, which contains the following Pamphlets.

1st. A Vindication of the Political conduct of General Savary, Duke of Rovigo: in a Letter from himself to the Editor. This important document, from the respectability of the Publication in which

it appears, we venture to pronounce genuine.

2d. The Source of the Evil, addressed to the United Parliament and People of Great Britain, on the League formed between the Irish Lay Separatists and the Irish Roman Catholic Bishops, on the measure of Emancipation. By Anglo-Hibernus.—*This Pamphlet is original, and is said to be written by the Bishop of Meath.*

3. Reform without Innovation; or Curatory Thoughts on the only practicable Reform of Parliament, consistent with the existing Laws and the Spirit of the Constitution. By J. Symonds, Esq.

4. The National Debt in its true Colours, with Plans for its Extinction by honest Means. By W. Friend, Esq. M. A.

5. A Letter to the Right Hon. Viscount Sidmouth, shewing the extreme Injustice to Individuals, and Injury to the Public, in the present system of Public House Licensing, and proposing a Constitutional Remedy for its numerous Evils. By J. T. Barker Beaumont, Esq. F.A.S.

6. On the State of the Country, in Dec. 1816. By Sir John Sinclair, Bart.

7. Statements respecting the East-India College, with an Appeal to Facts, in refutation of the Charges lately brought against it in the Court of Proprietors. By the Rev. T. R. Malthus.—*This is a new edition, with considerable alterations and additions, and must prove most interesting to our able readers.*

8. Substance of a Speech addressed to the House of Commons, on the 24th April, 1814, by Pascoe Grenfell, Esq. M.P. on the subject of applying the Sinking Fund towards any Loans raised for the Public Service.

9. Plan of a Reform for the Election of the House of Commons, adopted by the Society of the Friends of the People in 1795. With a New Introduction and other Documents. By Sir Philip Francis, K. B.

10. Practical Observations on the Management of the Poor, and the Laws relating to them. By the Rev. Thomas Jee. *Original.*

11. On National Prejudices, their good and bad Effects. By John Burrows, Esq. Christ Church, Oxford.—*Original.*

Outline of Geology, Being the Substance of a Course of Lectures delivered in the Royal Institution of Great Britain, by W. T. Brande, Sec. R.S. F.R.S.E. Prof. Chem. R.L. &c.

The Fourth and concluding Volume of Capt. Banney's History of Voyages and Discoveries in the South Seas. With a copious Index. 4to.

The Plays and Poems of James Shirley, now first collected and chronologically arranged, and the Text carefully collated and restored. With occasional Notes, and a Biographical and Critical Essay. By William Gifford, Esq. Handsomely printed by Bulmer, in 6 vols. 8vo. uniformly with Macmillan and Ben Jonson.

Mrs. and Miss Taylor, authors of several esteemed works, will jointly produce in the course of this month, Binding School Correspondence, or a Series of Letters between a Mother and her Daughter at School.

A Descriptive Catalogue of Recent Shells; arranged according to the Linnean Method, with particular Attention to the Synonymy. By Lewis Weston Dillwyn, F.R.S. F.L.S. In 2 vols. 8vo.

Oweniana; a Selection from the Works of Dr. Owen. By Arthur Young, Esq. Editor of *Baxteriana*.

Lectures on some of the Events of the Revolutionary War.

Lady Morgan, has been for some time a resident in France, for the purpose of writing a work, which is to have for its subject *The Present State of French Society*, in its most general point of view.

Dr. Montucci is preparing for publication the Plan of a Chinese Dictionary for beginners, and a Review of the Rev. Mr. Morrison's Chinese Dictionary. It will probably contain, as an appendix, the Chinese text of the San tse king, with an English translation. The whole to form an elegantly printed 4to. volume of about 200 pages.

INDIA HOME INTELLIGENCE.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.—*Resolution of the Court of Directors respecting leave of absence to officers. Wednesday, 4th December 1816.*—Resolved, That it be required of all officers, whenever they shall find it necessary, on account of sickness, to solicit a further leave of absence, to transmit with their letter of application a certificate, signed by at least two gentlemen eminent in the medical profes-

sion, describing the nature of the applicant's complaint, and stating it to be their opinion, that the circumstances of the case render a compliance with his request absolutely necessary; also that, previously to an extension of furlough being granted, such further proof of the statement made by the party, in support of his application, shall be adduced by personal examination, or by such other evidence as shall be deemed

ed fully satisfactory to the Committee of Correspondence.—That all Officers abroad, in any part of Europe, applying for permission to remain a further time absent from their duty, on account of sickness, be required to furnish a certificate, signed by at least two eminent physicians; also the attestation of a magistrate, in support of the fact that the persons who have signed the certificate are physicians.

Colonel Alexander Bannerman retired on the 12th March from the direction of the Hon. Company's affairs, after having for nine years discharged the arduous duties of that station. He withdraws with the view of shortly proceeding to Prince of Wales's Island, to take upon himself the government of that presidency.

A ballot was in consequence held at the India House on the 26th, for the election of a new director. Two gentlemen stood as candidates. At the closing of the glasses the numbers appeared for

Mr. Ralke 996

Mr. Campbell 620

Majority for Mr. Ralke 376, who was accordingly declared elected to the vacant seat.

Mr. Carstairs, Capt. Prescott, Capt. Loch, and Mr. Mooney, retired from the contest, as did also Mr. J. G. Ravenshaw, but who declared his determination of making a stand at the next vacancy.

26.—A Court of Directors was held at the India House, when J. A. Bannerman, Esq. took the usual oaths on being appointed Governor of Prince of Wales' Island, who will sail about the 1st June.

Feb. 27.—Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following commanders took their final leave of the Court, previous to departing for their respective destinations, viz. Captain J. Birch, Waterloo, and Captain W. Adamson, Winchester—for Prince of Wales Island, and China. Capt. James Ludovick Grant was appointed to succeed eventually to the office of Master Attendant at Fort St. George.

March 26.—The following commanders took leave previous to departure for their respective destinations:—Captain C. Graham, *William Pitt*; Captain N. Turner, *Dorsetshire*; Captain J. Blanchard, *Cornatic*; Captain C. S. Timinius, *Royal George*.

The following have also taken leave:—Captain J. Dale, *Streatham*; Captain T. M'Fargart, *Rose*; and Captain C. B. Gribble, *Princess Charlotte of Wales*—for Madras and Bengal.

Captain W. Mitchell was sworn into the command of the ship *Northumberland*, consigned to Madeira, Bengal and Ben-coolen.

28.—The Court of Directors of the East-India Company, in consequence of the limited demand of the navy, and with

a view to promote the views of so laudable and national an institution as the Marine Society, have lately resolved unanimously—

"That six marine boys be employed on board each of the Company's own ships, to be apprenticed for two voyages.

"That the boys be allowed wages, at the rate of 20s. per month, and the commanders and officers required to pay particular attention to the care and management of the youths, who are on no account whatever to be employed as servants.

"That they be attached to the petty officers' messes, not exceeding two in each mess, and placed under the care and superintendence of such petty officer, or other steady person, with an especial injunction to instruct them in all practical duties.—And

"That all such expenses as shall be incurred on their account be not considered as a charge upon the ships, but considered as a contribution from the Company in aid of the Marine Society.

"The Court have also resolved that one hundred guineas be presented to the Society, in aid of the funds of that noble and humane institution."

It will be recollected that during the distress of the last winter, the Court of Directors resolved that the whole of the labourers, amounting to 2,929, should be kept in employment till the 1st of March. It is with infinite pleasure we have now to state, that, by a further resolution, the whole of these deserving individuals, who have conducted themselves in a most exemplary manner, are to be continued in their employ.

27.—The dispatches were finally closed at the East-India House, and delivered to the pursers of the following ships, viz.

The *Marquis of Wellington*, Captain R. Johnson, and *Minerva*, Captain G. Richardson, for Madras and Bengal.

Passengers per Marquis of Wellington.

—For Bengal—William Parker, Esq. sen. merchant, and family; Mr. Bainbridge.

Mrs. Tyler, and Miss Hawkins.

For Madras.—Mrs. Kitchan and Mrs. Harris.

Per Minerva.—For Bengal—Captain and Mrs. Swinny, Miss Hickey, Mr. Matthew, Mr. Chennery, and Miss Munro.

For Madras.—Mr. A. Willock, writer; Mrs. Maclean, and Mrs. Cazalet and son.

Arrivals at Osborn's Hotel, Adelphi, from Bengal.—Mrs. Napier, Charles Davidson, Esq. of the Hon. East-India Company's service, and family; and Mr. Sproul, from Madras.

Mr John Lloyd, many years in the Secretary's office, and Clerk to the Committees of College and House, retires from the service upon a pension, in consequence of ill health,

The Grand Duke Nicholas during his stay in the British capital, visited the East-India House and Warehouses. A collection of beautiful shawls and muslins was presented to His Imperial Highness with the usual munificence of the Company, upon every occasion desirous of displaying to our illustrious visitors the characteristic liberality of this nation.

Bengal Writers.—The following gentlemen having resided four terms at Hertford College, proceed to India the present season:—Charles Fraser, John Campbell, Richard Woodward, Thomas Jacob Turner, Frederick Townsend, George F. Franco.

The appointment of Dr. Wallek as Superintendent of the Botanical Garden at Calcutta, is confirmed by the Court of Directors.

The undermentioned officers on the Bengal Establishment have retired from the service:—Lieutenant-Colonel S. Wood, Lieutenant-Colonel James Plumer, Capt. W. Forrest, Lieutenant R. Norris.

The undermentioned officers have been struck off the list of the Bengal army, having protracted their stay on furlough beyond the period prescribed by the act:

Lieut. A. S. Barlow, 3d Cavalry.

A. G. Wavell, 8th Nat. Infantry.

C. Lloyd, 20th do.

The following officers of the Madras Establishment, for a similar breach of the regulation, are ordered to be struck off the strength of the army:

Lieut. J. O'Reilly, 3d Native Cavalry.

J. G. Curry, 10th Nat. Infantry.

J. Stiggall, 15th do.

W. Story, 18th do.

Alex. Hay, 22d do.

E. J. Hancock, 22d do.

Invalids, J. J. Utterson.

The un-ermentioned Madras officers have been permitted to retire from the service:—Major S. Luttreidge, Capt. C. Cunningham, Capt. W. Harris, Lieut. C. Kincey.

March 19, a Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when the following captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships, viz.—Captain J. E. Johnson, to the Union, for Madeira, Bengal, and Bencoolen; and Captain J. Ross, to the Carmarthen, for Bombay direct.

The destination of the extra ship Carmarthen has been altered from Madeira, Madras, and Bengal, to Bombay direct, and that of the Union from Bombay to Madeira, Bengal, and Bencoolen.

Lieutenant Hodgson, of the Madras Military Establishment, has been appointed by the Hon. Court of Directors to succeed to the office of Paymaster at the Company's Depot for recruits at Chatham, vacant by the retirement of Solomon Earle, Esq.

Lieutenant G. C. Haughton, of 3d Regi-

ment Native Infantry, on the Bengal establishment, has been appointed, by the Hon. Court of Directors, Assistant in the Oriental Department of Hertford College.

Calcutta Papers to the middle of October have reached town. Meer Khan had abandoned the siege of Jeypoor, and proceeded to Sikawal to levy contributions. Intelligence was subsequently received at the Jeypoor court, communicating that Jumsheer Khan and Rajah Lal Sing, having united their respective forces, had attacked Beekanere, where, being opposed by the troops under Soorut Sing, a desperate battle ensued, in which a great number were killed on both sides; Jumsheer's army was quite disorganised, and his camp and baggage plundered by the victors. Runjeet Sing had sent a complimentary letter to Sir D. Ochterlony, accompanied with many valuable presents. Deewan Ran Sing, who had been confined by Runjeet, and released on paying five lacks of rupees, was again imprisoned. Umer Sing, the celebrated Goorka Chieftain, had died in exile, having been disgraced in consequence of the unsuccessful issue of the late contest with the British.

We regret to learn that, according to the latest advices which had reached that place (from Cawnpore, and other northern stations, the epidemic sickness, which had broke out in that quarter of India, was by no means on the decline. At Cawnpore, eight or nine Europeans were buried daily; and all the corps cantoned there, but especially his Majesty's 66th and 87th foot, suffered exceedingly. The long drought experienced in the upper provinces have been succeeded by very heavy falls of rain, which occasioned extensive inundations. There had also been heavy rains in Bengal, in consequence of which the Adjee suddenly rose so as to overflow banks, in some places thirty feet high. From the same cause, joined to unusually high tides and boisterous gales, many of the vessels in the Hoogley had been driven from their anchorage; but it does not appear that any lives were lost, or that the shipping sustained very serious damage.

The latest advices from Persia spoke of a war between that country and Russia as inevitable, in consequence of the rejection of certain propositions made by the Persian ambassador at St. Petersburg. It was reported that the ex-king of Cabul, so long persecuted by Runjeet Sing, had arrived at Lodhiana, having, after encountering many dangers, and making many half-breadth escapes, finally eluded the vigilance of his pursuers under the disguise of a pedlar. Runjeet had, however, obtained two boxes of jewels, valued at half a lack of rupees, once the property of the ex-king. We extract the following

paragraph from the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 3d of October:—"The following facts have been handed to us as no bad exemplifications of the very opposite practical results of the Private Trade Intercourse, and new Post-Office Acts. An order for Queen's ware, dated the 19th December last, sent home by the *Zenobia*, was executed in Staffordshire, so as to permit of the articles required, arriving in the river on the 16th ult. by the *Calcutta*, the commission being completed in little less than nine months. By one of the vessels arrived from England within the last ten days, a parcel of letters written and sent for dispatch in May, 1815, has come to hand. The contrast is striking."

Madras Papers have been received to the beginning of October, which contain an article from Boulay, announcing the surrender of Moldavia and Wallachia to Russia. — We sometimes receive news from the East-Indies through America, but intelligence respecting these two European provinces might be expected to reach us through a less circuitous channel than the East Indies. From this circumstance alone it may be considered as coming in rather a questionable shape. The same article adds, that a war is likely to break out between Russia and Persia. Should this prove to be the fact, the seat of war is happily too far removed to give us much trouble or concern.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords, Friday, March 14. — Mr. Brougham and others from the Commons, brought up the Annual Indemnity Bill, and the Silk Duty Bill.

The Earl of Shaftesbury brought up the Report of the Committee on the East-India Jurisdiction.

House of Commons, Feb. 21. — *East-India Shipping.* — Mr. Canning rose to move, that the petition already presented to the House from the East-India Company, praying for leave to bring in a Bill to enable them to grant compensation to certain ship-owners, for contracts into which they had entered, under particular circumstances, be referred to a Committee. In moving for this Committee, he begged to be understood as not pledging himself to any particular case, when the subject came under discussion.

The motion was agreed to, and the Committee appointed.

Mr. Brougham held in his hand a petition from certain Proprietors of East-India Stock, praying that the House would not accede to the prayer of the petition that had been just referred to a Committee, and which had been agreed to at a Court of Proprietors, convened at twenty-four hours notice, and attended by parties four-fifths of whom were ship-

owners, and especially interested in the prayer of the petition then agreed to.

Mr. Canning had no objection to this petition being received. As to the circumstances of the discussion, he had only heard, that, in the course of last year it had been most amply canvassed at a meeting or meetings of the Court of Proprietors.

Mr. Brougham:—"Was the discussion attended to of a final nature?"

Mr. Canning understood it to have been so, and that a Bill was actually prepared on the occasion.

The Speaker, on looking over the petition, observed that it ended with a prayer, but had no prayer in the body.

The petition was brought up and laid on the table.

Cape of Good Hope. — Mr. Darling moved for an account of the quantity of wine imported and exported to and from the Cape of Good Hope, for five years, ending the 1st of January, 1817; also an account of the duties payable thereon.

For an account of the value of all imports and exports to and from the Cape of Good Hope, during the same period, specifying the several articles. — Ordered.

New South Wales. — Mr. Bennett rose, pursuant to notice, to present a petition complaining of the conduct of Mr. Macquarie, the present governor of New South Wales. He had taken some trouble to ascertain the characters of the persons who had signed the petition, and he had learned that several of them were very respectable individuals. He did not mean persons who were sent out there as convicts, and who had reformed—but bona fide settlers, of property and character. The first charge contained in the petition was one of a general nature. It complained of the partial, unjust, harsh, and oppressive conduct of the governor. Of course he personally knew nothing of the facts, which he stated on the authority of others—and, considering the person against whom the complaint was made, and the length of time which must elapse before the matter could be investigated, he should advance them with great diffidence. The petitioners complained that their agricultural pursuits were much impeded, in consequence of a regulation imposed by the governor, by which corn was suffered to be imported at a price much lower than what the colonists could afford to grow it for. They next complained, that they were not allowed to distil any spirituous liquors, which was highly disadvantageous to the settlers. The petition then went on to state, that advantages were given to American vessels in their commerce with the island, which were refused to British ships. The subject of the transportation of felons was then touched upon; and it

was represented as a matter of severe grievance, that no provision was made for bringing back to this country those convicts who had regularly served out their allotted period. To this point the Hon. Member was extremely anxious to call the attention of the House, which he would do, by a specific motion in the course of the session. It appeared, that out of 2,752 convicts transported in the last eight years, there were 700 for the period of seven years; but for their return to this country no provision was made. It would be proper that provision should be made, especially for the return of women. The House would learn with that disgust which begets them, that the female convicts, who had undergone the sentence of the law, had no other mode of returning to this country, but that of prostitution. The petition was then brought up.

March 11.—*Seditious Assemblies Bill.*
—Sir James Mackintosh proposed, that the exemption extend to lectures in the Universities, the Inns of Court, and Gresham College, should be extended to the East India College, places for lectures in Medicine, Surgery, Chemistry, &c. which was agreed to as far as relating to the India College.

March 13.—The Silk Bounty Bill, and the Indemnity Bill, were read the third time, and passed.

Stockholm.—The new East India Company which was chartered after the bankruptcy of the first Swedish East India Company, is now dissolved, and the capital stock of the shares, with the last dividend, paid back; so that the trade to India will be, for the future, perfectly free home.

A letter from Comio gives the following details:—Great preparations are making at the palace of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales for a long journey. Her Royal Highness intends to visit Persia, and make a long stay at Isfahan. Draftsmen, naturalists, poets, and scribes, will make part of the caravan which accompanies this august Princess.

Company's 6 per cent. paper was at less than one rupee per cent. at the date of the most recent advices from Bengal.

The exchange on London was 2s. 7d. per sicca rupee from Bengal, and from Madras 3s. per pagoda.

The current rate for bills on Bengal may be quoted at from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 3d. to 2s. 3d. per sicca rupee.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Guildhall, March 5th.—*Sittings at Nisi Prius, before Mr. Justice Bailey and a Special Jury.*—*Young v. the East India Company.*—Mr. Scarlett moved, that this was an action of trover, to recover from the defendants a quantity of salt which had been sold by the defendants' agents at Bombay to the plaintiff. The question between the parties was, whether the plaintiff had purchased by estimate or by admeasurement. It appeared the sum paid by the plaintiff for the salt, in the year 1805, was 16,037 rupees, to be delivered in barrels, and before they left the defendant's warehouse, they were measured by their *picour*, who said the admeasurement was right, but when it came to the plaintiff's warehouse, it was found to be much short of the measure contracted for, although he had paid the full value. He (the learned counsel) had nothing to ask from the Court or Jury; they would hear the parole and oral evidence of the witnesses, and it was for them to determine what damages the plaintiff was entitled to.

Mr. Gurney, counsel for the defendants, contended, that the plaintiff purchased in the year 1805, in bulk, for which reason he had not a right to admeasurement. Under these considerations, he trusted that the Jury would give a verdict for his client.

Mr. Justice Bailey summed up the evidence, and left it to them to say, whether the quantity of salt contracted for by the plaintiff was delivered by the defendants. If it was not, it was for them to say what damages the plaintiff was entitled to.

The Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff to the amount of £300 and 40l. costs.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

CHINA.

Occurrences of the Embassy.—Previous to the embassy of Earl Macartney, it has been asserted that the English nation was not known at the court of China as the grown subjects of any government; the other people of Europe, who had been induced to frequent the ports of that empire, had seized opportunities of introducing themselves to notice by petty ser-

vices against pirates and rebels, which were occasionally required, to support the imbecile arms of an authority which may be said to govern by ceremonies, and appears to possess scarcely sufficient vigour to repress the outrages of a few village desperadoes. The Dutch had destroyed a pirate too powerful to attend either to the imperial edicts or the imperial arms, and were allowed to return to erect semi-

meral establishments. The Portuguese also, for similar services, were rewarded with the grant of the peninsula of Macao. The only means which our countrymen had employed in introducing themselves to the notice of the government, it has been said, consisted of their broad cloths, and the boldness with which they forced the passage to Canton, in spite of China forts and junks.

The more solid advantages which were hoped for from Lord Macartney's embassy, were indeed not obtained; the demand for British manufactures which it was expected might have been diffused throughout the northern regions of the Chinese territories, and have equalled in Pekin alone that of the southern provinces, could not be realized. The ever wary, but we presume impolitic government, would not permit the British commerce in the gulph of Pe-tche-lee.

Important results were however produced by this mission. The English character, which had been so much misrepresented to a deluded court, became in some degree known. The British residents at Canton, instead of the indignant treatment formerly usual, obtained a much greater degree of respect. They have been permitted to address the viceroy in person with their complaints or remonstrances;—many trading impediments were also removed, and an amicable correspondence commenced between his Majesty and the Emperor. Nor must it be forgotten that it also turned the attention of our countrymen most efficiently to the extraordinary language of that empire; and that we have derived from our voyage in the Yellow Sea an important accession to our nautical information. Such were the silent but effectual benefits, increasing with the lapse of every year, which Earl Macartney's mission had set on foot, when the circumstances of European and American politics and commerce rendered expedient the embassy of Lord Amherst.

The affairs of this important country, we are aware, occupy, at the present period, the most serious attention of the public, not only as they regard the commercial interests of the Company, but as affording a most fruitful source of revenue to the crown, which, in the event of a rupture with the Chinese, would be most materially injured, if not destroyed altogether.

Various reports are afloat as to the fate of our splendid embassy, and also respecting a misunderstanding, of a serious nature, which some fear may arise from the conduct of one of our naval commanders. It does not become us at present to remark upon either of these circumstances; for we believe we may assert, that no certain intelligence has yet been received at the East-India House. In the absence,

therefore, of more circumstantial details, we present to our readers the following extracts from letters received from our correspondents in China, the authenticity of which may be securely relied on.

6th Nov. 1816.—“My last letter was by the *Gravelle*, which ship left us taking in water at Hong-kong, near Macao, in company with Lord Amherst and suite, preparatory to our voyage to the Yellow Sea; the following day (July 13) we departed and arrived off the Payho river (at the bottom of the gulph of Pee-che-lee) July 28th; after experiencing a delightful passage to that place—our arrival seemed to have been earlier than the court of Pekin expected, as Lord Amherst was necessitated to remain about twelve days on board ship, until the preparations were completed for his disembarkation, when, on the 9th of August, it took place as follows:—the baggage being considerable, and shipped in large country boats by 11 A.M. H. M. ship the *Alceste* hoisted the royal standard at the main, Hon. Company's Ensign at the fore, and St. George's Ensign at the main, and all the ships manned their yards. At noon, the Ambassador, with Sir George Staunton, and Mr. Ellis the Secretary, put off in the barge from the *Alceste*, under a salute of fifteen guns, which was repeated by each ship, accompanied by three hearty cheers; two boats from each ship followed, containing the Ambassador's suite, and the captains. We having joined the baggage boats, the whole stood for the entrance of the Payho river, distant ten miles; the day was delightful, and what little wind we had being fair, the *tour ensembles* consequently was highly gratifying. As we approached the river, the procession was arranged as follows:—first, the Ambassador's barge leading, having a line of boats extending on two lines from his rear, and the train was closed by his Lordship's band playing; the black drummer of which, perched in the bow of the boat, astonished the spectators by his antics and motions; thus we proceeded until we reached the village of Taccoo, about 3 P. M., where the accommodation boats destined to convey the embassy to Tientsing were lying; which boats were not large, but contained several small apartments highly painted, each boat bearing a flag with characters expressive of foreigners bringing presents to the emperor. At a military station, at the entrance of Payho river, the embassy were saluted by three guns, (the usual number fired by the Chinese), and about three hundred troops in full uniforms were drawn out in a line, with their swords, banners, and music. At the town of Taccoo the troops and dismounted cavalry formed three sides of a square, in honor of the Ambassador, and there was like-

wise a salute of three guns; after allowing his Excellency half an hour to compose himself, he was visited by the Legate, a mandarin of high rank, (who is married to a relation of the present emperor, Kia-king) appointed to attend the embassy to Peking, also two other mandarins of rank, joined Lord Amherst here, they being directed to accompany his excellency similarly to those with Lord Macartney. Mandarin of various classes visited the Ambassador, and appeared attached to the troops; at sunset we all sat down to dinner with his Lordship for the last time, and the following morning we returned in our ships; in the course of the day, we weighed and departed for the coast of Leotong, saw the great wall of China at some distance, extending to the sea coast, over mountains. The province of Leotong is a part of Chinese territory; the inhabitants appear miserable near the shore; the formation of the land, where we visited, was picturesque to a degree—the hills were covered with the most singular and beautiful flowers. We quitted the coast of Leotong, and went to Ki-sun-sea bay, on the coast of Shantung, where we found much difficulty in procuring refreshments. The only fruits we tasted during our stay in the Yellow Sea, were apples, peaches, plums, and a few but melons. The emperor sent us a dozen bullocks, twenty sheep, and a few fowls, though we have reason to believe the mandarins wilfully defrauded us of the greater quantity of what was ordered by his majesty for the ships. The climate of the Yellow Sea was delightful, the thermometer being from 72° to 78°. The Ambassador seems to be a man of amiable and benevolent manners, and I should hope he will succeed in his mission, though the Chinese are the most difficult people to negotiate with. On the 3d of Sept. we quitted the Yellow Sea, touched at the entrance of Chusan for intelligence, and arrived at Macao the 16th of September.

Canton, 7th Nov. 1816.—"I wish I had any thing favorable to say of the embassy. No certain accounts have yet been received, but the current reports among the Chinese certainly indicate a total failure of this mission. No interview appears to have taken place, though presents have been exchanged. The Emperor has written to the Prince Regent, but has not received the Prince's letter to him. The reason assigned for this unfriendly proceeding, is the sickness of the Ambassador, and consequent nonconformity to the ceremonies of the court, which renders the personal presentation of a letter indispensably necessary. The real cause of failure is no doubt to be ascribed to a refusal to comply with the prostrations and genuflections of the country. The first appearance of

discontent was in consequence of the ships leaving Tien Sing without orders; and considerable displeasure was evinced in an imperial edict issued upon that occasion. The orders of government appointed to the provinces on the coast were directed not to permit the ships to anchor, or a single man to land, but to desire them instantly to proceed to Canton, there to wait the Ambassador and presents. It was also intimated that their sudden removal from Tien Sing was for some bad purpose, and to spy along the coast. In the mean time the embassy proceeded to Peking. On their arrival at Tien Sing, an entertainment was provided, agreeably to the accustomed ceremonies of the country; and from the subsequent disgrace of the mandarins entrusted with the charge of the embassy, we learn that the Emperor was highly incensed at their conduct in not informing him of the refusal of the Ambassador to comply with the genuflections and prostrations invariably required upon such occasions. The next edict, issued on the 28th August, announces the arrival of an embassy at Peking, with tribute from the King of England; the conclusion of the mission—its return—and route through the provinces; which route is the same as that of the former embassy. A considerable military escort was appointed to accompany them; and the orders issued seemed to indicate much weakness, pusillanimity, and suspicion, on the part of the government. Another edict was issued the following day, announcing that "this" was the day appointed to receive Lord Amherst, the Ambassador from the King of England; but when he came to the interior palace, he was suddenly taken ill, and could neither "walk nor sit." The second was affected in the same manner:—"they have therefore not had the happiness of receiving the grace and presents of the celestial empire." It orders them to leave the court the same day; and observes that the letter and presents brought by them have not been received by the Emperor. In another edict, without date, it appears that certain entertainments were appointed; and certain places to be visited, which were to occupy three or four days; but I cannot ascertain whether these ceremonies took place or not. The Ambassador, however, did not leave Peking on the 29th Aug. On the 6th Sept. another edict was published; and on the 7th it is generally believed they set out on their journey. The edict was to this effect; it begins by speaking of the banquet given at Tien Sing, of the refusal of the Ambassador to comply with the prostrations, &c. &c. and then of his being conducted to one of the Emperor's palaces, where (observes the Emperor) "I was just about to re-

"could the throne to receive them, when they were taken ill, and could not see me, in consequence of which I ordered them instantly to return to their country; for it then occurred to me, they had declined to comply with the ceremonies of the country. With respect to the king who had sent them a long voyage across the vast ocean to present a letter, and to offer presents, certainly it was his intention to venerate us, and to be obedient, which (submission) we cannot entirely reject without failure of one of the fundamental rules of our empire, that of affording protection to petty kingdoms. For which reason we have selected the most trifling and least valuable of his presents; viz. four maps; two pictures, and ninety-five engravings, which we receive in order to confer some mark of our grace and favor. We also give presents to the king: viz. Ju Ye, or Ju Ee, (an ornament commonly used as a token of regard and remembrance,) four large purses, and eight small ones, to be conveyed to the said king. This is in conformity to the accustomed rules of the empire, of making rich gifts* in return for things of little value. The Ambassadors, upon the receipt of these presents, were much delighted, and shewed evident marks of surprise and wonder." It then proceeds to desire the Viceroy of Canton, to give an entertainment to the Ambassador, and contains the speech he is to make upon that occasion, which is nearly a repetition of the former part. The Emperor concludes with saying, "should the ambassadors again entreat the other presents to be received. You will merely say, 'we have an express decree from the Emperor, and we dare not again offend his ears,' and with these words reject their supplications."

An edict from the Viceroy, sent a few days since to the President, informs him that he has received a letter from the Emperor to the king of England, which is to be entrusted to the charge of the Ambassador. We are kept sadly in the dark about the movements of the embassy. Obscure rumours are spread of their being close at hand, and I understand that the Ngan Gha Gzu (the chief Judge) has already set out on his journey to meet them. So that I conclude we shall see them before the 20th.

Canton, 17th Nov. 1816.—"I have written you recently by way of America, and again by the Cornwall, dispatched about

a week since. I am sorry to say the accounts of the embassy are unfavorable. No interview has taken place, but a few presents have been exchanged; and the Emperor has written to the Prince, though he has not received the Prince's letter. The apparent cause of failure of this mission is the ambassador's refusal to comply with the ceremonies of the country. But there is some reason to think, the real cause may be ascribed to the intrigues of the mandarines about the court. It is said that the present Viceroy of Canton, named Ciong, (the person who occasioned all our troubles two years ago) made an unfavorable report, whilst on his journey from Peking to resume his government of this province. Another unfavorable one was also made by Pack, the Viceroy who procured Gneuw qua's banishment. Whether these rumours, which are whispered about with much secrecy, have any foundation, I cannot say; but it is obvious these Mandarines were much interested in its failure. It could not fail of appearing to them, by the appointment of Mr. Elphinstone and Sir George Staunton, that the embassy was not of an amicable nature. It is supposed the embassy left Peking early in September; but we are kept much in the dark concerning their arrival here. From the preparations that are making, we conceive it must take place some time in the present month.

"Unpleasant discussions arose some little time back concerning the *Hesselt*, which have since been happily settled, and the ship permitted to load. The committee acted with much resolution—more so than would, perhaps, have been approved by the court had the affair terminated unpleasantly:—but the result seems to have justified their opinions.

"A still more unpleasant affair took place three nights ago, with the frigate *Alceste*. I do not know the particulars, nor the precise reasons for Captain Maxwell's conduct; but it appears, that in consequence of being rudely surrounded by war boats, and cut off from supplies (except such as were procured by stealth) and otherwise ill treated whilst lying at Linton, he was induced to come up the river, where he is now lying at the second bar. As he approached Chun Pee, the war boats fired first with powder, and then with shot. Captain M., not wishing to injure a set of what he deemed helpless people, whom he could easily have destroyed, first fired powder also, and then sent a single shot over the Admiral's boat. This conduct immediately produced the desired effect. The Admiral made a signal, the boats ceased firing, and stood off. Shortly after the frigate came to an anchor, and waited until the evening, expecting some sort of communication from the Governor, and not receiving any,

* The Ju Ye, that rich gift, consists generally, if not always, of two or three pieces of what Mineralogists call figure stone, a variety of the Jade, and one of the least valuable of all fossils which employ the skill of the engraver. These are put together in a fantastic manner, and are evidently of very slight of neither use nor value.

Capt. M. weighed again, to stand through the Bogue. The boats, which still continued watching his movements, then began to fire rockets and making other signals, which were answered in the like manner from the forts in the Bogue. As he advanced, all the different forts exhibited an immense blaze of light; and, from the number of lanterns, appeared crowded with people. All at once they opened a tremendous cross fire at the ship, but not more than three or four shot struck her, which still remain in the hull. Unfortunately the wind was scant, and headed the vessel just in the narrow part of the Bogue, so that she was obliged to make a tack. This, however, Captain M. observes, he did not regret, as it brought him nearer the principal fort, which he imagined mounted at least forty guns. He soon came within pistol-shot of this fort, when he went about, eluded up his courses, took in his top-gallant sails, and deliberately poured a broadside, first into the fort on his right, and next into the one on his left. He then gave them three cheers, and fired a second broadside in the same manner. Instantly, or rather immediately after the first broadside, not a light was seen or a gun fired from their fort. Capt. M. says, the noise was tremendous, and adds, that the romantic appearance of the scenery, varied with rocks and mountains—the innumerable lanterns ashore on the forts and on the hills—the working of the ship amidst a heavy cannonading—the awful thunder of his broadside—the dreadful crash of the shot—striking against the forts and rocks, louder than even the report of the guns—the cheering of his men, and the loud echoes from the mountains, followed by total darkness and the stillness of a calm evening—altogether formed the grandest and sublimest spectacle he had ever witnessed.—Now, my dear sir, you will conclude there is a cessation of all business, and that war has commenced with the Chinese. On the contrary, we are given to understand no notice will be taken of this affair; and that the Viceroy grants permission to the ship to enter the river. Fortunately, they say, no lives were lost, (which is not easily to be credited, and indeed we hear that some men have been killed), and that it was all a mistake. Whether any serious notice will be taken of this affair is not, perhaps, quite certain. But, from all I hear, I judge it will be passed over."

In addition to the above original information, we deem it fit to subjoin extracts of letters, which have appeared elsewhere, that our readers may have as complete a collection of all that is known respecting the embassy as we can procure. The Cornwall East Indiaman, only 112 days from Canton, brings intelligence that

it was generally understood, thereby that the Emperor of China had declined to accept the presents sent out with Lord Amherst, and that his lordship and suite were on their way to Canton, to embark in the *Alceste* and return home. The *Alceste* had come down the Yellow Sea, and was lying at Canton. The Emperor received the embassy with every degree of courtly civility; but apprehending, it is imagined, that the acceptance of such presents would be followed by our demanding commercial advantages greater than other nations enjoy, and that we had other designs by so much expense and trouble, besides those of merely maintaining relations of mutual good-will, a jealousy not, it was thought, to be subdued, was conceived by the Emperor and his court upon the subject; and under that feeling, he had come to the determination of refusing the presents.—The embassy was to return from Peking through the country to Canton; a journey of vast magnitude and toil, it being twelve hundred miles.

The embassy to China, it was known at Canton, could not arrive at Peking before the 3d of December; therefore the *Cornwall*, which left China the 13th November, could not bring any authentic account of Lord Amherst's reception by the Emperor.

Letters from Canton, by an American ship arrived at Gibraltar, state, that the embassy to China, under Lord Amherst, disembarked at Tien Sing, in the Gulf of Pe-che-lee, on the 26th July, after a remarkably quick passage up the Yellow Sea. In September they were still in Peking. And we are credibly informed, that no progress had been made towards the opening of the Noble Lord's important mission. Symptoms of jealousy, and of an indisposition to receive the embassy, had appeared under pretext of some breach of etiquette. The most serious apprehensions are entertained that the whole object of the voyage will fail. The cause of the apparent reluctance of the government to receive the Noble Lord, or to enter on the subject of his negotiation, is the jealousy entertained of our views on account of the late expedition to the Nepal territory. They have such a dread of British enterprise, that they will not suffer our approach even to the neighbourhood of their capital.

Advices have been received from Canton of so recent a date as the 17th of November. We regret to learn that Lord Amherst was on his return to Canton, without accomplishing the object of his mission. In addition to the above intelligence, the letters from Canton contain the particulars of an unpleasant affair in which the *Alceste* was involved. It appears that the Chinese had taken some

offence against Captain Maxwell, in consequence of which a number of war boats were stationed round the *Alceste*, and attempts were made to intercept her supplies from the shore. No answer having been made to his endeavours to procure an explanation of the cause of his having been placed under this insulting sort of quarantine, Captain Maxwell resolved upon changing his anchorage, with the intention of more clearly ascertaining the views of the Chinese, before he should resort to extremities.

The *Alceste* accordingly weighed anchor, and proceeded up the river to the second bar. The war-boats, however, soon followed; and as the frigate approached Chun-Pee they fired at her, first with black cartridge, and next with shot. Captain Maxwell returned their fire, in the first instance with powder only, but finding that had not the effect of preventing them from following him, he sent a single shot over the Admiral's boat, merely to intimidate them. This had the desired effect. Upon a signal from the Chinese Admiral, the *Atilla* ceased firing, and stood off. At this period Captain Maxwell brought the *Alceste* to an anchor, in expectation of some communication from the governor; but having waited, without receiving any, until the evening, he weighed again, and stood towards the Bogue. The boats, which followed him at a respectful distance, now began to throw up rockets, and to make other signals, which were promptly answered from the forts on the Bogue. As the frigate advanced, lanterns continued to be hoisted at the different forts until they became an entire blaze of light, and the ramparts were seen crowded with people.

Two forts, one on the right, the other on the left, suddenly opened a tremendous cross-fire on the *Alceste*, without, however, any other damage than that of receiving three or four shots in the hull, where they stuck. The wind heading the frigate in the narrow part of the Bogue, Captain Maxwell was obliged to make a tack, which brought him within pistol-shot of the principal fort, mounting forty guns. He resolved to avail himself of this circumstance, in order to chastise the insolence of the Chinese. He took a station which enabled him to bring his guns to bear on both forts, and gave orders for action. His command was received with three cheers by the crew, who, with a rapidity which overwhelmed the Chinese with astonishment, discharged two successive broadsides, starboard and larboard. The fire of the forts instantly ceased, the innumerable lanterns disappeared as if by magic, and all was suddenly involved in total darkness and silence. The *Alceste* was quietly suffered to proceed to her destination; and, what

is most singular, up to the 17th of November, not the slightest notice had been taken of the affair by the Governor of Canton. He neither gave nor demanded an explanation, but continued to grant permission for the British vessels to enter the river, as if nothing had occurred to interrupt the harmony between the two nations. It remained to be ascertained in what light he may have represented the affair to the court of Peking. We are happy to learn that there were *none killed or wounded on board the Alceste*. Several of the natives have been bamboozed for coming on board contrary to the order of the Viceroy. One young man was very attentive to us at the second bar, and got every thing for us we wanted, unknown to the Mandarin; as soon as the ship arrived at Whampoa, he was bamboozed in a most shocking manner, and is not expected to live; he is a great silk mercer at Canton, and his name is Canton.

We gather from the journal of a gentleman attached to the embassy, that the *Alceste* sailed 13th of July, from Hong Kong, near Macao, for the White Sea; on the announcement of the embassy having been favorably received; on the 26th, reached Pei Ho, in the Gulf of Pe-che-lee; from this place, his excellency, the ambassador, dispatched a letter in the Chinese character to the viceroy, enclosing a list of the presents and the persons in his suite, it was carried by Mr. Toome, who delivered it to two Mandarins, the viceroy being at Peking.—August 1st, four officers arrived from Kiras Tajin the legate. A gentleman from the embassy was sent on shore to see the legate who received him in the presence of four other officers—the interview was short, the legate is represented as a cheerful man of pleasant address and manners, two of the officers Kwang Tajin and Yiu Tajin were appointed to attend the mission as Chou and Van did Earl Macartney. The 4th of August they came on board and were received with considerable state. The commissioners and the secretary only were present at the conference, the legate objected to the number of persons attached to the mission, which is seventy-five, he wished to limit it to fifty. It was urged in reply that the addition of twenty or thirty persons would not be of much importance to so great an empire, and that the embassy should be received on liberal principles. Tuh Chung-tang a Tartar minister deputed from Peking to receive the embassy and ascertain its objects had come down to Tien Sing to receive it. The preparation of some intrigue appeared already probable; for Na-yen-chin the viceroy of Pe-che-lee, it is observed has been displaced he had been ordered to attend the embassy. On

2th of August, the legate sent his compliments and requested Lord Amherst to come on shore, which, on account of the weather, could not be complied with. It is added there has been much discussion respecting the ceremony called Ko-tou, the nine prostrations. How it may terminate I know not; our people do not like it, and plead precedent for its omission. —9th of August: not having made our appearance on shore so soon as was expected, Tuk Chung-tang has returned to court. Soo Taji now fills his place at Tsen-tsin. It is remarked that the people here appear poorer than in the southern provinces.

At Tung-koo our party was lodged for the night in a temple, where a curious circumstance was observed. A European picture of Christ crowned with thorns and the reed in his hand is exhibited in the temple. It was presented by the emperor Kang-he; it is neither called Jesus nor Christ: the priest showed our people a lesson to be read before this Poo-sa, a usual title for the gods in China. The lesson is couched in mystical language, the object of which is to express, that the perfections and character of this Poo-sa are incomprehensible.

Since writing the above we learn, from a source to be relied on with the most perfect security,

That the Factory know nothing of Lord Amherst.

That he is supposed to be either at or returning from Peking.

That he was expected at Canton the 1st or 2d week in December last.

That either his Lordship is prevented from writing, or that he cannot trust the Chinese post.

That all is uncertainty at Canton.

It is emphatically added, that all remains perfectly tranquil at Canton, and mercantile transactions proceed as if the late warlike efforts had been merely a dream.

The *Providence*, *Lynd*, which ship was sent out to convey home the curiosities and naturalists' specimens expected to be collected by the suite, had passed Banda, on her way to Canton, in the early part of November. The *Cornwall* touched only at St. Helena; and left that island on the 23d January. She left at Canton, the *Alceste*, frigate; General Hewitt, extra ship; and the regular ships, *Windham*, *Surat Castle*, *Hugh Inglis*, *Lord Lynedoch*, *Marchioness of Exeter*, *Coldstream*, *Lady Castlereagh*, *Cambridge*, *Regent*, *Marquis of Ely*, *Fort William*, *Scalesby Castle*, *Earl of Balcarra*, *Buckinghamshire*, *Marquis of Huntly*, *Castle Huntly*, *Lady Melville*, *Cabalra*, and *Cumberland*.

CALCUTTA.

We learn that a dispute has arisen between the sons and executors (as they are termed) of the Jondpur Raja the execu-

tors have applied for the interference of Bapoji Sindia, and the sons have called Amir Khan to their aid.

Jumshir Khan and Raja Lot Singh were levying contributions at Bikanir, when the Raja of that place, Surat Singh, gave them battle, and after much loss on each side, Jumshir was compelled to retire with the loss of all his baggage. (See also p. 397.)

Extract from a Letter, dated Benares 24th Aug. 1816.—I have just been contemplating a distressing sight; the dead bodies of four Europeans, two men, a woman, and child, with a dog, apparently of the bull dog breed, floating near. I have ordered the bodies to be buried, and from the report of the natives who examined them more minutely than I was able from their being in a state of putrefaction, they appeared to be people of rank. It is singular how the unfortunate sufferers could have met such a fate, as we have had no remarkably blowing weather here for some time past.

Eighty thousand mounds are estimated as the probable extent of the indigo crop for the season, 1816. In Purniya it has been considerably more than an average crop. The planters of that district have formed a club, and have unanimously engaged to purchase seed from European dealers only, thus preventing the frauds of native servants. In Oude, and the upper Provinces, the produce is expected to be very short.

The ship *Lord Hungerford*, Capt. Napier, bound to England, while lying at Fulta, was discovered to be on fire; on taking off the main hatches, the flames issued forth to such an alarming degree, that the officers and the pilot determined to cut from the anchors, and run the ship on shore, the cable was accordingly cut: but fortunately before the ship took the ground, the fire was extinguished by the prompt exertions of the officers, pilot, and crew; a top-sail was found to be entirely consumed, which had apparently been "set fire to."

The crew of the *Hungerford* has been taken out of her for the purpose of examination before the police. It is expected that this is an expiring effort of the Ghaut Serang system; but if the New Marine Registry Office has produced the beneficial effects we are taught to believe, it is certainly extraordinary, that out of seventy registered lascars, they should have found six tools for twice attempting their diabolical designs.

The European troops at Cawnpore and Allahabad are very sickly. At Delhi and its vicinity, the native troops suffer in a

similar way; the cause is ascribed to the want of rain in the upper provinces.

Sir Anthony Buller, appointed Puisie Judge of the Supreme Court, landed on Tuesday the 10th September, and on the following Tuesday took the oaths and his seat accordingly.

It is confidently stated, that the extra military establishments which were recently in preparation for field service have been dismissed, at Cawnpore, Agra, Muttra, and the other principal stations where troops were assembled. Major-General Sir David Ochterlony was at Kurnal on the 25th ult.; and Major-General Marshall was about to proceed from Muttra to Cawnpore.

Sept. 13, 1816.—The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to determine on the formation of a troop of rocket Artillery, to be composed of Europeans, who are to be mounted either on horses or camels, as may be found most advisable. Messrs. Allan and Wavell have been sent out by the Hon. Court of Directors to teach the use of Congreve's rockets.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Aug. 23, 1816.—Mr. R. M. Bird, additional register of the Zilla Court of Jurnapore.

Mr. S. M. Duntze, additional register of the city court at Benares.

Aug. 30.—Mr. J. F. Ellerton, assist. to the magistrate of the 24 Pergunnas.

Mr. L. Magniac, assist. to the magistrate of the city of Murshedabad.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

Aug. 23, 1816.—Lieut.-Col. T. Hawkins to be Colonel.

Major J. Shapland, to be Lieut.-Col.

Major Thos. Featherstone, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Major Wm. Casement, to be Lieut. Col. 4th Regt. N. I.—Capt. A. Campbell, to be Major; Capt. Lieut. F. S. White to be Captain; Lieut. W. Costley to be Capt.; Lieut. Geo. W. Burtanshaw to be Lieut.

12th Regt. N. I.—Capt. P. L. Grant to be Major; Capt. Lieut. C. D'Acre, to be Captain; Lieut. J. L. Gale, to be Capt. Lieut.; Ensign A. Wright to be Lieut.

25th Regt. N. I.—Capt. M. Boyd, to be Major; Lieut. J. Drysdale, to be Capt.; Ensign J. Morton, to be Lieut.

Ensigns J. Douglas, W. Conway, and J. T. Somerville, to rank from 5th, 6th, and 7th of May respectively.

Aug. 30.—Artillery.—Senior Cadet T. Nicholl, to be Lieut. firework.

Sept. 13.—Lieut. J. A. Schalth, 14th N. I. to be assistant to the Surveyor of the Sunderbunds.

Rocket Corps.—Allen, Dep. Comm. of Ordnance; — Wavell, Conductor of Ordnance.

23d Regt. N. I.—Ensign R. Mausone, to be Lieutenant.

Aug. 30.—Surgeons.—Mr. B. McLeod, to be assist. Surgeon to the residency at Lucknow.

Assist. Surgeon Elijah Impey.

Aug. 30.—Furloughs to Europe.—Capt. C. Bowyer.

Mr. Surgeon Alex. Haig.

Lieut. J. Ince, 14th N. I. to the Cape, and eventually to Europe.

Lieut. R. H. Hodgson, 22d N. I.

Invalids.—Lieut. W. Clarke, 23d regt. N. I.

Current Value of Government Securities, Sept. 16.

BUY.	SELL.
Rs. As.	Rs. As.
2 0 Sept. 1. New Six per Cts. Dis. 22 6	
1 8 Do. 10. do. 1 14	
1 0 Do. 30. do. 1 4	

RATES OF EXCHANGE.—Sept. 1816.

From Calcutta to Madras 335 S. Rs. for 100 Star Pagodas.

To Bombay 100 S. R. for 108 Bombay rupees.

To England, 2d, 8th, and at six months sight, dollars in quantity at 206 rupees per 100.

A Gulnea to purchase in the Bazar is at 10 rupees.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 30th. Mrs. R. Kerr, of a daughter.

17th. At Mympoonce, the lady of Capt. J. Drysdale, 25th N. I., of a daughter.

May 23d. At Amowah, the lady of Maj. Greene, H. M. 94th foot, of a daughter.

Sept. 15th. Lady of Lieut. T. Muddock, Assist. Secretary to the Military Board, of a daughter.

6th. At Chawringhee the lady of W. S. Greene, Esq., of a son.

7th. Mrs. W. Collins, of a daughter.

10th. Lady of Major Mc Gregor, Dep. Milit. Ad. Gen., of a son.

Aug. 31. Mrs. Kidd, of a daughter.

20th. At Bareilly, the lady of W. Leicester, Esq., of a son.

26th. At Hindoe Ghaut, Mrs. H. Jones, of a son.

29th. At Dinapore, Mrs. Louisa Wise, of a daughter.

4th. At the same place, lady of Capt. P. Comyn, 2d Batt. 7th Reg. of a son.

Sept. 10th. Mrs. H. Glasbrooke, of a son.

7th. At Midnapore, the lady of G. Skipton, Esq., of a daughter.

10th. The lady of I. P. Larkins, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a son.

15th. Lady of A. Ogilvie, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a son.

30. At Cawnpore, the lady of T. Jackson, Esq. Surgeon of H. M. 14th foot, of a son.

11th. At Chawringhee, the lady of Capt. R. G. Stirling, 7th N. Cav. of a son.

20th. At Benares, the lady of Sir P. Hamilton, of a son.

28th. The lady of D. McDonald, Esq. of a son; same day lady of Capt. Harrow, of a daughter.

— Mrs. T. Philpot, of a son.

At Jessore, Mrs. Roquet, of a daughter.

27th. At Cutack, lady of E. Impey, of a son.

29th. Lady of Major G. H. Galt, of a son, (still born).

23d. Mrs. M. Lyons, of a son.

20th. Mrs. C. Hard, of a daughter.

25th. Lady of Capt. J. W. Taylor, Professor of Hindustani in the Coll. of Ft. Wn., of a daughter.

— Wife of Mr. J. Lawrence, conductor of Ordnance, of a son.

20th. At Dacca, lady of J. Paterson, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- Sept. 11th. W. Patterson, Esq. of H. C. Military Service, to Miss C. F. Smollett.
 Aug. 13th. At Benares, Lieut. J. Hall, Interpreter and Quarter Master 1st Batt. 54 Reg. N. L., to Miss Ann Frewin.
 31st. At Nellore, Capt. C. F. Davies, of the 4th Light Dragoons, to Miss M. M. Dyer, of Nellore.
 Sept. 14th. At the cathedral, Capt. C. Wilson, of H. M. 14th foot to Miss Ward, eldest daughter of Edward Ward, Esq.
 — J. Forsyth, Esq. Acting Col. of 2d Regt., to Miss Farmer.
 25th. At the cathedral, Mr. M. Sommers, to Miss Isabella Walker.
 30th. At the cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Paton, Mr. Pat. Moran, to Miss Eliza O'Hara.
 Oct. 1st. Mr. W. Esau, to Miss Francis Manley.
 2d. Mr. Norman Kerr, to Miss Mary Nairne.
 11th. At the Cathedral, by the Rev. the Archbishop, J. Elliot, Esq. to Miss Thackeray.
 With. J. Lambert Heatley, Esq. to Miss Sophia Gould.
 20th. Lewis Barrett, Esq. to Señora Maria Manuela Ramon.
 25th. Mr. G. S. Duck, to Miss M. Cassidy.

DEATHS.

- Aug. 20. C. Desborough, Esq. Surgeon on Bengal Medical Service.
 21st. At Kidderpore, Mr. J. Meering.
 22d. Mr. Michael Powney.
 25th. At Serampore, the infant daughter of Mr. G. Gibson.
 29d. Same place, infant son of Mr. G. Gibson.
 16th. At Keirah, in Bundelkhand, the infant daughter of Capt. Lieut. H. Thomson, 6th regt. Native Cavalry.
 21st. At Calcutta, Emily, infant daughter of Major W. W. Coulman, H. M. 10th regt.
 29th. Major W. E. Williams, H. M. 66th regt. At Chunar, in July last, Col. J. Williams, Commander 2d batt. of Nat. Invalids at that station.
 10th. At Sultanpore, Benares, aged 2 years and 10 months, W. St. Leger Lumsden Wood, only son of Major Gen. J. S. Wood, commanding the district.
 March 14th. At Nicot, T. H. Rabinet, Esq. first Super-cargo and Chief of the Netherlands factory in China.
 25th. At sea, on board the Hon. Company's ship William Pitt, Eliza, eldest daughter of Lieut. Speller, Sub. Assist. Com. Gen.
 Aug. 3d. At Berhampton, Capt. F. Morrill, 1st batt. 10th regt. N. L.
 11th. Mr. Ansel, Surg. Sibbald.
 11st. At Benares, Mary Tuckersia, daughter of Sir Frederic and Lady Hamilton.
 July 26th. At Ganjam, Mr. Assist. Surgeon, J. Burdway.
 On board the Sir Stephen Lushington, 1st regt. Capt. E. P. Duns, 2nd regt. N. L.
 Sept. 2d. Lady of J. S. Adams, Esq. Master J. Strachan Bowe.
 11st. Master R. Tucker, son of Capt. Tucker.
 Sept. 10th. Capt. J. Lowe, Secretary to the Marine Board.
 16th. Mrs. Eliza Fay, aged 60.
 5th. The infant daughter of Capt. J. Kidd.
 4th. Lieut. S. F. Ward, H. M. 13d regt. of foot.
 Miss Emma Collins, aged 3 years.
 7th. At Chowringhee, J. Donnan Verset, Esq. late of His Majesty's Service.
 26th. Mr. J. Gordon.
 10th. Master J. Barrett, the infant son of J. Barrett, Jun. Esq.
 17th. Mr. T. Chamberlain, of Allahabad.
 The infant son of Mr. M. Forner.
 24th. Mr. R. Barham, Conductor of Ordnance, after serving the Hon. Company 33 years.
 10th. E. W. E. Trower, son of C. Trower, Esq. of the Civil Service.
 16th. Miss Ann Francis.
 15th. Miss Mary Coverdale, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Coverdale, of Kennerly.
 Aug. 24th. At Cuttack, M. A. Ward Esq. of the Civil Service.
 22d. At Chunar, Mrs. J. Grant, wife of Lieut. Col. L. Grant.
 24th. At Garden Beach, the lady of T. Hendry, Esq. Surgeon on the Madras Establishment.
 Sept. 10th. Mr. R. Elliot, of the H. C. Marine.

- 20th. J. H. Hutchinson, Esq.
 Miss Ann Frank, daughter of Mr. C. Frank.
 Sept. 21. Mr. W. Bartlett, Jun.
 27th. Mr. C. Frank, Schoolmaster.
 Lately at Calcutta, Lieut. J. Gunn, H. M. 66th regt.
 Same station, Capt. Innes, H. M. 66th regt.
 Sept. 26th. At Jaggernath, Charlotte, lady of C. Beecher, Esq. late Agent of Cuttack.
 Oct. 10th. On his way from Kidgeer in his boat, Mr. H. Snow, Private Assist. to Capt. Tucker, Deputy Postmaster of that place.
 Sept. 14. At sea, the lady of Capt. V. Pick, H. M. 10th regt.
 27th. Mr. T. Langton, 4th officer of H. C. ship Lord Keith.
 Same day, Mr. Mary Wright.
 28th. On board his boat, Capt. Woodlett, 12th regt. N. L.
 29d. Mr. J. Smith, a master in the Pilot Service; his death was occasioned by tripping from a chaise to prevent its being dashed against a corner.
 The infant son of Mr. M. De Rozario.
 24th. The infant daughter of Mr. J. Wythire, builder.
 25th. Sarah Louisa, infant daughter of Mr. J. Higgins.
 Lately at Digghy, near Patna, Mr. G. Bryant.
 26th. Mrs. J. Paul.
 27th. Mrs. M. Wright.
 14th. At Meerut, Major J. Lamdane, Dep. Com. Gen.

BOMBAY.

Extract of a letter dated Moother, 5th July, 1816.—After much difficulty in procuring carts for our baggage, we left Mundabar on the 19th May, and proceeded to Kukarnoda, 13 miles off, on the banks of the Tapi. The Bheels, who we heard had assembled at this place to prevent our progress, had very wisely taken to their heels, and without any opposition we crossed the river the next morning, and marched to Ranipura, about 16 miles north. After this long march we came in at 10 o'clock for breakfast, and after that had the agreeable hot winds in perfection. The village is pretty large, and situated alone, under the Santpur mountains. Having gained every information concerning the passes, or rather footpaths, which lead up the mountains, the following morning we left it, and made a march first to the southward, then to the northward, tacking about like a ship in a contrary wind, skirting the mountains as close as the ground would permit, till having travelled about seventy miles through Holkar's territory, we arrived at his town of Sirpur on the 26th of May. It is a large populous place, about two or three miles from the Tapi, and forty east of Nanderbar. We had hitherto met with difficulty in our progress through Holkar's country, having no passport; at this place they refused to permit us to pitch our tents, told us we should have no supplies from the town, and insisted on our leaving in the next morning. (This insolence we were obliged to put up with, and left the place accordingly the next morning for Thadweer, another large town on the north bank of the Tapi. Here we were treated, if possible, worse. They refused us carts for our

baggage, we were therefore obliged to diminish it again, although we had brought nothing but what was indispensably necessary; and my tent being the least valuable of the three, was thrown away. Finding it useless to attempt proceeding farther through Holkar's towns, we crossed the river and went through the Peishwah's country, where we met with a little better treatment. Having gone about twenty-five miles, we made another push for the Santpur mountains, and re-crossed the Tapi, after a long march of sixteen or seventeen miles under a fatiguing heat, we arrived at Holkar's large town of Chopra, and came in for our breakfast about 5 o'clock. Here, as usual, we met with every kind of incivility and ill treatment, and were obliged to pitch our tents in a dry nullah, annoyed with heat and dust, and hardly able to procure provisions for the party. Hence we pushed on eastward, through Holkar's country, eating where we could get a meal and starving where we could get none, till we arrived at Lowda, a detached Perguana of the Peishwah's. We reached it, after a march of eighteen miles, on the morning of the 6th of June. Lowda is about five or six miles north of the Tapi, and 150 miles east of Nanderbar; by our route we came 180. The Lowda Perguana, like all others to the north of the Tapi, is subject to continual annoyance from Bheels and Pindarees. About eight days ago 4,000 of the latter crossed the Tapi, and plundered the Peishwah's Perguana of Edilabad. A few visited this Perguana, and one horseman was taken. He is now a prisoner in the fort, and confessed to this purpose, that the leader of the party is called Bakhua, he is in league with a Bheel chief, who resides in the hills near Dholote. Candela, the country we have hitherto been passing through, is bounded on the north by the Santpur mountains, on the south by the Tapi, and on the west by hills and jungles inhabited by Bheels, through which there are no roads or paths. It was formerly a very fine well peopled and flourishing tract, but at present, from the devastations of the Pindaris, and the constant annoyance from the Bheels, together with oppressive measures of Holkar's government, it is overgrown with jungles, the towns are in ruins, the villages deserted, the soil, though remarkably fine, uncultivated, the roads cut up, and the whole country almost depopulated. The people in many places expressed their discontent, by wishing that the country was in our hands, as they would then enjoy some protection and peace. The country round Lowda is a well cultivated plain, interspersed with fine mango groves, and very different from Holkar's country to the westward. Taking our tent with us, and a few light things, we set out to pay a

visit to the famous city of Barhanpur, two long marches to the eastward of Lowda. On the first day we had a severe hurricane from the south-east, attended with some rain: it was the commencement of the monsoon. Barhanpur is an extensive city, surrounded by a good wall, two miles in circumference; it stands on a fine plain on the west bank of the Tapi. As the town is Holkar's, they would not open the gates; but there are, we were told, some very splendid mansions inside, the minarets of which we could plainly perceive from our encampment. This city with its suburbs, in its flourishing state, extended about ten miles; as is well evidenced by the numerous ruins scattered in every direction. There are the remains of a large garden, called the Jai Bagh, which extends two or three miles. It then contained fruit trees and shrubs of every description, was watered in every direction by aqueducts, and is said to have been a perfect paradise; the Mahattas took the city from the Muhammadans about fifty years ago, since then this once splendid place has been gradually decaying. We returned to Lowda on the 12th. As the season and other things entirely prevented us from doing any thing more regarding the Santpur mountains, we left Lowda, crossed the Tapi, took a westerly route through the Peishwah's country, and passing through the towns of Nussirabad, Arundoot, and Doolah, having travelled 120 miles, arrived at Gaulna the 27th June. Here is a large hill fort, which belongs to Holkar. It was taken in the war about twelve or fifteen years ago. The place we breached and stormed we plainly perceived: they have rebuilt the wall. The country around is truly beautiful and picturesque, the hills finely varied and covered with jungle. As the rain subsided for a couple of days our stay was delightfully pleasant. Setting off from Gaulna, we arrived here after four stages. We have many times been most completely drenched on our marches, but yesterday heat every thing; the rain fell the whole time in torrents; the mud in the road prevented the perambulator from turning; our tents, &c. were on before, and forward we were obliged to go, surging as we went. We expected to see Moosheer a fine large town, something similar to Barhanpur, but we were miserably disappointed; it is a wretched town. I forgot to tell you, that on our road back from Barhanpur our baggage, which preceded us a few hours, was stopped by about fifty Pindaris. There is plenty of shooting here, black partridges and hares in abundance; lots of antelopes, also hyenas and tigers. We passed a place on the road, yesterday, where about fourteen persons had been killed by these destructive animals!

JAVA.

Restoration of Java.—This day (the 19th August) the island of Java and its dependencies has been formally delivered over to their Excellencies the Commissioners General of H. M. the King of the Netherlands, in pursuance of the convention concluded between Great Britain and the Netherlands to that effect.

At half past seven A. M. the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, and the Members of Council, met their Excellencies the Commissioners General at the Stadthouse of Batavia. The proclamation declaring the restitution of the colony having been read, the British flag at the wharf was replaced by the Netherlands flag, under a royal salute to each, which was accompanied by an exchange of salutes between the ships of the two nations in the roads. The commission of their Excellencies and the proclamation establishing the government of H. M. the King of the Netherlands was then publicly read, and the ceremonial closed. A guard of honor of British and Netherlands troops were stationed in the Stadthouse square, and saluted the respective authorities on their arrival and departure.

After the ceremony was concluded, their Excellencies the Commissioners General breakfasted with the Lieutenant Governor at the Harmonie, where the principal British and Dutch inhabitants were assembled on the occasion. The party was numerous, and broke up after a toast proposed by the Lieutenant Governor "Success to His Netherlands Majesty's Government on the island of Java."

It is stated, on the authority of private letters from Java, that the total cession of that island to the Dutch cannot be accomplished before the month of November. Some detachments of Dutch troops have however proceeded to occupy Macassar, Madura, and the other provinces of Java. It appears that the Dutch soldiers were suffering severely from the climate, and that the hospitals were crowded.

BIRTHS.

19. June.—Mrs. W. Young, of a daughter.
22.—The lady of Lieut. T. Wark, of the Hussars, of a son.
27.—At Nijleboert, Mrs. C. R. Wiese, of a daughter.
28.—At Goonong Sahri, Mrs. Janssens Rees, of a daughter.
20. July.—At Weltevreden, the lady of Lieut. Tullock, Civil Paymaster, of two daughters.
31.—At the same place, the lady of Capt. Nixon, H. M. 17th foot, Dep. Adj. Gen. of a daughter.

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MARRIAGES.

May 26.—At Batavia, Lieut. R. K. Erskine 16 Beng. N. I. to Miss Martha Thornton.

DEATHS.

- June 12.—Capt. Elijah Moore, late commander of the American ship *Fair American*.
July 22.—At Weltevreden, Dr. C. Ainslie, of the Madras establishment.

PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND.

A regulation for modifying the provisions in force for the collection of customs, at Prince of Wales' Island, was issued on the 8th July.

Sir Edmund Stanley will leave Penang, and take his seat on the Madras bench, as soon as his successor, Sir George Cooper, shall arrive at Penang.

Translation of a letter to Major Farquhar, dated Malacca, 19th Shubah 1231—15th July 1816.

(After many compliments) "I have the pleasure to acquaint you that all is well here.—On the 15th of this month a letter reached me from Soorabaya, stating that the town of Hongceel had been visited with a tremendous tempest from the north east, by which thirty houses were blown into the sea, and the same number of prows, large and small, likewise flew into the ocean. The number of lives lost on this occasion is mentioned at about two hundred. It is further stated, that in the Madura sea, near Tamboul, a large and hitherto unknown rock has made its appearance, extending in length sixty fathoms by six fathoms broad, and measuring above the water at ebb two fathoms.

Major Farquhar has quitted the presidency, and embarked for Malacca, on board the H. C. C. Penang.

MAURITIUS.

We find by the Bourbon Gazette, that the governor of that island, M. Bouvet de Loxley, has protested against the annexation of Madagascar to the British crown, as one of the dependencies of the Mauritius, because he does not consider that the island was ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of peace of 30th May 1814. In the same paragraph it is acknowledged that France possessed no claim to the sovereignty of Madagascar; how then could she have the right or power to make the cession? It is evident by this admission, founded on the terms of the treaty, that the French government has no pretensions whatever to the island, and consequently, whether the governor of Bourdeaux

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considers it an independent territory or otherwise, does not affect the question involved by the proclamation of the governor of the Mauritius. Mr. Farquhar has not taken possession of it in violation of the letter or spirit of any treaty. And as the eighth article of the treaty of Paris of 1814, and its ratification in the eleventh article of the treaty of 1815, cited by M. Bouret de Lozier, prove nothing to the purpose, it is difficult to discover the just grounds of the protestation; excepting so far as the private intercourse between Madagascar and Bourbon might be more advantageous, were the independence of the former preserved.

We are informed, by letters from the Mauritius, of the arrival of the French frigates *L'Amphitrite* and *La Licorne*, with Count du Pay, a peer of France, and Governor General of the French settlements in India. All the civil and military officers of the different French settlements have arrived with the Governor General. M. Joseph Dayot, has the appointment of lieutenant general.

DEATH.

Nov. 24.—At Flacq, C. H. Steele, Esq. Resident of Manna, on the Bencoolen establishment.

BOURBON.

The Baron de Bussayn de Richmond, lieutenant or governor of the Isle of Bourbon, lately arrived in London, principally with the view of facilitating trade between that island and the Isle of France, in which object he has completely succeeded. In future British vessels may go to the Isle of Bourbon, first landing and re-loading their cargoes at the Isle of France, on payment of eight per cent. at Bourbon, in addition to the French duties already existing there. The same arrangement, *mutatis mutandis*, is to extend to French vessels trading with the Isle of France. The Baron and suite have left town for Plymouth, from which they will shortly sail, on their return to India, in the *Elephant*.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

A more full Account of Travels for exploring the Interior.

Government-House, Sydney, July 8, 1815.—An anxious desire to render the discoveries in the lately explored country, to the westward of the Blue Mountains, as complete and important to the mother country and the present colony as the means within his power would enable him, having induced his Excellency the Governor, while at Bathurst, to instruct Mr. Evans to proceed from thence, and

pursue his discoveries as much farther westward as his means of carrying provisions, the nature of the country through which he should pass, and the unforeseen occurrences to which, as a traveller in an unexplored country, he might be exposed, would permit; and Mr. Evans having returned with the persons who attended him, all safe, his Excellency desires to lay the following brief account, extracted from his journal and report of this tour, before the public:—

On the 13th of May, Mr. Evans commenced his tour of discovery, and on the 2d of June, finding his provisions would not enable him to proceed farther, he began to retrace his course back to Bathurst, where he arrived on the 12th ultimo, having been absent thirty-one days. In the course of this tour Mr. Evans has been so fortunate as to travel over a vast number of rich and fertile valleys, with successions of hills, well covered with good and useful timber, chiefly the stringy bark and the pine, and the whole country abounding with ponds and gullies of fine water; he also fell in with a large river, which he conceives would become navigable for boats at the distance of a few days travelling along its banks. From its course he conjectures that it must join its waters with those of the Macquarie River; and little doubt can be entertained, that their joint streams must form a navigable river of very considerable size.

At a distance of about 60 miles from Bathurst, Mr. Evans discovered a number of hills, the points of which coded in perpendicular heads, from 30 to 40 feet high, of pure limestone of a misty grey colour. At this place, and also throughout the general course of the journey, kangaroos, emus, ducks, &c. were seen in great numbers, and the new river, to which Mr. Evans gave the name of the *Lachlan*, abounds with fish; although, from the coolness of the season, he was not able to catch any of them. In the course of this tour, Mr. Evans also discovered a very unusual and extraordinary production, the proper or scientific name of which cannot at present be assigned to it. It possesses much of the sweetness and flavour of manna, but is totally different in its appearance, being very white, and having a roundish irregular surface, not unlike the rough outside of confectioner's comfits, and of the size of the largest hail-stones. Mr. Evans does not consider it to be the production of any insect, tree, or vegetable of the country; and from hence the most probable conjecture appears to be, that it is a production of the same nature with that which is found in Arabia, and there called "wild honey," or the "Almighty's sugar plums," and there supposed to be a dew.—Where

this substance was found most plentiful, Mr. Evans saw the kangaroo in immense flocks, and wild fowl equally abundant.

The natives appeared more numerous than at Bathurst; but so very wild, and apparently so much alarmed at the sight of white men, that he could not induce them to come near, or to hold any intercourse whatever with him.

At the termination of the tour Mr. Evans saw a good level country, of a most interesting appearance, and a very rich soil; and he conceived that there is no barrier to prevent the travelling fanner westward to almost any extent that could be desired. He states that the distance travelled by him on this occasion was 132 measured miles out; which, with digressions to the southward, made the total distance 155 miles from Bathurst;—he adds, at the same time, that having taken a more direct line back to Bathurst, than that by which he left it, he made the distance then only 115 miles; and he observes, that a good road may be made all that length without any considerable difficulty, there not being more than three hills which may not be avoided.

From the entire tenor of Mr. Evans's narrative of this tour, it appears that the country over which he passed has even exceeded the country leading to and surrounding Bathurst, in richness, fertility, and all the other valuable objects for the sustenance of a numerous population.

Before closing the present account, the Governor desires to observe, that having accidentally omitted some particulars in his own tour, which he had meant to remark on, he avails himself of the present occasion to notice them.

When the Governor arrived at Bathurst, on the 4th of May, he found there three native men and six children standing with the working party; they appeared much alarmed, particularly at the horses;—but this soon ceased, and they became quite familiar, eating whatever food was offered them, and appearing very proud of some little articles of dress which were given them. Frequently, during the Governor's stay at Bathurst, small parties of men and boys came in, and they always got meat and some articles of stop clothing, and tomahawks; which latter seemed to be highly prized by them. These natives are in appearance very like those of Sydney, though rather better looking and stronger made; some of them were blind of one eye, though not always on the same side.—Their language being altogether dissimilar to that of the natives of this part of the country, it was impossible to learn whether their being thus blinded was the result of any esta-

lished custom amongst them, or merely accidental; the probability is, however, that it is intentional, whatever might be the cause. A native who attended the Governor from this side of the mountains was much alarmed at the appearance of the stranger natives; but afterwards, perceiving that they did not attempt to injure him, he endeavoured to hold a conversation with them; their languages, however, appeared totally different, neither party seeming to understand a single word spoken by the other.

Those men were covered by skins of different animals, neatly sewed together, and wore the fur side inwards; on the outer, or skin side, they had curious devices wrought. The Governor observed, on one of these dresses or cloaks, as regularly formed a St. George's cross as could be made, though he could not connect that circumstance with any other which might lead to the assigning it to a religious ceremony. The manner of forming these figures must be by the throwing up a slight part of the skin with a sharp instrument, round the outlines of the figure. They appeared, judging from the neatness of the sewing and work on these cloaks, to have made some little advance to civilization and comfort beyond what the natives of this part of the country have done. In other respects they seem to be perfectly harmless and inoffensive, and by no means warlike or savage, few of them having any weapons whatever with them, but merely a stone axe, which they use for cutting steps for themselves to climb up trees by, in pursuit of the little animals which they live upon.

These natives never brought any of their females with them on their visits to Bathurst, and the Governor had only accidentally, in the course of one of his excursions from thence, an opportunity of seeing one of them. She was blind of the left eye, wanted all her teeth, and was altogether one of the most wretched-looking old creatures that could be possibly imagined, composed of merely skin and bone.

The Governor, on his return over the King's Table Land, had much gratification in beholding a cataract of immense height, which falls over a precipice little short of 1,000 feet down into the Prince Regent's Glen, forming one of the most stupendous and grand sights that perhaps the world can afford. This cataract having been discovered by four gentlemen of the Governor's party, his Excellency has been pleased to give it the name of one of them, by calling it "The Campbell Cataract."

By command of his Excellency the Governor,

(Signed) J. T. CAMPBELL, Sec.

LONDON MARKETS.

Tuesday, March 25, 1847.

Cotton.—The sales of Cotton since our last, chiefly consist of East India descriptions; the prices of Bengala and Sorats are rather higher; the greater proportion of the former are reported for shipping. The trade pay much attention to Sorats; the shipping houses have lately taken the Bengala extensively for export. It is expected the next sale at the India House will be about the 15th April, when 5,000 Bengala, 700 Sorats, and 300 bales Madras Cotton, are expected to be brought forward.

Sugar.—The demand for Muscovades continued limited during the whole of last week; towards the close several parcels were taken, at prices a shade lower; this forenoon every description of Muscovades, with the exception of strong Sugars, may be purchased at lower than last week. There has been a good demand for refined goods, the orders from the Continent continue extensive, but very limited as to price; generally below the currency of this market. Molasses have been in steady request. The demand for Foreign Sugar has not been so extensive; the prices are little varied.

Coffee.—At the public sales last week, a great proportion was taken in for the proprietors; the quantity sold went off at prices a shade lower, particularly Jamaica. The continental markets are still reported much below the London, and the extensive orders in town continue limited to prices much under the present currency.

Coffee Bill.—The Act of Parliament, dated March 15, 1847, continues until the 5th of April, 1848, an Act of the 33d year of his present Majesty, to regulate the separation of damaged from sound Coffee, and to permit dealers to send out any quantity of Coffee not exceeding eight pounds weight without permit.

Tea.—The prices are little varied since the sale; the news from China has no effect whatever on the market currency.

Rice.—There is little variation in the prices of Rice; very little East India at market, the prices nominal.

Spices.—Nutmegs have been in request at our quotations; other Spices without variation; the demand languid.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS,
AT HOME.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 21d.—At the house of the Countess of Castlehaven, Gloucester-place, Lady Caroline Bathurst, of a son.

At Double Lodge, Haris, the lady of Sir Simeon Stuart, Bart. of a daughter.

At Kippax Park, the Honorable Mrs. Bland, of a son.

At Baywater, the lady of Lieut. Colonel Napier, 2d Guards, of a son.

At Brunel, the lady of Harcourt Wyndham Aubrey, of a daughter.

At Castlemary, the Right Hon. the Countess of Shannon, of a daughter.

The lady of the Hon. Graham Toler, of a son.

At the Rectory, Haywarden, Lady Charlotte Neville, of a son and heir.

At the Lordship's house, in Margaret-street, the Viscountess Duncannon was delivered of a daughter.

On the 4th of January, at Montreal, the Countess of Selkirk, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

Jan. 21.—At Maylebone Church, by the Rev. — Atwood, R. D. William Chursley, Esq. of the Exchequer, to Miss Smith, daughter of Samuel Smith, Esq. of Charlotte Street, Portland Place.

Capt. Ord. of the Royal Artillery, second son of Craven Ord, Esq. of Greensted Hall, Essex, to Miss Blagrove, niece to the late Lady Colman, of Hardwick House, Suffolk.

At Gilson House, by the Rev. Dr. Lousie, Sir John Anstruther, Bart. M. P. of Anstruther, to Jessie, third daughter of Major General Deverax, of Giltston.

At Hylth, Nottinghamshire, Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir William Lumley, K. C. B. to Louisa Margaret Cotton, widow of the late Major Cotton, brother of Lord Combermere.

At Pancras church, Stratford Robinson, Esq. of Gray's Inn-place, to Miss Cartwright, eldest daughter of R. Cartwright, Esq. of Hunter Street, Hunsrick Square.

DEATHS.

Capt. Timbrell, the late candidate for the East-India Direction.

A melancholy and fatal accident happened on the 27th of September last, in the Bay of Bengal, to Francis, the second son of Major General Wilder, M. P. In descending from the Atoll East-Indianman, into a large schooner, his foot slipped, he mislaid his hold, and fell between the ship and crane, and although every exertion was made to save him (particularly by one of the quarter masters, who immediately jumped overboard at the risk of his own life), the rapidity of the current was such, that he sunk and was seen no more. He thus perished in the 14th year of his age.

The Countess of Urbridge, at her house in Bolton-row. Her Ladyship was mother to the Marquis of Anglesea. She was in her 72th year.

The Gazette de France announces the death of Lieutenant-General Abercromby, at Marseille, in the 43d year of his age. He was member of Parliament for Chesham-walshite, and second son of Sir Ralph Abercromby.

The Right Hon. Lady Glenhervie.

Lady Dalton, wife of Sir Wm. Dalton, Bart. At Nice, Dorothea, eldest daughter of William Grant, Esq. of Congleton.

At Edinburgh, the lady of Sir Alex. Don, Bart. M. P. of Newton Don.

At Hainfeld, in Syria, in the 12th year of his age, Godfrey Wenceslaus, Count of Purgall, Count of the Holy Roman Empire, only son of the late Wenceslaus, Count of Purgall, &c. and of Jane Anne, second daughter of the late Hon. George Cranston.

At the house of Charles Brooke, Esq. M. P. Long Ditton, Surrey, the Right Hon. Lady Amelia Leslie, second daughter of the late Earl of Rothes.

At Lichfield, in the 26th year of her age, Mrs. Mary Jervis, first cousin to the Earl of St. Vincent.

At his seat at Carlisle, Northamptonshire, Sir John Palmer, Bart. many years a representative in Parliament for the county of Leicester, and one of the Governors of Christ's Hospital, London, aged 83 years.

At Brighton, after a fortnight's illness, in the 74th year of her age, Theodora Countess of Clarendon, relict of John, Earl of Clarendon.

At his house, in Leaden-street, Dublin, in the 50th year of his age, Wm. Forbes, Esq. late an eminent merchant in that city.

Mrs. Robertson, wife of Mr. Robertson, formerly of Aldgate, goldsmith.

Aged five months, the infant son and heir of O. R. Dawson, Esq. M. P. of Berkeley-square.

In his 23th year, G. P. Towry, Esq. Commissioner of the Victualling-office, father of Lady Ellenborough.

Of a rapid decline, W. Jackson, Esq. of Barbican, spice merchant.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Home Ports.

Grimshead, Feb. 26.—Sailed the *Ellergill*, Lake, for Madras and Batavia.

March 2.—Arrived the *Providence*, Green, from Bombay.

Sailed the *Alecyon*, Thompson, for the Cape of Good Hope.

March 7.—Arrived the *Jera*, Hodges, from Calcutta.

Sailed the *William Pitt*, Living, and Strasson, Dale, for India.

Dal, Feb. 26.—Came down from the river and remains, the *Mary Ann*, for Bengal; and *Regent*, for Port William.

March 3.—Put back the *Caledonia*, for Fort St. George; *Elizabeth*, for Ceylon; and *Marshall Wellington*, for Bengal.

Five o'Clock.—*Mount Inuit*.—The ships appear to ride—all well.

March 4.—Arrived and remains, the *Garland*, Brown, from the Cape of Good Hope.

The Dutch ship *Columbus*, from Amsterdam to Batavia, lost an anchor and cable last night.

March 5.—Remains in the Downs the following East-Indiamen, together with a great many other outward bound vessels:—*Herefordshire*, Bridgewater, General Kyd, Atlas, Marquis of Wellington, Minerva, Cerberus, Mary Ann, Marshall Wellington, Brothers, Marion, Henrietta Elizabeth, Columbia, Waterloo, Bombay Merchant, Caledonia, Martha, Harlow, Lord Wellington, Regent, Speke, Eliza, London, Abcon, Regalia, Lloyd's, Experiment, Ellergill, Astron, and Martha.

March 7.—Arrived and called for the river, the *Cornwall*, from China; and *Lord Hungerford*, from Calcutta.

Came down from the river and remains, the *Princess Charlotte*, for Bombay.

March 12.—Put back, the *Speke*, for Bengal; *Ranger*, for the South Sea; *Elizabeth*, for Ceylon; and *William Pitt*, for Bombay.

Came down from the river, the *Stratham*, for Madras and Bengal; and *Falch*, for Madras and St. Christopher's.

March 14.—This morning the wind shifted to the N. E. and the whole of the outward-bound got under weigh and proceeded down Channel, except the *Stratham*, *Rose*, *Waterloo*, and *Princess Charlotte of Wales*, East-Indiamen, which wait for their Passers.

Five o'Clock.—The *Winchelsea*, Scott, for China, is just come in sight, and will be in the Downs in the course of an hour. All the Passers are arrived, and will sail this evening.

March 15.—Sailed on the 14th, the *Waterloo* and *Winchelsea*, for China; and *Rose*, *Princess Charlotte of Wales*, and *Stratham*, for Madras and Bengal.

Sailed yesterday, the *John*, Falsbourn, for the Cape of Good Hope.

Dover, Jan. 17.—The *Eleonora* from Sumatra is arrived.

The Company's ship *Cornwall*, from China, is arrived off the Isle of Wight, she left China on the 13th November, and St. Helena on the 23d January. The under-mentioned ships were left at Canton, viz:—General Hewitt, Wyndham, Sunset Castle, Hugh Inglis, Lord Lyndoch, Marchioness of Exeter, Coldstream, Lady Castlereagh, Cambridge, Regent, Marquis of Ely, Fort William, Scobie Castle, Earl of Albemarle, Buckinghamshire, Marquis of Huntly, Castle Huntly, Lady Melville, Calcutta, and Cumberland.

The private ship *Hungerford* arrived in the Downs the 6th March; left Bengal the 31st Octo-

ber, and the Cape of Good Hope the 2th January.

Jan 20.—The East India ship *Hibernia*, for Madras and Bengal, with twenty other outward-bound merchant ships, have put into Spithead with foul winds.

The *Admiral Gambler*, for Ceylon, and *Race*, for Jamaica, put back to Portsmouth Saturday afternoon; the former had been a fortnight at sea.

Portsmouth, March 11.—Arrived the *Marquis of Wellington*, Minerva, Herefordshire, and Bridgewater, from the Downs, for India; and *Venus*, from the Downs, for the South Sea.

March 14.—Arrived the *Ranger* from the Downs, for the South Sea.

Sailed the following East-Indiamen: *Herefordshire*, Bridgewater, General Kyd, Atlas, Marquis Wellington, Minerva, Victory, Mary Ann, Oswald, and Marshall Wellington. Also, *Brothers*, for St. Helena; *Mary*, for the Cape of Good Hope; *Charles William*, and *Venus*, for the South Sea; and *Admiral Gambler*, for Ceylon.

March 15.—Sailed to day the *Ranger*, Garbutt, for the South Sea, and yesterday the *Conqueror* and *Hardy* for St. Helena; and the *Henry* and *Elizabeth*, Janzen, for Batavia.

Plymouth, March 15.—No arrivals of consequence. Sailed yesterday the *L'Elephant*, French frigate, for the Isle of Bourbon.

Rear-Admiral Plampin and Sir David Milne are still prevented from sailing to their respective destinations, by contrary winds. It is rather a remarkable circumstance, that, during the last four months, the wind has blown toward the east only twenty-seven days, and not four days in succession.

Rear-Admiral Plampin sailed on Saturday afternoon from Portsmouth for St. Helena, in the *Conqueror*, 74, Captain Darle.

The foreign stations, we are informed, are to be reduced; and that the following ships are to return home, to be paid off: *Oreaster* (arrived), *Falmouth* and *Spey*, from St. Helena.—The *Favourite*, *Volage*, and *Levas* are yet to be paid off from the war establishment; they are on their passage from the East-Indies.

The *Fluxton*, Capt. Stanfell, is coming home from St. Helena; and the *Pique*, Capt. Tait, from Jamaica.

SHIP-LETTER MAILS FOR INDIA.

PRIVATE SHIPS.

Ship's Name. Tonn. Probable Time of Sailing.

Isle of France.

Paragon.....	350	from Deal Mar. 12.
Portico.....	400	Mar. 10.
Herald.....	400	Mar. 12.

Isle of France, Madras, and Calcutta.

Layton.....	300	Mar. 13.
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Isle of France, Madras, and Bengal.

Sappho.....	400	Apr. 10.
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Cape of Good Hope and Isle of France.

Earl of Morley.....	250	Mar. 15.
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Columbia.

Prince Regent....	400	Apr. 13.
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Cape of Good Hope.

Garland.....	180	Apr. 5.
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Thomas.....	193	Apr. 9.
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Madras, and Bengal.

Content.....	300	Apr. 5.
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Bomday.

Asia.....	150	Apr. 7.
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	L. s. d.	L. s. d.		L. s. d.	L. s. d.
Cochineal.....lb.	0 5 0	10 0 0	Termerick, China.....cwt.	7 10 0	7 15 0
Coffee, Java.....cwt.	3 15 0	3 15 0	Zelony.....cwt.	8 25 0	9 0 0
— Oberbon.....cwt.	3 15 0	3 15 0	Galla, in Sorta.....cwt.	7 10 0	7 15 0
— Bourbon.....cwt.	3 15 0	3 15 0	— Blue.....cwt.	8 25 0	9 0 0
— Nocha.....cwt.	0 0 0	0 10 0	Indigo, Blue.....lb.	0 7 0	0 8 0
Cotton, Surat.....lb.	0 1 1	0 1 4	— Blue and Violet.....lb.	0 7 0	0 8 0
— Extra fine.....cwt.	0 1 5	0 1 6	— Purple and Violet.....lb.	0 7 0	0 8 0
— Bengal.....cwt.	0 0 10	0 1 0	— Fine Violet.....lb.	0 7 0	0 8 0
— Bourbon.....cwt.	0 1 10	0 1 8	— Good Ditto.....lb.	0 7 0	0 8 0
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.			— Fine Violet & Copper.....lb.	0 7 0	0 8 0
Aloes, Bhatia.....cwt.	0 0 0	16 0 0	— Good Ditto.....lb.	0 7 0	0 8 0
Aniliceds, Star.....cwt.	4 10 0	5 0 0	— Good Copper.....lb.	0 7 0	0 8 0
Borax, Refined.....cwt.	3 10 0	3 10 0	— Middling Ditto.....lb.	0 7 0	0 8 0
— Unrefined, or Tinsel.....cwt.	3 10 0	3 10 0	— Ordinary Ditto.....lb.	0 7 0	0 8 0
Camphire unrefined.....cwt.	10 10 0	15 0 0	— Fine Alumina.....lb.	0 7 0	0 8 0
Cardamom, Malabar.....lb.	0 5 0	0 5 0	— Middling Ditto.....lb.	0 7 0	0 8 0
— Ceylon.....cwt.	0 5 0	0 5 0	— Ordinary Ditto.....lb.	0 7 0	0 8 0
Cassia, India.....cwt.	40 0 0	24 0 0	Rice.....cwt.	3 10 0	3 10 0
— Ligna.....cwt.	10 0 0	10 0 0	Safflower.....cwt.	1 15 0	1 15 0
Caster Oil.....lb.	0 1 3	0 1 3	Sago.....cwt.	1 10 0	1 10 0
China Root.....cwt.	2 0 0	2 5 0	Saltpetre, Refined.....cwt.	0 10 4	0 14 11
Coculus Indicus.....cwt.	2 0 0	2 15 0	Silk, Bengal skein.....lb.	0 15 5	1 11 0
Colombo Root.....cwt.	3 10 0	0 15 0	— Neri.....cwt.	0 15 5	1 11 0
Dragon's Blood.....cwt.	5 10 0	8 0 0	— Ditto White.....cwt.	1 10 0	1 10 0
Gum Ammoniac, lump.....cwt.	3 10 0	3 0 0	— China.....cwt.	1 10 0	1 10 0
— Arabic.....cwt.	3 10 0	3 0 0	— Organaine.....cwt.	1 10 0	1 10 0
— Asafoetida.....cwt.	2 10 0	85 0 0	Spices, Cinnamon.....lb.	0 6 9	0 10 0
— Benjamin.....cwt.	2 10 0	7 0 0	— Cloves.....cwt.	0 5 7	0 4 3
— Galbanum.....cwt.	2 10 0	7 0 0	— Macis.....cwt.	0 7 0	0 10 0
— Gambogium.....cwt.	17 0 0	92 0 0	— Nutmegs.....cwt.	0 4 6	0 5 0
— Myrrh.....cwt.	8 0 0	10 0 0	— Ginger.....cwt.	3 10 0	2 15 0
— Oilbassum.....cwt.	3 10 0	8 0 0	— Pepper, Black.....lb.	0 0 6	0 0 6
— Lac Lake.....cwt.	0 1 2	0 1 9	— White.....cwt.	0 0 11	0 0 11
— Dye.....cwt.	0 5 0	0 5 0	Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.	1 10 0	2 4 0
— Shell, Black.....cwt.	2 10 0	2 10 0	— White.....cwt.	1 10 0	2 4 0
— Shivered.....cwt.	3 10 0	14 0 0	— Brown.....cwt.	1 10 0	1 10 0
— Stick.....cwt.	3 10 0	8 0 0	Ten, Bohem.....cwt.	0 9 0	0 9 0
Musk, China.....cwt.	0 15 0	1 0 0	— Congo.....cwt.	0 9 0	0 9 0
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	1 10 0	1 15 0	— Souchong.....cwt.	0 9 0	0 9 0
Oil Cassia.....cwt.	0 9 0	0 9 0	— Tancay.....cwt.	0 9 11	0 9 11
— Cinnamon.....cwt.	0 12 0	0 12 0	— Peckee.....cwt.	0 9 11	0 9 11
— Cloves.....cwt.	0 5 0	0 5 0	— Hyson Skin.....cwt.	0 9 11	0 9 11
— Macis.....cwt.	0 5 0	0 5 0	— Hyson.....cwt.	0 9 11	0 9 11
— Nutmegs.....cwt.	0 1 4	0 1 4	— Gunpowder.....cwt.	0 9 11	0 9 11
Opium.....cwt.	0 4 2	0 10 0	Turquoise shell.....cwt.	1 2 0	1 2 0
Rhubarb.....cwt.	0 4 2	0 10 0	Woods, Sanders Red, Ion.....cwt.	11 0 0	11 11 0
Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	0 1 0	0 1 0			
Seeds.....cwt.	0 1 0	0 1 0			
Termerick, Java.....cwt.	1 10 0	1 15 0			
— Bengal.....cwt.	1 8 0	1 10 0			

* Parcels of the late sale at the India-House bear a premium of 8d a c per lb.

Goods declared for Sale at the East-India House.

On Thursday, 3 April—Prompt 11 July.
Company's.—Coffee, 10,353 bags—Sugar, 1,055 bags.
Privilege.—Coffee, 1,354 bags—Sugar, 5,050 bags.
On Wednesday, 10 April—Prompt 25 July.
Licence and Private Trade.—Indigo, 10,794 chests.
On Monday, 21 April—Prompt 10 July.
Company's.—China Raw Silk 540 bales—Bengal 1,144.
Privilege and Private Trade.—China Raw Silk, 30 bales—Bengal 316—Chasson 14.

On Tuesday, 15 May—Prompt 8 August.
Company's.—Pepper 7,864 bags—Cinnamon, Cloves, Macis, and Nutmegs 302,000 lbs.—Oil of Cinnamon, &c. 978 bottles—Saltpetre 1,000 tons.
Privilege.—Ginger—Cassia Ligna—Munjees—Rastans—Tin—Sandal-wood—Red Saunders—Ebony—Camphire.

On Friday, 13 April—Prompt 13 July.
Privilege.—Cotton Wool 3,000 bales—Cotton Yarn 250 bales

Cargo of East-India Company's Ship lately arrived.

Cargo of the Cornwall, from China.
Company's.—Tea 762,761 lbs.—Raw Silk 5,425 lbs.—Nankin 10,000 pieces.

Private Trade and Privilege.—Tea 1,444 chests—Silk Handkerchiefs—Gum Benjamine—Dragons' Blood—China Root—Rastans—Madras Wine.

Indian Securities and Exchanges.

No alteration since our last.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of February to the 25th of March 1817.

1817.	Bank Stock.	5 p. Cent. Reduced.	5 p. Cent. Consols.	5 p. Cent. Consols. 1780.	5 p. Cent. Navy Annuit.	Long Annuit.	India 5 p. Cent.	Imperial 5 p. Cent.	Prior Annuit.	Quantum for Payment.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	Old South Sea Annuit.	New South Sea 5 p. Cent. Bonds.	At per Dy. Bid. or Ask.	Consols for Account.	Lottery Tickets.	1817.
Feb. 26	240	66 1/2	66 1/2	84 3/4	97 1/8	17 1/2	17 1/2	63 1/2	4 1/2	—	198 1/2	—	—	29 1/2	6 1/2 p	66 1/2	23 1/2	Feb. 26
27	—	67 1/8	66 1/2	85 1/8	98 1/8	17 1/2	17 1/2	—	—	—	199 1/2	—	—	27 1/8 p	7 1/2 p	67 1/8	—	27
28	245 2/4	68 1/2	67 1/2	85 1/8	98 1/8	17 1/2	17 1/2	66 1/2	—	—	199 1/2	—	—	29 3/4 p	10 1/2 p	67 1/2	—	28
Mar. 1	246	68 1/2	67 1/2	86 1/8	99 1/8	18 1/8	18 1/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	33 3/4 p	11 1/2 p	68 1/8	—	Mar. 1
3	246 2/4	69 1/8	68 1/8	86 1/8	99 1/8	18 1/8	18 1/8	67 1/2	—	—	201 1/2	—	—	34 3/4 p	11 1/8 p	68 1/8	—	3
4	247 1/2	69 1/8	68 1/8	87 1/8	99 1/8	—	—	—	2 1/2	—	201 1/2	74 1/2	—	68 1/2 p	11 1/8 p	68 1/8	—	4
5	—	—	69 1/8	87 1/8	99 1/8	—	—	68 1/2	—	—	—	74 1/2	—	36 3/4 p	7 1/2 p	69 1/8	—	5
6	—	—	69 1/8	87 1/8	99 1/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37 p	6 1/2 p	69 1/8	—	6
7	—	—	69 1/8	—	99 1/8	—	—	69 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	38 1/2 p	6 1/2 p	69 1/8	—	7
8	—	—	69 1/8	—	99 1/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39 1/2 p	5 1/2 p	70 1/8	—	8
10	—	—	69 1/8	—	99 1/8	—	—	99 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	40 p	5 1/2 p	70 1/8	—	10
11	—	—	69 1/8	—	99 1/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	69 1/8	—	11
12	—	—	69 1/8	—	99 1/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38 3/4 p	7 1/4 p	69 1/8	18 1/8	12
13	—	—	69 1/8	—	99 1/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	74 1/2	—	34 3/4 p	4 1/2 p	69 1/8	18 1/8	13
14	—	—	68 1/8	—	98 1/8	—	—	68 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	34 3/4 p	4 1/2 p	69 1/8	18 1/8	14
15	—	—	69 1/8	—	98 1/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35 p	3 1/2 p	69 1/8	18 1/8	15
17	—	—	69 1/8	—	99 1/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	75 1/2	—	35 3/4 p	1 1/2 p	69 1/8	18 1/8	17
18	—	—	69 1/8	—	99 1/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	75 1/2	—	32 3/4 p	1 1/2 p	69 1/8	18 1/8	18
19	—	—	69 1/8	—	99 1/8	—	—	69 1/2	—	—	—	75 1/2	—	33 1/2 p	2 1/2 p	70 1/8	—	19
20	—	—	70 1/8	—	99 1/8	—	—	69 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	32 3/4 p	3 1/2 p	70 1/8	18 1/8	20
21	—	—	70 1/8	—	99 1/8	—	—	69 1/2	—	—	—	75 1/2	—	—	—	70 1/8	18 1/8	21
22	—	—	69 1/8	—	99 1/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69 1/2	4 1/2 p	70 1/8	18 1/8	22
24	—	—	69 1/8	—	99 1/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	75 1/2	—	—	3 1/2 p	69 1/8	18 1/8	24

E. KYTON, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.

THE
ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR
MAY 1817.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—As a Proprietor of East-India Stock, but residing at a considerable distance, I am prevented from knowing what is going on at the India House, excepting through the medium of your useful Miscellany; for our papers, with a studied obstinacy which cannot be accounted for, withhold all communications regarding our settlements in Asia, as if our very valuable possessions in that quarter of the globe were even unworthy public attention; on this account I take in your interesting publication, but I cannot help observing, that rather too many of its pages are occupied by the speeches of my eloquent brother proprietors, in a controversy concerning the College at Haileybury; but as it is wholly impossible to decide who are right, or who are wrong, and as the College has been erected at a considerable expense, and the establishment has the sanction of Parliament, and is yet in its infancy, I conceive it would be most unwise to set it aside, merely because the late Principal was not sufficiently rigid in his control, or because boys therein had thereby become unruly in their conduct; but these are only trifling evils arising from want of discipline, and may be easily corrected. I

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confess, I never saw the expediency of such an establishment in this country *in addition* to that at Calcutta; but a vast expense having been incurred, and able professors provided, it ought not to be hastily abandoned *to certain loss*. While gentlemen are thus tracing motives for complaint against the College and Court of Directors (at present very respectable), I could wish to call their attention to objects of far greater import; I allude to the lamentable deficit of Officers in our Native Regiments in India; for by the last India list I perceive that upwards of 400 Ensigns are actually now required to complete the several corps in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay; this deficiency, it strikes me, ought to arouse inquiry on the part of our active Proprietors, especially when we calculate how many officers are upon furlough, how many in command of local corps, and how many more are necessarily employed on the General, Brigade, Garrison, and Cantonment Staff. When these are provided for, it is most clear that many corps must be deficient in officers; so that many Ensigns are wanted for regimental duties, and it is notorious that sudden circumstances often arise, (especially in the upper part of India) to excite

considerable cause for alarm. It would be well, therefore, for Mr. Hume, who, I perceive, well knows the nature of the service in India, together with other vigilant Proprietors, to lend some attention to this alarming deficiency of officers in our Native Corps, for as the Staff is so numerous, no corps should be left without its full complement of Ensigns.

The Corps of Cavalry appear to me deficient in Officers, particularly in Captains; two more, with two Lieutenants, should be added to each regiment, and the Lieut. Colonels and Majors be without troops, as is the rule in his Majesty's service; this addition would make up for officers on furlough, and others serving upon the General Staff. Parsimony should never interfere so as to prevent our native corps of all descriptions being complete with officers, nay, it would be better to have a few supernumeraries at the upper stations, than to have such corps incomplete. We are actually in possession of a country extending from Cape Comorin to the banks of the Sutlej, and, if I augur rightly, the Bengal government will soon be compelled to protect the Raja of Jaypoor, as it has recently the Bousalla of Nagpoor; these two new military points require a considerable augmentation to our forces in Bengal and Madras, in which the Bombay Establishment, in justice, should participate. Our Court of Directors and Proprietors must no longer act upon the delusive motives of economy which too generally govern our debates; for it is as clear as any problem in Euclid, that as we extend our vast territories, so we ought to increase our military strength, in order to preserve such

valuable possessions, which, in the prophetic language of a late distinguished Governor-General, we retain, in a great measure, by opinion. One defeat may bring on a succession of misfortunes not to be repaired; and even the recent desperate affair at Bareilly is a convincing proof that such posts should be well provided with European officers. For had our unequal force there, been defeated by the thousands which were suddenly collected, before the regulars arrived to their support, there is no calculating upon the extent of the evil which might have resulted therefrom. We have worthy Proprietors all eager for their dividends, and some, perhaps, like our opposition and patriots of the day, ready to find fault with our Directors, and ardent in recommending economy in every branch of expenditure, without reflecting that as India has been conquered by the sword, and the most consummate wisdom in our councils abroad, aided by the distinguished gallantry of our officers and troops, so on the other hand, we should be stedfastly eager not to lose them by too tenacious thriftiness, or to suffer our corps which are always ready equipped for field service, to remain longer so lamentably inefficient. This is a matter of far more importance than a rebellion at Haileybury, but, most unaccountably, has not been deemed worthy of notice. If Cadets to the number wanted are going out, then I shall be satisfied that some of my observations are premature.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A Proprietor of East-India Stock.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—One of your correspondents, in a former number, in-

quired for the etymology of some names of places on the coast of

the Indian Ocean: allow me to offer an answer to some of his queries, which will, perhaps, be as satisfactory, though somewhat different from that of Indicator (*Asiatic Journ.* v. 3, p. 102.), who "takes Gebal Tor to be the same nomenclature as our Gibraltar."

1. *Bab-el-mandel* is pure Arabic, and though, perhaps, no longer in use among the Arab seamen, must be well known to the learned. *Chura Bab* and *Bura Bab*, are a jumble of Arabic and Hindustani, which, I will venture to say, are quite unintelligible to any but Nâkhudâs and Sik'hânîs.

2. *Oka mandel*, and *Chora mandel* are genuine Indian names, derived, at least in part, from Sanskrit, in which *mandala* means "district" or "region:" and, if Fra. Paulino is to be relied on, *Chora* is a corruption of *Chola*, "Barley," so that the coast of Coromandel, like the Javaya-dwipa, was named from one of its most useful productions.

3. The Mahya dwipa or Maldivas, were as likely to form their name from the neighbouring continent of Malayala, as from an Arabic epithet which does not appear in any age to have been applicable to them.

4. The Turks and Arabs (and I may add, the Algerines themselves, if their coin be allowed to have any authority) invariably write the

name of Algiers, *Al-jerdyz*, or "the Peninsulas:" therefore, we may suppose the Moor spoke indistinctly who seemed to call it *Alghayz*.

5. *Târ*, طار on the Red Sea, is the name of a district and town rather than a single mountain; and *Jebel Târ* (as the Moghrebins now vulgarly call it) is invariably written *Jebel Târik* for the best of reasons, if the Arabian historians are to be believed:—viz: because it is named from Târik, who first led the victorious Mussalmans to the coast of Spain.

Having thus answered some queries, let me propose one or two in my turn

1. Where is any account of Col. Dowe, the translator of Ferishtah, to be found?

2. What Arabic Lexicon contains the word تدعى and how is it pointed? The word occurs in Dr. Wilkins' edition of Richardson, but without points.

3. Are the Fakirs in India members of distinct religious orders, or only *Anchorets*?

If any of your learned correspondents will answer any of these queries, they will greatly oblige,

Sir,

Yours, &c.

ARABICUS.

March 24th, 1817.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—I am one of those who have been accustomed to contemplate the connection of my country with the East, rather in prospect of its probable consequences on the circumstances of future ages, than in the more immediate view which the present days present. I must confess that I see more cause for congratulation and triumph in the amelioration in knowledge, virtue, and happiness,

there is every human reason to suppose is now about to commence among the Hindu population, than, in all the splendors of the page of the British annals, which our warriors have toiled out on their plains; or the commercial treasures which load our fleets and warehouses, and gratify the Exchequer. Our victories will assuredly be recorded to the end of time by rival nations, as acts of most unjust op-

pression; for, however aside from the truth of history, they will take true care to turn our glory into shame. The commerce also as well as the empire of the East has been held by those now fallen into contempt and weakness; it remains for succeeding ages to inquire what intellectual or moral improvement were they the means of effecting? How were the conquered people benefited by their intrusion? The Portuguese, after the fashion of that day, commenced their career of discovery, commerce, and conquest, avowedly with the intent of diffusing the knowledge of christianity; what they considered as the superior civilization of Europe was to follow in the train. Unhappily the instruction which the Italian hierarchy was willing to impart, was not of that daylight sort of which the value is best perceived when it answers the purposes of individual convenience and national prosperity. No very great illumination was to be expected from the *Aurora Populi*, the fires of the inquisition. Little also might be hoped from the Dutch, the French, or any other nation were they dominant. Of my countrymen I have long expected that such an effort would be made by them, as I rejoice to find by some of your late numbers is already founded and arranged in the Hindu College at Calcutta. I am not disappointed—they have done their duty—here is a vindication of the national conduct, a consonance with the enlightened and humane feelings characteristic of Britain in the present day. It can no longer be asserted as it once was by Mr. Burke, that "were we to be driven out of India this day, nothing would remain to tell that it had been possessed during the inglorious period of our dominion, by any thing better than the ourang-outang or the tiger."

The extension of the ecclesias-

tical influence of the state, and the augmentation of the supports of the hierarchy which our empire in the East has lately experienced, may appear with some shadow of reason, and, if I recollect right, it was publicly avowed to have originated from a politic foresight of the evil consequences supposed likely to result from such a number of our countrymen, occupying such influential stations in society, being left, during their absence from the mother-country, unprovided with the means of instruction in the national religion. Separated from the general body of the people by peculiar sentiments, the labours of the missionaries, however useful and honorable to christian truth, could not be deemed to emanate from the character and feelings of the British people; in several instances, I allow, had famine or other accidents called forth a temporary commiseration, but an enlightened and permanent attempt to deliver our native subjects from the bondage of perverted ignorance, to provide the means of knowledge, and place within the reach of their attainment the happiness of a higher degree in the scale of comparative civilization, was before wanting. "Thirteen times," said Montesquieu, "has Asia been conquered;" and I cannot, as an Englishman, forbear calling the attention of the public declaimers against the servants of the British government in India, to a comparison of their conduct in this point of view, with that of any others.

I have been very frequently pained, Mr. Editor, at finding the exercise of a noble philanthropy misrepresented, as expecting that the beneficial effects of such efforts would instantaneously appear; there appears no reason why the present attempt should not be regarded in the same light; but I conceive this would be a wide mistake, were I asked how long I conceived it might be ere a hap-

pier condition were induced on the population professing Hinduism, I suppose the more reasonable answer would be in a few hundreds of years. I shall not endeavour to prove that the native character is now sunk into the most frightful state of ignorance, vice, and concomitant wretchedness; it is argued by those who contradict this position, that the difference from our ideas is too vast, and the transition too difficult to be effected; indeed, if we consider the power of educational prejudices, the perverted modes of reasoning, which in matters of religious belief are obstinately adhered to by most, and the great difficulty of erecting to a severer discipline of thought the mind habituated from youth to the stimulant and delirious reveries of fairy visions and fairy loves; which has been accustomed to reverence the divine attributes and energies as pictured to the idea by monstrosities, by the combination of bodies, brute with man, swine's heads and human limbs; which associates the rule and conduct of the fair frame of nature and the course of all things around us, with powers which have no existence, the fantastical imagery conjured up by the hierarchy for the enslaving of perverted reason; and when, if I may be allowed the expression, the

mind is under the most terrible conjurations not to think. No man, I say, having reflected a few moments on these impediments, will be over hasty in his expectations. Here and there one or two may, by judicious application of European science, or any other influential causes, be able to rise superior to the general darkness; and by degrees, after some generations, it is very probable, that every commercial art and mystery may be used and understood, all that is useful in higher learning may be enjoyed, and that christian light diffused with co-equal beam, shall purify and bless the general mass of the Hindu people.

Allow me, before I conclude, to say, that it appears to me rather unaccountable, that no attempt has before been made, that we can learn, to furnish the natives with books of natural history, treatises of European science, especially medicine, surgery, botany, and others; history might, indeed, appear to some as what should be cautiously put into the hands of the subject natives; but medicine and such sections of knowledge, could have no possible ill effect. I will not occupy any greater length at present, but propose on a future occasion to add a few further thoughts.

CIVIS.

NARRATIVE

or

A VOYAGE TO COCHIN CHINA IN 1778.

(By Mr. Chapman.—Continued from p. 325.)

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WITH these resolutions I left the village of Hustain, desiring the captain to stop at any remarkable places on the coast. We continued our course along shore six or seven days, till we anchored at a fishing village near Polla Cambir de Terre, to inquire for water and other refreshments which we began to want. The in-

habitants civilly showed us the only well they had. The water being brackish, we were told that better might be procured at Quilion, with every other kind of fresh provision. One of the fishermen offering to pilot us, we got under weigh for that place. No sooner did our Mandarin learn that we designed to touch at Quilion, than

he rushed out from his cabin, and threw himself upon the ground apparently in the most violent agony. When this subsided, and he became calm enough to tell me the reason of his being so much affected, I learned that Quinon was the province in which Ignace resided, and that the harbour we were going to, known by the same name, was the rendezvous of his fleet; upon inquiring of our pilot, I found this true; it did not, however, hinder me from proceeding. We wanted water and other refreshments, and this was the only place likely to provide any good. Besides I know that the greatest part of Ignace's force was to the southward at Donal, and I was informed that there were some Macao vessels at Quinon*, I therefore pacified the Mandarin as well as I could, and assured him that he was perfectly safe while he staid in the vessel, which must be taken sword in hand before I would suffer any injury to be done to him. We continued our course, and 13th of July we anchored in the bay. The coast, in many places highly cultivated, had now a most delightful appearance, the lowlands planted with paddy, and the hills with pepper to their very tops.

Here we found two Portuguese snows, and the supercargo of one of them coming on board, a little before we anchored, I understood from him that we had nothing to fear; on the contrary that Ignace himself was exceedingly alarmed at our arrival, and would be well satisfied to find that we had no hostile design against him, which he was in dread of from what had happened last year at Turon. This dispute I found arose from the rebels attacking and taking a boat conveying military stores from an English ship to the royal party. I also learnt that the king's party having received a signal defeat while the ship lay in the harbour, the Mandarines fled on board for protection, and induced the commander to undertake to carry them to Donal, by promising to indemnify him for this loss when he arrived there. How they came to be disappointed and brought to Bengal I have before related. As soon as we anchored I sent a young man, who

served me as a writer, on shore with my compliments to the Mandarin in charge of the port, to acquaint him that the vessel belonged to the English government of Bengal, and that our business in Cochin China was to settle a friendly intercourse and commerce between the two countries. In the evening he returned with a very civil answer from the Mandarin, purporting that he should immediately send notice of our arrival to the king (Ignace), and that in the mean time we were welcome to furnish ourselves with water, and all other refreshments the place afforded. The next day the Mandarin himself came on board, and brought me a present of a hog. Ever after this while we staid, he was no infrequent guest, but came almost daily and took a cheerful glass of wine, which he was so polite as to allow was better than any he could procure in Cochin China. He was a jolly old man of between fifty and sixty. By his desire, I sent my writer on shore to go with him to the king's brother, who lived near, to whom I sent a present of a piece of muslin, two pieces of chintz, and some bottles of liquor. On his return, he acquainted me that he had been graciously received, and assured me that the king was exceedingly well disposed towards the English, and would not fail to treat me with the most honorable distinction. He said also, that the king's son-in-law, who was his prime minister, would come down to see me in a few days.

He accordingly arrived on the 16th, and the next morning, having received an invitation, I landed to make him a visit. We were met on the beach by the Mandarin of the port, who conducted us to a large straw shed, which, he informed me, was his house, where his highness was waiting to receive us. On each side of the entrance were drawn up twelve of his guards, dressed in blue linen, and a kind of helmet upon their heads, made either of leather or of paper lacquered over, and ornamented with flowers and devices of black tin, as were the hilts and scabbards of their swords, so that they made a regular if not a martial appearance. On our entrance we found a young man of a pleasing aspect, seated cross-legged upon a bench, or rather a low table. He rose on our approach, and pointed to some chairs which were placed on each side of him for

* Quinon or Chintion Bay is an excellent harbour, where vessels may be perfectly sheltered from every wind. The entrance is very narrow, and the want of a sufficient depth must oblige ships of large burthen to wait till high water to go in. It is situated in lat. 12d. 22m. north.

our accommodation. After a few ordinary questions on his side, as, Whence we came?—What had brought us to Cochin China?—How long we had been on our passage? &c. I acquainted him I was a servant to the English government in Bengal, to which the vessel I came in belonged, and yet it was not a merchant vessel. That my business in Cochin China was to settle a friendly intercourse and commerce between the two countries, which I made no doubt would be for the advantage of both. I then desired to know whether he was authorized to inform me upon what conditions such commerce could be carried on to the ports in their possession? Instead of answering me, he desired to know what presents I had brought for the king, and whether I intended to go to court? I told him I would go if the king sent me an invitation, and carry such presents with me as I hoped would be acceptable. I presented him with a pair of neat pistols and some pieces of cloth, &c. I could now get him to talk of nothing but presents. Before we parted I applied to him for the use of a straw hut near the watering place. He told me he was not authorized to grant it. He then informed me he should return to court the next day, and invited me to accompany him. I begged to be excused, as I wished before I set out to receive an invitation from the king. He appeared rather hurt at this, fearing I suspected he had not authority to invite me. I observed that his refusal of so mere a trifle as a hut to live in, which I offered to pay for, was almost sufficient to make me doubt it. Soon after I took my leave, when he assured me he would desire his father to send me an invitation without delay; and as for a house, I might take any one I chose in the place.

Three days after I received a formal written invitation and safe conduct from Ignace. It was brought on board with great ceremony by several Mandarines. They desired the colours might be hoisted on the occasion, an umbrella exalted to open it under, and that I would stand up to receive it. All these regulations being most respectfully complied with, it was opened, read, and presented to me. The Mandarines did not fail hinting to me how exceedingly happy the bearers of this distinguishing mark of the royal favor

would be to receive some token of an acknowledgement for their trouble. Having treated them with a dessert of wine and sweetmeats, I dismissed them satisfied, first settling with the Port Mandarin to be on shore next evening, sleep at his house, and set off the following morning for the royal residence. He engaged to have a palanqui ready for me, horses for the two gentlemen and my writer, who were to be of the party, and kulis to carry the king's present and our own necessaries.

When this invitation was explained to me, I was much surprised to find his majesty should think it incumbent on him to account to me how he became possessed of his present dignity. It began by setting forth, "that the late king of Cochin China and his ministers having by their oppressions starved the people, it has pleased God to make him the instrument of their deliverance, and to raise him to the throne," &c. &c. Our poor unfortunate Mandarin, who was now on board *incog.*, the better to conceal himself, was dressed in an English dress, his beard shaved, his teeth cleaned, and, what distressed him most of all, his nails reduced three or four inches. Desiring to see the paper, he told me, with tears in his eyes, that the seal affixed was the ancient seal of the kings of Cochin China, which the villainous possessor had stolen: that the reasons he assigned for seizing the government were false, for that he alone was the sole author of the calamities his country had and still experienced. He conjured me not to trust myself in his power, for I should never return. Indeed there was reason to believe, from what I heard afterwards, we should not have got away so easily as we did, if he had known we had a relation of the royal family on board.

Pursuant to my agreement however with the Mandarin, we went on shore the 22d July in the evening. He, together with several others, received us upon the beach, and conducted us to his house. When it grew dark we were entertained with a set of dancing women. These ladies differed little in their performance from those of Hindustan, excepting that they had rather less action. The music consisted of a kind of pipe and tabor, castanets, and a humble imitation of the

violin or of that we have in India. At the commencement of this entertainment the Mandarin brought us a few bundles of *expacians*, and told us whenever we approved any of the songs, to throw them to the performers. This was to excite us to a liberality in which, I shrewdly conjecture, he himself was to come in for a principal share. It had the effect, and drew from us to the amount of eighteen or twenty dollars. About ten we retired to supper upon our own provisions, for the Cochin Chinese are no longer inclined, or rather no longer able, to treat in that hospitable manner for which they are so celebrated in the writings of some travellers I have read. Mats and cots were provided for our repose; upon them we spread our beds, and after supper I enjoyed a comfortable sleep. We arose about four in the morning, hoping to begin our march before sunrise, but it was not till half past eight that our horses and kulis were ready to depart. Fortunately for my companions who rode, the whole day proved cloudy. As for myself, I travelled much at my ease in a silken net, extended at each end by a piece of ivory about twenty inches long, through several small holes in which passed the threads it was woven with, which being collected together, formed a loop by which it was suspended to a pole, in the form of a hammock. Over the pole was a pinjar of fine mats, covered with painted paper. I really experienced this to be a very comfortable way of travelling, preferable, in some respects, even to a palanki. It required but two bearers, for with that number I compute I was carried fifteen miles in the day without changing. It was much cooler than the bed used in a palanki; and the net affording an equal support to every part of the body, in whatsoever position you lie, prevents that weariness you are liable to in the other. Our road at first lay along the banks of a considerable river, till we entered a well cultivated valley, which appeared encompassed on all sides with high mountains. In this valley we passed through three or four pretty villages pleasantly situated, in which, as well as in other parts of

the road, were public houses, where country tea (most vile), fruits, and other refreshments, are sold to travellers. At noon we alighted at one of them, where a dinner was prepared for the Mandarines who accompanied us. We partook of it, and paid for it. It consisted of fowls cut in small pieces, dressed up with a little greens and salt, some fish, &c. We left this village about four in the afternoon, and in the dusk of the evening reached another, which we were told was within an hour's ride of the king's residence. But the Mandarines recommended to us to stay here for the night, as we should be too late to get admittance into the fort. Our servants and baggage not being come up, we readily consented. A cold fowl and a piece of salt beef we had brought with us, with the addition of some fruit, made a comfortable supper. But a fire breaking out near us, the cracking of the bamboos, and cries of the people, endeavouring to extinguish it, proved quite unfavorable to our repose.

Early in the morning we pursued our journey along a bad road through paddy fields, and passed several ill-constructed bridges. About eight o'clock we came in sight of the fort his Majesty resided in. The east front, by a gate of which we entered, extended about three quarters of a mile, and was merely a straight wall of stone, in many places much out of repair, without guns, embrasures, flanking towers, or any other requisite to make a place of strength. It is sufficient however for the purposes of its possessor. I was informed it was a square, and that the other sides corresponded with the one we entered at. When we came to the gate we were made to wait half an hour in a hotel. The gate and wall were entirely without guards, and the ground within laid out in paddy fields. Our conductors were at some trouble to persuade me to alight from my palanki, and the gentlemen with me from the horses; but understanding we had some distance to go, we insisted on retaining them, and we proceeded.

(To be continued.)

DUSHWANTA AND SAKUNTALĀ.

(An Episode from Mahābhārata.)

[THE Mahā-Bhārata, the imputed work of Krishna Dwaipāyana Vyāsa, is a stupendous epic poem, consisting of one hundred thousand disticha or metrical verses distributed into eighteen books. If we admit the premises of Sir W. Jones, and credit the assertion of Herodotus, that Homer flourished about four hundred years before his time, we shall compute that Vyāsa lived about twenty-nine years prior to the Grecian bard. This may have been the case, or it may not. It is much more certain, that the translations we have been able to procure open to our observation a composition not more remarkable for the notices of ancient manners, and habits of feeling it affords, than for the grandeur of conception, and the spirit of poetry, which notwithstanding much bad taste, are manifest throughout.]

The main subject of the poem, relates the contentions for sovereignty of the Kurus and the Pāndus, two branches of the royal house of Bhārata, an ancient king, from whom India received the name of Bhārata varsha, the only one by which it is designated at this day in the languages of the Hindus. A number of beautiful episodes are interwoven, and what the Paninīs say of the Sanskrit language in which it is preserved, may be said of the Mahā-Bhārata, "it is a deep and noble forest abounding in delicious fruits and fragrant flowers, shady and watered by perennial springs." We lament that the pen which favoured the public with the versions of the Bhagavata Gita, the Churning of the Ocean, and the following beautiful little piece has not been induced to proceed to larger communications.)

ONE of the progenitors of the house of Puru, a valiant prince, by name Dushwanta, was protector of the earth, whose limits are four: he was a lord of the human race who enjoyed the whole four divisions of the world*; for he was a conqueror who had possessed himself of

all those countries, which have the sea for their boundary, extending as far as the borders of the Mitich'ha tribes (infidels and barbarians): countries terminated by the Ganges, which is the source of precious gems, and inhabited by a people, divided into four distinct classes, priesthood; nobility; merchants and cultivators; mechanics and servants.

During his reign, there was no one, who, by improper connection with those of another degree, confounded the tribes; no one who worked at the plough, or in the mines; (because the earth yielded her riches spontaneously) nor any one who offended against the law. As the people, while he reigned over those countries, delighted in justice, so they obtained justice, and the object of their wishes. As long as he was sovereign of those regions, there was no fear of thieves, no dread of poverty, no apprehension of disease. The several tribes were satisfied with their respective callings, and they put not their trust in works of distinction; for, their whole dependence being upon their prince, they had nothing to fear. The clouds rained in due season, the fruits were full of juice, and the earth abounded with herds and flocks, and every precious thing. The priesthood delighted in their proper functions, and hypocrisy was not to be found among them.

The young king (who possessed extraordinary courage, and was so stout of body, that it seemed as if he could have raised the mountain Manilara,† and carried it, with all its woods and forests, in his arms, was thoroughly experienced in the four modes of fighting with the mace, as well as in the use of other arms, either on horseback, or mounted on his elephant. In might he resembled Vishnu (the preserver power of the deity), and in glory he was like Bhīshma, (the God of fight). He was as undaunted as the ocean, and as patient as the earth. The conduct of the prince being approved by town and by country, so he reigned

* The Hindu Poets sometimes divide the earth into east, west, north, and south, and bound each quarter by an ocean.

† Probably an allegorical mountain, it having been used in churning the ocean for the water of immortality. See Gita, p. 144, seq.

over a people made happy by numerous acts, founded on religion and justice.

One day it happened that the king, whose troops and attendants were very numerous, went to a deep forest to hunt, accompanied by thousands of horsemen and elephants. He departed under the escort of a numerous army, composed of horse and foot, of elephants and chariots. He was surrounded by soldiers bearing swords and spears, by heroes armed with clubs and maces, by a numerous band of warriors with hatchets and battle axes in their hands, and by others variously armed and accoutred; and he marched along amidst the shouts of the soldiers resembling the roaring of lions, the clangour of the shell* and trumpet, the rattling of chariot wheels, the roaring of stately elephants, mixed with the belching of steeds, and a variety of confused and indistinct sounds.

As the king was passing, there was a buzz of applause. The women, anxious to behold their prince in all the exalted splendour of majesty, stood upon the tops of lofty terraces; and, as they gazed upon him, they seemed to regard him as the God who holdeth the thunderbolt in his hand; for, like Indra (the God of the firmament), he was a hero who established his own fame, defeated his rivals, and opposed those who would oppose him. "This mighty man," said they, "for great exploits in battle, is like Vasu†; as those who experience the strength of his arm, can no longer be his enemies." In this manner did the women, out of affection, speak of their king; and as they spoke, they shouted for joy; and a shower of flowers was sprinkled down upon his head, while, here and there, troops of the priesthood stood chanting his praise. Thus did he march forth, with great delight, towards the forest, anxious for the chase.

The priests, the nobles, the merchants, and the mechanics, desirous to behold that emblem of the prince of Gods, mounted on the neck of his proud elephant, followed shouting his praise with blessings, and the cry of victory.

Those citizens followed him far on his way, but at length, being dismissed, they returned to the city; while the king proceeded, seeming to cover the earth with his chariot, the resemblance of Suparna‡ (the bird of Vishnu); and to fill the heavens with its noise. As he advanced, he apied the forest at a distance: it appeared to him like the delightful garden of Indra, called Nandana§; and it abounded in such trees as the Bilwa¶, the Arka**, the Khadira**, the Kapitha, and the Dava; it was uneven, and, as it were, choaked up by fragments of rocks, which had slid down from the mountains; without water, without any inhabitants of the human species, and many Yojana†† in extent; infested by lions, and a variety of other dreadful beasts of prey, which haunt such wilds. The king, with his army, his servants, and followers, rooted the whole forest, killing a variety of animals which had become the marks of their arrows. Dushwanta himself wounded many tigers with his shafts. Such animals as were at a distance, he shot with arrows, while those that were near, he cut down with his sword, or pierced them with his spear.

The king, who was of inconceivable courage, and experienced in the circling motion of the mace, hunted about and advanced, killing both birds‡‡ and beasts, with swords and with battle axes, and with the shocks of his club and mace. At length, the vast forest being routed by the valiant prince, and his soldiers, favourites of war, those of his noble inhabitants, which had escaped death, began to abandon it. There were seen fleeing,

‡ Suparna. One of the names of the bird of Vishnu; in a vulgar sense it means a sort of eagle, but as a mythological being, the offspring of Venu by the patriarch Kashapa.

§ Nandana signifies delighting; the situation is fabled to be Mount Meru, the North Pole, imagined to be an extending high mountain.

¶ Bilwa. This tree bears a large fruit, which the English of Bengal call Bail-fruits. The reader will find it described in the Asiatic Researches, vol. ii. p. 346, article Bilwa.

** Arka. This is a large shrub, very common in Bengal, whose leaves and flowers are covered with a white farina like the auricula; the leaves and stalks yield a milk like juice, which is a very powerful caustic.

** Khadira, Kapitha, Dava. Unknown to the Translator.

†† Yojana. A land-measure of about 6 or 7 English miles.

‡‡ According to the Original.

* The conch or shank, vide li. Gna, p. 29.

† Vasu. The name of a very ancient king, whose country was called Chedi. He was surnamed Uparichara, from his possessing a celestial chariot.

herds which had lost their chiefs, and whole troops of animals, crying out with the fatigue of extreme exertions, and which having, in their despair of water, gone to the rivers, although the streams were dry, fell senseless upon the ground, with hearts broken by excess of toil: of such as had been overcome by want and fatigue, some were devoured by the hungry chiefs; and fires having been kindled, others were dressed and eaten, having been first mislaced according to custom. Many of the wild elephants, which had been wounded, being greatly terrified, were seen running swiftly away, with their tender trunks drawn up; and in their flight they trampled numbers of the huntsmen to death. The forest now appeared desolate, strowed with the showers of arrows, which had fallen from the cloud-like army, and covered with the dead carcases of the noble beasts slain by the king.

The prince and his attendants, having thus destroyed thousands of wild beasts in that forest, went in search of another. At the extremity of the former, they entered upon a desert, which having crossed, they came to another great forest, where there was a famous hermitage: this forest was an object which the eye desired to behold, and which seemed to create in the mind extreme delight. It was refreshed by cool breezes; it abounded with trees, covered with blossoms; it was extensive, and withal exceedingly pleasant. It resounded with the humming of bees, and the singing of birds; with the voice of the male Kokila*, and the songs of flocks of Jhilikus†. It abounded with ancient trees, having thick branches yielding a pleasant shade, and with twining creepers encompassed by swarms of bees: and it was endowed with all the greatest beauties of nature.

There was not, in all that forest, a tree without fruit, or flowers; nor was there one that bore thorns, or whose branches were not covered with bees. The

birds filled the air of this delightful place with their songs; it was highly decorated with flowers, and clothed with trees, whose boughs, covered with the blossoms of every season, afforded a refreshing shelter. There were trees with flowery branches, which being gently agitated by the wind, were constantly shedding down showers of variegated blossoms. There were others arrayed in robes of painted flowers, whose sky-touching heads were filled with choirs of sweetly-singing birds, and on whose tender stalks, bending down with loads of blossoms, were swarms of six footed honey sippers; sweetly humming; and there were many places spread with an abundance of flowers, the sight of which afforded the king great pleasure.

That forest too abounded in trees with lofty trunks, resembling the standard of the mighty Indra, and whose flowery branches mutually embraced. It was haunted by troops of good and evil spirits, by tribes of Gandharvas and Apsarâs‡, and by numbers of wanton Vānaras and Kinnaras||. The air, which was cool, pleasant, fragrant, and laden with the sweet scented dust of the flowers, in moving about the forest, passed among the trees, as if it would sport with them. Such was the forest which the king beheld. It was pleasantly situated, highly raised on the bank of a river, appearing, as it were, like a lofty standard.

As he was viewing the forest, cheered by the notes of birds, the prince espied a spacious consecrated grove and hermitage, (composed of a variety of trees, and glowing with holy fire) which he approached with due reverence and respect. It was filled with groups of Yatis¶ and Valakhillas**, and was the resort of the Munis††. There were innumerable places in which was preserved the holy fire: and the ground was spread with a carpet of flowers, and shaded by numbers of large and lofty trees. The situation was near

* Bees.

‡ Gandharvas and Apsarâs, celestial singers and dancers.

|| Vānaras and Kinnaras, a sort of Satyrs, in common discourse apes and monkeys. Both these terms imply something like men.

¶ Yatis. Men devoted to the severest acts of penance.

** Valakhillas. A race of pigmy Brahmanes, fabled to be no bigger than one's thumb.

†† Munis. Sages and Prophets.

* Kokila. A black bird, very common in India, which sings in the night, and whose notes are as various as the Nightingale's, but much louder. It is vulgarly called Kuli; it sings delightfully in the Spring, and it said to lay its eggs in a foreign nest.

† Jhilikus. Cannot specify them. Qu. What are commonly called Amadabars? which are seen in flocks.

the Mālinī*, a sacred river of pleasant water, whose surface was covered with flocks of birds of various species, and which was the delight of those by whom the mortification of the flesh is counted gain. The king was also greatly entertained by the many beautiful animals which there ran wild.

He proceeds towards the consecrated grove, resembling the regions of the celestials, and, in all respects, formed to affect the minds of good men, and surveys the river of holy water, which appeared embracing the hallowed spot there, like the mother of all nature† in the midst of her offsprings; bearing on its bosom troops of Chakravakas‡ and floating flowers§; haunted by apes and monkeys, and infested with bears, the wild elephant, tigers, and monstrous serpents; crowded with pilgrims, while the air resounded with the voices of pious men repeating their respective portions of sacred books. On

* Mālinī. The exact situation not known.

† Mother of all things which have life. Nature. There is a little obscurity in the original.

‡ Chakravakas. A species of Geese, so called from their making a noise like the creaking of a cart-wheel. The Hindus use neither iron nor brass.

§ Floating flowers. The Hindus, in performing their ablutions, sprinkle a few blossoms of certain flowers into the river. The surface of a river, particularly at Banagiri, is often seen covered with them.

the banks of this river, stood the great and delightful recluse abode of the reverend descendant of the illustrious Kasyapa, which is respected by the tribes of saints and prophets.

The king having examined the river adjoining the sacred grove, and perceiving the hermitage itself, formed the resolution to proceed: so he began to enter the mighty grove, rendered beautiful by the Mālini with her many islands and delightful banks, appearing like the abode of Nārāyaṇ|| by the river Gangā§. So having ascended into that emblem of Chitraratha (the garden of the God of Riches) that he might behold that mighty saint, Kanwa**, the offspring of Kasyapa, of indescribable glory and vast abilities; he caused his chariots, the horse and foot, together with the elephants, to halt at the entrance of the grove, addressing the troops in the following words: "I am going to visit the hermit Kanwa of the race of Kasyapa, a holy man, free from worldly sin; tarry here till I return."

|| Kasyapa. One of their first Patriarchs.

¶ The place of Nara-narayana; on the Ganges, not far from Hetadwara, called Bhadrastama.

** Gangā. The river we improperly call the Ganges.

†† Kanwa. In Sir William Jones's translation of the beautiful drama formed upon this story, he is called Kanna, which is probably a mistake of the press.

PART OF THE FIRST CHAPTER

OF THE

SŪRYA SIDDHĀNTA.

(The *Sūrya Siddhānta* our readers will recollect is the celebrated work on Astronomy, which by the plausible assumption of an immensely remote antiquity, has occasioned much curiosity, investigation, and controversy. See Asiatic Researches, vols. ii. vi. and viii. We are enabled through the kindness of one of the very limited number capable of producing it, to present a version from the original Sanskrita, which is asserted to be the work of Varāha Mihira.)

BOOK FIRST.

Reverence to Ganra! Om! Om!

Reverence to Brōhma, the inconceivable, imperceptible form; without quality,

the soul of quality; whose image comprehends the whole universe.

In the Kṛita-Yooga,* a little remaining, a great *Amra†* by name *Maya‡*, desirous of learning in full the most sublime mystery, the highest degree of knowledge, and foremost branch of science, the cause of the motion of the heavenly bodies, inflicted upon himself very severe acts of penance, in worshipping the sun. The prolific God, gratified

* First age.

† An evil spirit.

‡ *Maya* is frequently mentioned as an artist skilled in supernatural works; in a note there is this addition: "at a place in Salmali Dwipa situated four hundred and twenty Yojanas to the east part from Lanka, *Maya*, &c."

by those acts of penance, was pleased with him, and of himself bestowed upon the voracious *Māya*, the history of the planets. The glorious sun said :—" Invoked with acts of penance, I know thy wish; and I will give thee that knowledge which has time for its foundation, the great history of the planets. No one being able to bear my glare, I have not an instant to speak. This man, a portion of myself, shall repeat it to thee, without reminder."

The God having said this, and fully instructed the portion of himself, disappeared. That man spoke then unto *Māya*, as he stood with joined hands bowing :—" Hear with an attentive mind that supreme knowledge which heretofore the sun himself, in each of the Yugas, revealed unto the Maharshis*. This, verily, is that first Sastra the author of light formerly pronounced."

" In this work the division of time is by the revolution of Yugas only. There is a Time the destroyer of all things†. There is another Time for the purpose of calculation. That species of time is twofold, from its gross and subtle natures, called *Mūrtta* and *Amūrtta*. The *Mūrtta* is distinguished by the terms *Prāna*‡, &c. The *Amūrtta* by the term §. Six *Prānas* make one *Vināri*; sixty *Vināris* one *Nāri*; sixty *Nāris* one day and night of the stars, and of such days and nights, thirty constitute one month; by sun-risings called *Sāraṇa*, by *Tithis*, or Lunar days, Lunar; by the *Saṅgkrānti* Solar. Of twelve months is formed one year: it is called a celestial day. The *Soras* and the *Asuras* have their respective day and night, the reverse of each other. Of such days three hundred and sixty make a celestial year; and also a year of the *Asuras*. Of those years twelve thousand constitute the period of the four Yugas. The sum of the four Yugas, including their *Sandhis*¶ and *Sandhyangas*, is 4,320,000 solar years.

The duration of the *Kṛta*, &c. Yugas, is in proportion to the number of *Dharma's* feet remaining. The four Yugas, in

due order, consist of four, three, two, and one-tenth of the sum of the whole.

The sixth part of the *Kṛta*, &c. Yuga, in due order, is its proper *Sandhi*. Seventy-one of the Yugas, &c. is here called the period of a *Manu*. At the end of it there is a *Sandhi* of the number of years constituting the *Kṛta* Yuga, viz. one million seven hundred and twenty-eight thousand years, called *Jalotbhava*‡. Of the above *Manu* there are fourteen in a *Kalpa*, including *Sandhis*. At the beginning of a *Kalpa*, there is a *Sandhi* of fifteen times the measure of the *Kṛta* Yuga. Thus a *Kalpa*, which brings about the confusion of all things, is formed of a thousand Yugas. The day of *Brahma* is so called. His night is of the same duration. His utmost age, according to that reckoning of day and night, is one hundred. One half of his age is gone; with the other half commenced this *Kalpa*; and of this *Kalpa* have passed six *Manu* *Sandhis* included; and of *Pinnasati Manu*, have passed three stars nine Yugas; and of this the 26th Yuga, this, the *Kṛta*, is passed. In the Yuga are one million seven hundred and twenty-eight thousand years. From this**, for the purpose of calculating time, one may collect the numbers into one sum. The sum of four hundred and seventy-four divine years multiplied by one hundred, passed while *Brahma* was creating the planets, the stars, the *Devas* and *Dāityas*, the moving and the motionless things of this world.

The planets move constantly westward with the stars, with very great speed; and the victorious remain alike even in their respective paths. There is no east movement, hence they have a progress daily by or through the†† zodiac. Being free from the influence of the *Varishānt*‡‡, from that power they detour the stars. They move quick, too, with a little time, and with a great deal their motion is small. The stars are also said to be nourished by their revolution.

60" *Vikālas* make 1 *Kala*, or minute.

60' *Kalas* . . . 1° *Bhāga*, or degree.

¶ Rising of the waters.

** After this.

†† Literally—star-movements, by or through the signs of the zodiac.

‡‡ This *Varishānt* means a grand sphere containing all the fixed stars by whose motion they move.

* Literally great sages.

† Meaning time personified in *Siva* or fate.

‡ Birthlings.

§ The term is not legible in the original.

¶ The literal meaning of *Sandhiya* or *Sandhi* is junction or union; and of *Sandhyanga*—portion of *Sandhi*.

30° Bhāgas 1 Rāsi, or sign.

12 Rāsi 1 Bhāgana, or zodiac.

The numbers of the revolutions* of the Sun, Mercury and Venus; of Mars, Saturn, and Jupiter, Sighra†, moving east, in a Yuga:—

Of the Sun.....	4,320,000
Moon.....	57,753,336
Mars.....	2,296,832
Mercury.....	17,937,060
Jupiter.....	364,220
Venus.....	7,022,376
Saturn.....	146,568

The number of revolutions of the Moon's Ucheb'a (Apogee)‡ in a Yuga, is..... 488,203

Vāsanu-pāta§ 232,238

Of terrestrial Sāvana days, from sunrise to sun-rise, in a Yuga, the number is..... 1,577,917,828

Of sidereal days..... 1,582,237,828

Of Lunar days..... 1,603,000,080

Of Adhimā-sahas..... 1,593,836

Of Tithikālayas..... 25,082,232

Of solar months..... 51,840,000

The number of star-risings reduced by the number of the sun's Bhāganas (or revolutions through the zodiac) is the number of terrestrial days.

* Bhāganas. † Sighra means quick.
‡ Ucheb'a means high Apogee.

The lunar months are the difference between Bhāganas (revolutions through the zodiac) of the sun and moon§.

The solar months being deducted the remainder will be the number of Adhimā-sahas§.

Having deducted the Sāvana days from the lunar days, the remainder will be the Tithikālayas**.

By multiplying these numbers of Adhimā-sahas, Unnārisis†† sidereal, lunar, and Sāvana days in a Yuga, by one thousand, is found their respective numbers in a Kalpa.

The number of the sun's manda§§ (slow) revolutions, moving east in a Kalpa is..... 387

Of Mars's..... 204

Of Mercury's..... 368

Of Jupiter's..... 900

Of Venus's 535

Of Saturn's 30

Of their Pātas to the left|| as follows:—

Of Mars's..... 214

§ Means left or back-fall.—Node.

1 57,753,336—4,320,000—53,433,336.

33,433,336—31,840,000—1,593,336.

** 1,603,000,080—1,577,917,828—25,082,252.

†† Seems to be the same as Tithikālaya.

|| Manda means slow—the Apogee seems to be implied.

|| Or back,

CHINESE REVENUES.

(Continued from page 331.)

Additional Revenues extracted from the Geographical Section of the *Lou chu sen tsay tou hoey*, an Encyclopedia, published in 1697.

Province.	Qty of Opium.	Pieces of Silk.	Pieces of Linen.	Kin of Cotton.	Kin of silk.	Tons of Powder.	Talen*.
Pe tchy ly	601,152	45,135	—	103,748	—	8,737,284	45,000
Nan tchy ly, } or Keangnan }	5,995,034	39,452	2,077	—	109,910	5,804,217	43,850,000
Chan tong	2,261,119	54,990	—	52,449	2,111	3,214,290	—
Chan sy	2,274,022	4,777	—	—	5,000	3,544,830	—
Chen sy	1,929,057	9,218	385,990	17,272	306	12,436,700	—
Ho nan	2,414,477	9,959	—	342	22,103	2,268,754	—
Tche Kiang	2,510,299	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiang sy	2,616,415	11,516	1,341	—	8,203	—	49,895,000
Hon Kouang	2,167,559	27,977	750	—	—	—	875,000
Sse tcheou	1,206,660	—	—	72,851	6,333	—	—
Fo kyeu	883,115	600	—	—	194	—	53,895,000
Kouang tong	1,017,772	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kouang sy	431,359	—	—	—	—	—	520,000
Yun nan	146,568	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kouey tcheou	148,948	—	259	—	—	—	680,234,388
Lea tong	460,763	—	—	—	—	2,405,211	—
	27,648,339	303,624	593,417	246,662	154,160	45,031,306	829,314,338

* The Talen is a copper coin, weighing one-tenth of a taeng.

Tea	Chen sy	51,324	Kin.
	Szechouen ..	429,225	
		541,269	
Salt-tax	Chen sy	464,523	leang
Value of	Fo kyen	8,878	
	Kouang tong	37,220	
		510,621	
Salt, Sse-tchouen	.....	109,177	Yn*.
	Yun nan	56,965	
		166,142	
Fo kyen, long hemp,	65	Kin	
Kouey tcheou Silver	29	leang	
Leao tong	.....	185,024	
		185,053	444

The *Quan pao tsuen chu*, a collection of 10,000 valuables, published in 1607, states the amount differently—

Grain	16,025,916	chy
Do. sent to Peking..	4,010,000	do.
Salt	2,995,131	do.
Do. sent to Peking..	1,776,515	Yn.
Do. commutation		
for	46,158	leang.
Taffety	205,598	pieces.
Silk	230,870	do.
Linen	3,336	do.
Silk	208,073	kin.
Cotton	246,563	do.
Long hemp	65	do.
Tsien	405,920,000	do.
Fodder	14,693,991	trusses.
—————	11,163,642	kin.

The third geographical volume of the *Encyclopædia* contains the revenues of the nine fortified districts near the great wall—those of Leao tong are included in the preceding table; but as the part of the revenues of the remaining districts included in the returns from the provinces where they are situated cannot be exactly ascertained, I have omitted them, although they

would considerably increase the amount of taxes.

Magallans, 268,271, states from the U bio pien, the sum deposited in the Imperial Treasury at £3,403,993 13s. 4d. and the articles deposited in the Imperial magazines as follows:—

43,328,834	sacks of rice.
1,315,937	cakes of salt, 50 lbs. each.
258	lbs. of fine vermillion.
94,737	— of varnish.
38,550	— of dried fruit.
1,685,432	— of silk, &c.
476,270	pieces of light silk.
272,903	lbs. of raw silk.
396,480	pieces of cotton.
461,217	lbs. of do.
56,220	pieces of linen.
21,470	sacks of beans.
4,598,583	trusses of straw, 15 lbs. each.

Besides these revenues, he mentions the excise. Some millions of livres arising from imperial loans—ship-loads of silk, &c. for the imperial family—provisions—and the rents and produce of crown lands, &c. estimated by De Guignes, vol. iii. p. 95, at £4,166,666 13s. 4d.†

It appears from the Rev. Mr. Morrison's *Translations of Imperial Edicts* that the Emperor's expenditure exceeds his receipts. An edict published the 9th of February, 1814, asserts that the Imperial works both within and without Peking have been put a stop to for some time. Various expenses about the palace are greatly diminished, and that economy is necessary, 21-22. The higher officers of government, mercantile companies, and wealthy country gentlemen are required to come forward with voluntary contributions to the state. p. 26.

ERRATA.

Page 333, line 18, (a) for 1800, read 180.

Page 334, line 27, (b) for 1606, read 1607.

† These statements although not recent, will convey some idea of the nature of Chinese contributions.

* The Yn contains two hundred Kin.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL FRUITS OF SIAM.

(From Loubere's Siam.)

THE Figs of India, which the Siamese do-call Chouey-ngoon-tchang, Elephants' trunks, have not the taste of our figs, and in my mind are not so good. Thus the melons of Siam are not true melons, but the fruit of a tree known in the Isles of America by the name of Papayer; I have not eaten of this fruit. But to return to the fig, it is of the size and shape of a sausage. Its green skin, which waxes yellow and spotted with black in its maturity, is easily separated from the soft and clammy pulp, and it is that which has given it the name of fig; but in the midst of its pulp there is no vacancy nor any of those kernels which do make, as it were, a little gravel in our figs when a little dried. Its taste is strong, and has something both of sharpness and sweetness.

The Bananas, which the Siamese call Clouey-ngoon-tchang, or Elephant's tooth, is almost the same as the fig, save that it is greener and longer, and has angles and faces or flat sides, which are reunited pointwise at both ends. These fruits do hang like nosegays, or rather like great bunches of grapes from the top of the trunks of the trees which bear them. The figs harden in the fire; the bananas, which are not altogether so delicate when raw, wax soft again, lose their sweetness, and acquire the taste of our pippins ripened on the apple-tree.

The Goyave, in Siamese, Lone-Kine, is about the size of a middling apple; the skin is a greyish-green like certain pears; under this skin is a pulp of the consistence of that of the citron, but not so white. When it is put into the mouth its savours of the strawberry, but this strawberry taste is soon lost by its becoming too strong. The pulp exceeds not the thickness of a crown piece, and contains a liquid like broth, but greyish, and which would not be less pleasant to eat than the pulp, if it were not mixed with an innumerable number of small kernels, so hard that it would be difficult to chew them.

The Jacks, in Siamese Ca-noun, are shaped like a great melon ill rounded. Under a greyish skin fashioned like a chagrin, they have a very great number of kernels or stones; stones if we consider their magnitude, which is almost that of a pigeon's egg; kernels by the thin and smooth wood which incloses them. These stones, therefore, or kernels being boiled or broiled, differ not from our chestnuts either in taste or consistence, excepting that they are, in my opinion, more delicate. At one end they stick to a pulp which envelopes them all, and separates them one from the other. It is easily torn off according to the course of its fibres; it is yellow, clammy, and glutinous, of a sweet taste and strong smell. It is not possible to chew it, they only suck it.

They gave us a fruit like to plums, and we at the first appearance were deceived. It had the pulp and taste of a medlar, and sometimes two, sometimes three stones, but bigger, flatter, and smoother than the medlar has them. This fruit is called Mousida in Siam.

The Ox-heart, so named by reason of its size and shape; the skin thereof is thin, and the fruit soft, the inside being only a kind of white cream and of a very agreeable taste. The Siamese call it Man-cout.

The Durion, in Siamese Fourrion, which is a fruit very much esteemed in the Indies, appeared insupportable to me for its ill smell. This fruit is of the size of our melons, covered with a prickly coat like our chestnuts; it has also, like the jack, several stones, but as big as eggs, in which is contained what they eat, in the inside of which there is, also, another stone. The fewer of these stones the more pleasant the fruit. There are never less than three.

The Mango, in Siamese Ma-moan, participates at first of the taste of the peach and the apricot, towards the end this taste waxes stronger and less agreeable. The mangoes are highly esteemed; I have seen some as big as a child's head?

they are flat and oval, but pointed at the two ends almost like our almonds. Their skin is of the consistence of that of our peaches, the colour inclining to yellow. The meat is only a pulp which must be sucked, and which clings to a great flat stone it envelopes.

I have not seen the Mangostin, which is said to be much better than the mango.

The Siamese have some sharp fruits which quench the thirst, and which on this account appeared to me the most agreeable of all. They are small as plums, and have a stone encompassed with a white pulp which easily melts in the mouth.

The Tamarind is also sharp; it is a fruit inclosed in a shell like an almond, several inclosed in a podex. The syrup is pleasant, but by degrees it lost its sharpness, and there remained only the taste of the pimpernel. The tree which bears it, and is very large, has the leaf of pimpernel.

I speak not of the sugar canes with which Siam abounds, nor of the pepper, because I saw none. The King of Siam, they say, has caused an hundred thousand to be planted. It is a plant which needs props like the vine, and the pepper hangs on it by little bunches like currants.

The Ananas, in Siamese Saparat, has

the meat white, of the taste of a peach. The meat is mixed with a little wood, not a wood which separates as that of our nuts, but which adheres and is only the meat hardened. It begins to grow hard at the centre. The anana is believed to be unwholesome because its juice corrodes iron. It is yellow when ripe, and before opened has the scent of a roasted apple. Its figure is like a great pine apple, it has little ribs curiously ranged. The plant which produces it bears it at the top of the stalk which is not three feet high. Sometimes from the body of this fruit and at the sides, there grow like wrens, one or two other small ananas having also their tufts. Now every tuft cut and put into the ground may produce other ananas, but each plant bears only one and bears only once.

The Coco, in Siamese Ma-prao, is a kind of filbert, but much bigger indeed than a filbert, as may be seen by the cups of coco they sell us. It is the wood thereof which is naturally covered like that of our nuts, with a brown or green bark an inch thick and full of fibres, whereof cordages may be made. In the wood of the coco is a very pleasant liquor which congeals near the wood as it ripens, and forms a nut very white and of a very good taste.

DISCOURSE

ON THE

VALUE, BEAUTY, AND COPIOUSNESS OF THE SANSKRITA LANGUAGE
AND ON THE ADVANTAGES AND PLEASURE TO BE DERIVED
FROM THE STUDY OF IT.

Pronounced in the Royal College of France, Jan. 16, 1815, at the opening of a Course of Lectures on the Sanskrita Language and Literature by Mr. A. L. Chezy, Professor, &c.

GENTLEMEN—It has for a long time been the wish of many of the most respectable men of letters among the French, at the head of whom I conceive it my duty to place the venerable Anquetil Duperron, and the celebrated Silvestre de Sacy, the glory and the honor of oriental literature, that some learned man of our nation would devote himself to the study of Sanskrita; that ancient stock from which as younger branches all the dialects used in India have arisen; but whether from carelessness, or as it may be for want of

courage, no Frenchman has yet answered to the call of science. More inclined to that sort of study, or perhaps endowed with more patience, I have undertaken gently to uplift the veil which conceals from our view the mysterious sanctuary; as I proceeded in the explication of the fables, and my ray of light caught my eye, my curiosity received fresh vigour; and like the initiated, who are not permitted to approach the Deity until they have submitted to the most severe trials, I had the happiness, after a thousand toils, of pene-

trating into the awful fane, where are deposited the sciences of one of the most anciently civilized nations in the world. What pleasure did I not receive, when I found myself capable of deciphering those antique palm leaves so long unintelligible to me, as were once the leaves of the Sybil, and when I recognized engraven on their frail texture the profoundest conceptions of philosophy, in a beautiful character, ancient as the world, and which must as long endure.

But it was not only to satisfy my individual curiosity that I have been at such pains, the wish of rendering myself at some time useful to my countrymen, and of facilitating to them the means of traversing this novel track; this was the powerful motive by which my resolution was sustained, which I confess without this consideration, would more than once have abandoned me. But how could I hope to arrive at such an honorable consummation? It was only a few months ago that this project appeared to my mind merely as a vain chimera, when the return of our beloved monarch suddenly enabled me to regard it as a reality.

Relying fully on the favor of a sovereign who has at all times made literature his special delight, and confiding in the support of a minister whose constant cares tend unceasingly to enrich the domains of science and learning, I dared to beseech his exalted patronage to convey my petition to the foot of the throne. Not only did the king deign to receive it, but in selecting the college of France for the establishment of a professor's chair for the Sanskrita language and literature, and by associating me by means of it with such illustrious colleagues, that august monarch has by one act elevated me to a dignity I was far from pretending to, and of which only the zeal wherewith I shall fulfill the gracious intentions of his majesty can render me worthy.

We come then, gentlemen, to teach for the first time in France a language of which to this day the English alone can boast that they possess the key, the celebrated dialect, that according to the remark of one of our most profound writers is perhaps no other than the language of the gods, spoken of by Homer. If it is not, it is at least worthy to be so, as well on account of its copiousness as its

elegance and harmony; one might say indeed that Saraswati (the goddess of eloquence) had taken a pleasure to dispose and measure every sound herself, so delicately do they strike the ear. Do not suppose, gentlemen, that I am here employing hyperbole; for it is certain there does not exist in the world a language for which, in order to avoid all kind of hiatus and of harsh and discordant sounds arising from the collocation of vowels and of particular consonants, a more delicate and better investigated system of orthography has been devised. But this is not the only quality which this fine language has to recommend itself to you; another attraction even much more powerful will not fail early to awaken your curiosity and render you less sensible of the dryness inseparable from the study of languages in general: I speak of the striking resemblances you will have occasion to remark between that ancient dialect and the Greek and Latin languages, and that not only in insulated words but in their most intimate structure; of that spirit of analogy which appears to have regulated its formation in such a manner that by the knowledge of one radical alone, one finds himself capable of forming a prodigious multitude of derivatives, which recalling an idea to the mind, impress themselves without an effort in an indelible manner; such, if I may so express myself, are the resting positions which occur on our toilsome march—but had we none, and were we obliged to traverse forthwith, the perfectly arid desert, the view of the enchanting Oasis which awaits you in the midst of the ocean of sand, will it not suffice to keep up your resolution? Or to speak without a figure, what labor ought to weigh against the innumerable pleasures our mind will receive from the acquisition of a literature altogether novel, and so ample that we should find ourselves embarrassed in our choice!

Philosophy, Metaphysics, Grammar, Theology, Astronomy, Mathematics, Jurisprudence, Ethics, Poetry; treatises on all the sciences cultivated among the Hindus in the ages when all Europe lay plunged in the deep shades of ignorance; offer themselves in a body to your eager regard; to give birth, by your means, to the most erudite researches—and who, gentlemen, knows if it may not appertain to some one

of you, to evince that subtle and observing mind, which by ingenious comparisons may throw the strongest light on the history of man, and narrate to us the origin of our knowledge.

The philosopher eager to study the creeds and religious dogmas of various nations, will find in the Veda, an immense field open to his researches. Among all the monuments of ancient Indian learning, these sacred books form, without contradiction, the work which should most powerfully excite our curiosity, as well on account of its remote antiquity, as for the subject treated of, and which being thoroughly examined, may produce the most valuable instructions not only on Hindu theology, but perhaps on the religious customs of the Egyptians, Greeks, and even of some modern nations.

The Hindus believe that the original Veda was revealed by Brahmā himself, and was for a long time preserved simply by tradition, until a sage divided it into four portions, the same as extant at the present day, the Rich, the Yajur, the Sama, and the Atharvans; from this act the sage obtained the name of Vyasa, or Veda Vyasa, which signifies the distributor of the Veda. The Hindus attribute their most ancient compositions to the same person, as the Puranas, and the Mahābhārata, a celebrated epic poem describing the wars of the Kuru and the Pandus, two branches of the family of Bharata, one of the very ancient monarchs of India, who gave his name to that country. But the extent of those works, and the perceptible differences which have been remarked in the style, abundantly evidence that it was impossible for them to have issued from the same pen, and the Hindus, to all appearance, may have been gratified by attributing to Vyasa the compositions of various sages whose names are lost in antiquity, and by constituting him, if the expression be allowed, their literary Hercules.

You have already, gentlemen, been able to obtain some idea of these mysterious books, either from the learned memoir of Mr. Colebrooke, inserted in the 7th vol. of the Asiatic Researches, where that celebrated Hindu scholar has given a very satisfactory analysis from the Oupnekhat of Anquetil, the valuable and last presentation, which with a dying hand, the rene-

able academicien deposited on the altar of the sciences, or even better from the excellent analysis of that work made by one of his illustrious compeers, now holding a most honorable station in the state, and whose talents are only eclipsed by the nobleness of his character.

Of the numerous philosophical works, among others, the Nyaya, the Mīmāṃsā, the Vedānta, a branch of it, the Sāṅkhya Sastra, will afford the metaphysician an opportunity of comparing them with the systems formerly taught in the schools of Greece and Italy; and the resemblances he will discover between their doctrine and that of the Peripatetics, of the school of Plato, and the Italic sect, will effect a conviction of the relations which anciently must of necessity have existed between the nations who present such a coincidence of ideas.

Let us proceed to consider the grammatical works; our most skilful philologists would not read without a very lively interest the celebrated Sutras or Aphorisms of Pāṇini, the Siddhanta Kāmadi, the Sarasvatī-prakriya, the Maṇḍanabodhi, and other treatises in which the theory of language is analysed with as much truth as ingenuity, and very possibly they would discover that they could derive some new ideas from materials so interesting, arising from the constitution of man, and that spirit of analogy so natural to him.

But how inexhaustible the treasure presented by these voluminous and ancient Puranas, those venerable depots, where, under the veil of allegory and fable, a large portion of the ancient history of India remains buried.

Already has a commencement been made in the explanation of the sentiments of abstract mythology contained in them. M. Moor, by collecting and classing in his elegant work the Hindu Pantheon, the principal divinities, with their different attributes, has effected a work eminently useful, and well adapted to facilitate the understanding the poets. Sir W. Jones, in a discourse inserted in the 12th volume of the Asiatic Researches, has made a very ingenious comparison between some of the Hindu deities and those of Greece and Italy; but on the ancient history and geography of India, nothing has yet appeared but some very unsatisfactory

essays. At the same time, there is no doubt but that, in proportion as our knowledge of the Sanskrita language shall become more familiar, an increase of light will be thrown on those subjects: and often one discovery, one happy conception, suffices to enable the human mind to make the vastest progress.

With respect to Astronomy and Mathematics, the lovers of the sciences of demonstration, may obtain in the memoir of Mr. Davis on the *Surya Siddhanta*, a very favourable opinion of the flourishing state of those sciences among the Hindus, at a period when the nations of Europe had abandoned themselves to all the chimeras of astrology; and they will perceive, with the greatest admiration, in a treatise on Algebra, composed in Sanskrita, that many propositions had been taught in the schools of Banaris, a long time before they were in succession discovered in Europe, by Fermat, Euler, and Lagrange.

In mentioning the code of laws of Manu, the composition of which treatise Sir W. Jones has by plausible reasonings carried back to the 1280th year before the Christian era, it is abundantly qualified to excite the lively curiosity of the lawyer, and to engage our consideration to a work the most likely to convince us of the antiquity of the people for whom it was compiled, by the picture it presents to us both of their high civilization and their deep corruption, at a period already so remote.

The *Hitopadesa* will not be the less prized by the moralist because it affords him the inestimable original of the most ancient collection of apologues extant. This infinitely curious book, more generally known by the title of *Fables of Pilpay*, has not only been translated into all the languages of Asia, but into nearly all those of Europe.

Do not suppose, gentlemen, that this fine (portion of) literature contains only treasures of science, and the severer exercises of intellect. No! Living imagination here has also an ample portion, and among no people of the world has splendid poetry exhibited more magnificent appearances, or been accompanied by a more bland and fascinating retinue.

From the stately epic to the modest pastoral, the very various productions of genius will present themselves to your enchanted attention, and you will by turns

experience every species of emotion of which the soul is susceptible. In epic poetry especially it appears to win the palm from all others: and among the Hindu poets, the great Valmiki, in his *Ramayana*, would appear to have best understood the art of eliciting all its beauties; under his magic pencil we see it yield all its styles and all its colours. In his describing scenes sweet and moving? that beautiful language, sonorous and copious, supplies him with expressions most harmonious, and like a peaceful stream winding softly among mossy flower-banks, glides away with our enraptured thought, carried with delight into enchanted regions; but where the subject requires energy and strength, in the descriptions of combat, his style becomes rapid and animated as the action of the warriors. We hear the rolling and the bounding chariots, the crash of furious elephants charging with their enormous trunks, the hoofs of the neighing steeds beating the sounding plain, the rattle of the clubs and the whistle and snapping of the javelin: death is busy all around: the reader is transported into the midst of the horrid fight.

Many other grand poems, as the *Mahabharata*, in which the adventures and the wars of the Kuros and Pandus are described; that entitled *Sisupala Vadha* or the death of *Sisupala*, the *Raghu Vamsa*, sparkle with superior beauties, and frequently treat, in episodes, of subjects of the highest interest. Such is the *Bhagavat Gita*, an admirable dialogue between Krishna and Arjuna relative to the Deity and to the immortality of the soul, of which we have a faithful and elegant translation, extracted from the *Mahabharata* by the learned pen of the earliest of Hindu scholars, the celebrated Charles Wilkins, who was lately nominated a foreign associate of the third class of the Royal Institute of France.

Observe also, gentlemen, that these ancient compositions, like the more early ones of Greece, are replete with materials for the genius of the dramatic poets, who have drawn from thence the subject of the greater part of their pieces; for I should not leave you ignorant that the Hindus, like all civilized nations, capable of the brilliant illusions of the stage, possess a theatre as rich as any other in the world; a theatre very defective, no doubt,

were you to judge it by the severe rules laid down by Aristotle, but which perhaps does not yield to our own in the expression of sentiment, the interest of events, and the depicting of characters. What beauties, what nature, what sweetness in Sakuntala! that delightful piece which Sir W. Jones has translated with so much elegance into English; and concerning which one of the finest geniuses of Germany has said, that did Sanskrita literature possess but that sole production, the wish to read it in its original ought to suffice to inflame the mind and excite it to the study of the divine language in which it is written.

But thanks to the fertility of the Hindu muses, we are far from being reduced to this sole masterpiece; and besides the greater compositions, in every species of poetry we find among the Hindus equally enchanting works.

There exist, for instance, in our European literature, few pieces to be compared with the *Megha Duta* (the Cloud Messenger) in sentiment and beauty; and in erotic poetry the voluptuous *Jaya Deva*, in his little poem on the loves of *Mathava* and *Radhia*, far surpasses all elegiac poets known: never were the fires of love and its soft langours depicted with colours so lively and enchanting as in the *Gita Govinda*. At the same time, according to the *Pandits* or Hindu men of learning, this

entirely mystical work, expresses nothing but the effusions of the soul which searches to unite itself to the Deity; and under that point of view it affords a striking resemblance to the delightful allegory of *Psyche* and *Cupid*.

To conclude, from the madrigal to the keen epigram, there is no poetry which has not been handled with success by the bards of the Ganges; and many small pieces of this kind have fallen under my observation calculated to give the most advantageous idea of the beauty and elegance of their talents.

But from apprehension, gentlemen, of exposing myself to your ill will, should I prolong a discourse you already perhaps accuse of prolixity, I conceive that I had better here terminate this light sketch which a more skilful pencil will no doubt delineate in a more fascinating manner.

Still imperfect as it is, it may be sufficient to give you an idea of the rich gallery which by degrees opens to your attention and to inspire you with a desire to study and understand the masterpieces. The task is difficult I allow, but is not impossible; and already if I may judge from the noble ardour manifested by many of you, I have no doubt but that we shall cause that fine and important branch of literature to flourish in France, and that our efforts will be crowned with the most happy success.

TALE

OF

THE FOUR SIMPLE BRAHMANS.

(Concluded from Page 338.)

THE court agreed that the speaker had put in a very strong case; but justice required that the other two should also be heard. The third claimant was indeed burning with impatience for his turn; and as soon as he had permission, he thus began.

"My name was originally *Anantya*. Now, all the world call me *Betel Anantya*; and I will tell you how this nickname arose.

"My wife, having been long detained at her father's house, on account of her youth, had cohabited with me but about

a month; when, going to bed one evening, I happened to say, carelessly I believe, that all women were prattlers. She retorted, that she knew men who were not less prattlers than women. I perceived at once that she alluded to myself; and being somewhat piqued at the sharpness of her retort, I said, 'Now let us see which of us shall speak first.' 'Agreed,' quoth she; 'but what shall the loser forfeit?' 'A leaf of betel,' said I; and our wager being thus agreed, we both addressed ourselves to sleep without speaking another word.

"Next morning, as we did not appear at our usual hour, after some interval, they called us, but got no answer. They again called, and then roared stoutly at the door; but with no success. The alarm began to spread in the house. They began to fear that we had died suddenly. The carpenter was called with his tools. The door of our room was forced open; and, when they got in, they were not a little surprised to find both of us broad awake, in good health, and at our ease, though without the faculty of speech. My mother was greatly alarmed, and gave loud vent to her grief. All the Brahmans in the village, of both sexes, assembled, to the number of one hundred; and, after close examination, every one drew his own conclusion on the accident which was supposed to have befallen us. The greater number were of opinion that it could have arisen only from the malevolence of some enemy who had availed himself of magical incantations to injure us. For this reason a famous magician was called, to counteract the effects of the witchcraft, and to remove it. As soon as he came, after steadfastly contemplating us for some time, he began to try our pulses, by putting his finger on our wrists, on our temples, on the heart, and on various other parts of the body; and after a great variety of grimaces, the remembrance of which excites my laughter, as often as I think of him, he decided that our malady arose wholly from the effect of malevolence. He even gave the name of the particular devil that possessed my wife and me, and rendered us dumb. He added that this devil was very stubborn and difficult to lay; and that it would cost three or four pagodas, for the expense of the offerings necessary for compelling him to fly.

"My relations, who were not very opulent, were astonished at the grievous imposition which the magician had laid on. Yet, rather than we should continue dumb, they consented to give him whatsoever should be necessary for the expense of his sacrifice; and they further promised, that they would reward him for his trouble, as soon as the demon by whom we were possessed should be expelled.

"He was on the point of commencing his magical operations, when a Brahman,

one of our friends who was present, maintained, in opposition to the opinion of the magician and his assistants, that our malady was not at all the effect of witchcraft, but arose from some simple and ordinary cause; of which he had seen several instances; and he undertook to cure us without any expense.

"He took a chafing dish filled with burning charcoal, and heated a small bar of gold very hot. This he took up with pincers, and applied to the soles of my feet, then to my elbows, and the crown of my head. I endured these cruel operations, without shewing the least symptom of pain, or making any complaint; being determined to bear any thing, and to die, if necessary, rather than lose the wager I had laid.

"*"Let us try the effect on the woman,"* said the doctor, astonished at my resolution and apparent insensibility. And immediately taking the bit of gold, well heated, he applied it to the sole of her foot. She was not able to endure the pain for a moment, but instantly screamed out: *"Appa, enough!"* and, turning to me, *"I have lost my wager,"* she said; *"there is your leaf of betel."* *"Did I not tell you,"* said I, taking the leaf, *"that you would be the first to speak out, and that you would prove by your own conduct that I was right in saying yesterday, when we went to bed, that women are babblers?"*

"Every one was surprised at the whole proceeding; nor could any of them comprehend the meaning of what was passing between my wife and me; until I explained the kind of wager we had made overnight, before going to sleep. *"What!"* they exclaimed, *"was it for a leaf of betel that you have spread this alarm through your own house, and the whole village? for a leaf of betel, that you shewed such constancy, and suffered burning from the feet to the head upwards? Never in the world was there seen such folly!"* And from that time I have been constantly known by the name of Betel Anantya."

The narrative being finished, the court were of opinion that so transcendent a piece of folly gave him high pretensions in the depending suit; but it was necessary, first, to hear the fourth and last of the suitors; who thus addressed them:—

"The maiden to whom I was betroth-

ed, having remained six or seven years at her father's house, on account of her youth, we were at last apprized that she was become marriageable; and her parents informed mine that she was in a situation to fulfil all the duties of a wife, and might therefore join her husband. My mother, being at that time sick, and the house of my father-in-law being at the distance of five or six leagues from ours, she was not able to undertake the journey. She therefore committed to myself the duty of bringing home my wife, and counselled me so to conduct myself, in words and actions, that they might not see that I was only a brute. 'Knowing thee as I do,' said my mother as I took leave of her, 'I am very distrustful of thee.' But I promised to be on my good behaviour; and so I departed.

"I was well received by my father-in-law, who gave a great feast to all the Brahmans of the village on the occasion. He made me stay three days, during which there was nothing but festivity. At length, the time of our departure having arrived, he suffered my wife and myself to leave him, after pouring out blessings on us both, and wishing us a long and happy life, enriched with a numerous posterity. When we took leave of him, he shed abundance of tears, as if he had foreseen the misery that awaited us.

"It was then the summer solstice, and the day was excessively hot. We had to cross a sandy plain of more than two leagues; and the sand, being heated by the burning sun, scorched the feet of my young wife, who being brought up too tenderly in her father's house, was not accustomed to such severe trials. She fell a crying, and being unable to go on, she lay down on the ground, saying she wished to die there.

"I was in dreadful trouble, and knew not what step to take; when a merchant came up, travelling the contrary way. He had a train of fifty bullocks, loaded with various merchandize. I ran to meet him, and told him the cause of my anxiety with tears in my eyes; and entreated him to aid me with his good advice, in the distressing circumstances in which I was placed. He immediately answered, that a young and delicate woman, such as my wife was, could neither remain where she lay, nor proceed in her journey, under so

hot a sun, without being exposed to certain death. Rather than that I should see her perish, and run the hazard of being suspected of having killed her myself, and be held guilty of one of the five crimes which the Brahmans esteem the most heinous, he advised me to give her to him; and then he would mount her on one of his cattle, and take her along with him. That I should be a loser, he admitted; but all things considered, it was better to lose her, with the merit of having saved her life, than equally to lose her, under the suspicion of being her murderer. 'Her trinkets,' he said, 'may be worth fifteen pagodas. Take these twenty and give me your wife.'

"The merchant's arguments appeared unanswerable: so I yielded to them, and delivered to him my wife, whom he placed on one of his best oxen, and continued his journey without delay. I continued mine, also, and got home in the evening, exhausted with hunger and fatigue, and with my feet almost roasted with the burning sand, over which I had walked the greater part of the day.

"Frightened to see me alone, 'Where is your wife?' cried my mother. I gave her a full account of every thing that had happened from the time I left her. I spoke of the agreeable and courteous manner in which my father-in-law had received me, and how, by some delay, we had been overtaken by the scorching heat of the sun at noon, so that my wife must have been suffocated, and myself suspected of her murder, had we proceeded; and that I had preferred to sell her to a merchant who met us, for twenty pagodas. And I showed my mother the money.

"When I had done, my mother fell into an ecstasy of fury. She lifted up her voice against me with cries of rage, and overwhelmed me with imprecations and awful curses. Having given way to these first emotions of despair, she sunk into a more moderate tone. 'What hast thou done! sold thy wife, hast thou! delivered her to another man! A Brahman is become the concubine of a vile merchant! Ah! What will her kindred and ours say, when they hear the tale of this brutish stupidity, of folly so unexampled and degrading!'

"The relations of my wife were soon informed of the sad adventure that had be-

fallen their unhappy girl. They came over to attack me, and would certainly have murdered me and my innocent mother, if we had not both made a sudden escape. Having no direct object to wreak their vengeance upon, they brought the matter before the chiefs of the cast, who unanimously fined me in two hundred pagodas, as a reparation to my father-in-law, and issued a prohibition against so great a fool being ever allowed to take another wife; denouncing the penalty of expulsion from the cast, against any one who should assist me in such an attempt. I was therefore condemned to remain a widower all my life, and to pay dear for my folly. Indeed, I should have been excluded for ever from my cast, but for the high consideration in which the memory of my late father is still held, he having lived respected by all the world.

"Now that you have heard one speci-

men of the many follies of my life, I hope you will not consider me as beneath those who have spoken before me; nor my pretensions altogether undeserving of the salutation of the soldier."

The heads of the assembly, several of whom were convulsed with laughter while the Brahmans were telling their histories, decided, after hearing them all, that each had given such absolute proofs of folly as to be entitled, in justice, to a superiority in his own way; that each of them, therefore, should be at liberty to call himself the greatest fool of all, and to attribute to himself the salutation of the soldier. Each of them having thus gained his suit, it was recommended to them all to continue their journey, if it were possible, in amity. The delighted Brahmans rushed out of court, each exclaiming that he had gained his cause.

AN INSCRIPTION

FROM THE

KAWI, OR ANCIENT JAVANESE LANGUAGE.

*Taken from a Stone found in the District of Surabaya on Java, translated into the modern Idiom by Neta Kusuma, Panambahan of Sumanap (Madura), rendered into English by Mr. Crawford.**

294.

Prosperity !—Attend to what is related, and which gives excellence in this world. Wisdom is banished by death; and worth of every kind is terminated by it. Make not light of these matters, but learn what is fitting, and enlighten your mind, for this life is of no account, it is attended with uncertainty, and death is its end.

For this reason the intelligent have composed this narrative, renowned in assemblies, scented like scattered flowers. If you understand what is here related, you attain excellence.

The efforts of tyranny are as the tears of the virgin in the embraces of old age. The assaillat burns with desire, the assailed shews no return. Affairs accom-

plished in this spirit art full of difficulty. It is unbecoming of men to shed tears, which are enemies to valour; in every situation let them behave with weakness, which resembles the stream of water that falls from the mountain and refreshes every object around. Attend to these things, and you will thereby acquire an accession of wisdom; do not alter your copy, and thus the excellence of your narrative will be displayed. Observe well this instruction in your conduct.

It is related of Raja Kunakun that he was a prince renowned for his penetration, of gentle conversation, a lover of religion and a confirmed Sugata. His love for his people was great. The whole country was loud in his praise. He was skilled in directing the labour of his people, and a strict observer of his word; the country prospered under him. The king directed this stone to be written upon, that men might behold what was inscribed, which is replete with wisdom, and that they might improve thereby. When the

* In submitting this translation to the public, it is necessary to observe that the translator found the original in many parts very obscure, that the translation is of necessity very free, and rather to be considered as approximating to the sense of the original, than a verbal translation.

king fabricated this monument he took the advice of his chiefs and nobles on the excellent things inscribed upon it. All this has been divulged that the ignorant may be informed. Learn you to judge of things from their appearance, for you have been instructed. Adorn the places of excellence, the temples of the gods, by which you will diminish the number of your enemies, who will bow to and serve you.

The king has acquired strength from the valour of his sons, Sri Maknaja Wasa and Warlana, beautiful in person, and mild in disposition. Should you search the world round you would not find the equals of the two princes, their valour is equally conspicuous; and their knowledge of the Sastras so complete that to understand them demanded no study. Their whole conduct and demeanour cooled and refreshed all around them. All women felt the intoxication of love for them, and wished themselves united to them, saying in their hearts, how skilled to give delight, they wish us in their arms, and their fame is renowned throughout the earth.

For this reason do thou learn the wisdom which is thus renowned. All the kings who became acquainted with the two princes were desirous of joining with them. Fear not death. The king's sons had no dread of princes their equals, for the affections of the whole country went with them. The people who felt the unceasing bounty of the princes, and the effects of their wisdom and abilities, were glad and happy.

Relate the appearance of the kings preparing to go into the presence of the princes. It was at the time of day when the sun rides over the tops of the mountains. Excellent was their demeanour, sitting was their discourse, and they were presented with betel. They feasted and drank, down to the lowest of the people, whose hearts were exceedingly rejoiced, and they eat to satisfaction.

The country was populous and prosperous. Let the relation proceed. There was a king's son whose name was Dandawata Midya, who rebelled against their authority, a war commenced. The prince fled. He was pursued and again gave battle. He was repulsed and made no account of his enemy. The king saw the beauty of the young prince, but marked how different his conduct from a man

of high birth. Be it related. When the king ordered his forces to be assembled to proceed quickly to the city to expel the wicked, he proceeded forthwith, and arrived at the gate of the king of demons, and made offerings to the gods.

The armies fought, and the forces of the demon king were destroyed by the charge of their enemies. Some had their necks twisted off; those who escaped ran away, terrified at the sight of missile weapons falling like rain. The few who had courage to make a stand were dispatched at once. The flight of weapons was countless. The defeated forces hid themselves in the ditches and hollow ways, pored unceasingly by the weapons of their enemies. The king, Sri Jalalaga Dewa, was killed. There was no one to contend with the army of men, no one firm to his station. Those who were seized yielded at once and begged for mercy, surrendering to the conqueror their wives and children. Thus the battle ended, which had continued for half the duration of a man.

Let the story of the destruction of the conquered country be related. He replaced their nobles in their stations as before. His wisdom sought the good of the country. He elected governors and he arranged for rebuilding the city. The country was divided into three parts under three heads.

The body of the king's son was decked out and prayers offered up for it according to the practice observed for the dead. His wives, all of exquisite beauty, wished to follow him in death. They bowed and kissed his feet. They seemed determined to follow his fortune, to make it their own, and not to survive him.

Alas! exclaimed they, do not forget the expressions of our sincerity. We are fatherless; we will serve thee; we are pleased that you take us along with thee. You are our Guru. For you were skilled in the arts of love, and knew how to give joy to the heart. Such were the words of the afflicted. We will weep no more; we will acknowledge the authority of no other lord. We will not make a second marriage, for you alone knew the arts of love. We dread the thoughts of being subjected to another's authority. We are inexperienced, and ignorant of the most approved conduct.—The times were changed. Let a spectacle complete in

every respect be related, describing a narrative of excellence.

The story proceeds to say, when the kings went forth to exercise themselves, their train slowly following, they arrived at the village of Jawaya, having deep ravines to the left side, within which were seen rare objects. They halted delighted to observe Pandan flowers floating in order upon the water, as if they had been obeying an order to that effect. The appearance of the sky and of the clouds seemed preparing to usher in the night; the day closed and it became dark. They assembled in the forest and lighted great torches to prepare against the wild beasts: after some time the bounty of the king was distributed, excellent food, all kept awake. It was passing cold; all trembled and their arrangement was broken.—In the morning they again put themselves in order, and prepared to march forward. The king was presented on the way with gifts. The people sounded the praise of the king's sons, wishing they might have no rivals, that they might have no occasion to retreat from the battle, but that their enemies might be terrified at their presence, that their aspect might be bright and not turn pale in the battle, and that their rank might be exalted.

It is related that there was a female of passing excellence, her beauty was far-famed, she was without blemish; all men felt the pangs of love for her, and she became the constant object of their discourse. Her whole demeanour was becoming; her excellence fitted her to be the consort of a king, the gift of the gods to him. That king was just in his conduct towards his subjects; as long as he reigned no wickedness was committed in the country. His people were happy and rich, the effects of his bounty. His liberality towards the poor and dependent was without interruption. His learning was moreover complete; assuredly a of the Dewas. Whatever he imagined was right. He was therefore loved and feared throughout the country.

This prince possessed discernment of talent above all the princes his equals in power. He was ready to pardon those who erred. His religious austerities in search of the prosperity of his country were so great that he did not allow himself to sleep. Criminals disappeared

without effort. His knowledge equalled that of a Pandita. An enemy came renowned for his skill in war. He invaded the country. The numbers of his army were unknown. The adverse forces commenced a nocturnal combat with equal valour, none flinching. The darkness of the night increased. The king's army charged the enemy in a body, dealing out and receiving cuts and stabs, shrieking and shouting. The king's army could not withstand the darts that were showered upon them, they began to flinch but could not find the gate; the army was vanquished, many were killed; those maimed, who dreaded the anger of the king like a sage. The discomfiture of his force is not related. The army was thrown into confusion with a noise like the fall of a mountain, or like the sea founding a city. Thus happened the defeat of the king's army, and in this manner was the power transferred to other hands.—The women were met mourning the death of the fallen king.

She who dwelt on the loss of her lord was found motionless from grief, in beauty like the goddesses Hatti or Supraba. Her breasts superior in loveliness to ivory. Her complexion excelled burnished gold glittering. Such was the spouse of the fallen prince. Forthwith arrived the victorious king in anxious search for the princess.

He found her under the shade of a Tanju tree by a mound raised in shape of a mountain, where pious austerities are performed. Her maids mourned their fallen lord, their countenances pale with grief. Thus also the surrounding flowers and plants, as if they too wished to perish and partake the fortunes of the prince. The king wondered at the sight. He praised the place of worship. In front it was studded with pearls and precious stones. The skill displayed gave pleasure to the heart which exalted to devotion. The victor approached the princess and her attendants. The conquerors seized upon the wives of the nobles. Others seized the attendants. A scene of plunder ensued. The Nayakas laid their hands on such as were fitting to become their wives. The beautiful with rising bosoms were seized by the chiefs. The king laid his hands on the princess and welcomed her to his bed.

HINDU CONJUROR.

(From the MS. Journal of W. Pyke, kept in the year 1712.)

We went to the fair, for once a-year a great festival is solemnized here, in memory of a Nogueedah that is one of the great Mahometan saints, and lies buried at Mayom in a very fine tomb; and the repute of this saint's holiness is so great, that many in their devout moods make pilgrimages hither as we also did; and when we came to the tomb, which was at the end of all the fair, we heard abundance of Indian music, and it being night saw vast numbers of lighted torches and candles, all within and without, and abundance of people at their devotions, and repeating prayers which they kept account of by a chaplet or string of beads in the same manner that Roman Catholics in Europe do. The remarkable stories they tell of this man are, that once as he sailed along the coast of Malabar, the sailors conspired against him, because of the great wealth he had on board, and hove him into the sea, and he came on shore on the island of Bombay, near Mayom, and quickly after, they were overtaken by a storm that forced the ship on the coast, and they drove ashore at the same place, and finding him alive, assured themselves that God had punished them for his sake; the Nogueedah forgave them, and received them, and at his prayers to God for the preservation of the ship, a high tide flowed in, and the ship then floated off without hurt, and then these malicious Lascars seeing his great sanctity, resolved to abide with him, and some of them forsook him not till his death, and were afterwards buried by him, and the tomb of one of them is also seen.

Another story they report, that in a vision or dream in the night, an angel discovered to him, that Mahomed's tomb in Arabia, was like to be destroyed by fire, which was burning all about it; upon this he awaked, and prayed that God would preserve that holy place, and extinguish those threatening flames, and the efficacy of his prayers at Bombay were such, that the flames in Arabia went out of a sudden; this he immediately discovered to his companions with many particulars that were all verified. The year following, at the

return of the Arabian shipping, his great riches he dispensed in charitable largeness among the necessitous, and as he always lived in honor, so they say his memory will be always blessed by true believers, and the remains of his earthly carcass shall cause that place to be enriched and blessed by the faithful followers of God's prophet that resort thither. There was a great deal of charity laid upon his tomb to pay for the lights, perfumes, flowers, &c. and this is taken up by the religious Fakirs that are masters of these ceremonies, and this fair does increase, which causes a great deal of money to be laid out there. They say it is very proper for all travellers, and those who make voyages by sea, to visit this tomb once a-year, and the resort hither is so well known, that during the time of the fair, there is started a Banyan Parley, &c. that keeps his shop at Bombay town, but they mostly carry their goods to Mayom, and find good markets there. But neither was it for this only that we went there, but to see a divination which was not to begin till about midnight, so we spent our time about the tomb and the fair, &c., and seeing some of the diversions of the country, until we were summoned by a great noise of music, a particular sort of tabors and high sounding pipes; we concluded our new show was begun to be performed; when we came there, we saw a Brahman, or religious man, almost naked, who was seated on the earth, in the midst of a moderate number of people, near twenty, and all about him was scattered with fine white ashes of wood from a heap that lay before him, and near by in sight, lay a sick man, on whose behalf this divination was made; nothing was spoken aloud, but they played on the tabors and pipes, till this religious man should himself be inspired, which would be known to the beholders by some enthusiastic actions, and then the questions of the divination were to be made to him; he had two fits or agonies while we were there, which were preceded by his taking up two handfuls of those ashes, and tossing them up at very small distances till they were all scat-

tered, and this repeated several times, then succeeded sundry odd postures wherein his body was both extended and extorted to an extraordinary degree, foaming at the mouth, sometimes bending backwards and bowing himself (like what the boys of London call making of a sea crab) at another time several short elevations of his body, he still sitting on the earth as children sometimes do, still gathering up and scattering of those ashes, but not finding himself inspired would not proceed, so that the tabors and pipes all played louder; but after this second fit some of the company objected against our being present, so they left off their performance at that time, in order to proceed on their ceremonies of divination on the morrow. I had never seen any thing of this kind before, and I would gladly have seen the whole performed if I could; but however, since I could not be further an eye-witness, I informed myself as well as I could, by enquiring of others. Captain Baker had seen it before, and he tells me their manner of proceeding in this case of divination is as follows:—"The religious man being himself purified and prepared by fasting and private performance of sundry prayers, charms, and invocations, &c. he repairs to the house of those for whom the divination is made, and after repetition of sacred words, he invokes a spirit, and then they begin with tabors and pipes, that no man should hear the mystical words spoken, and also to divert the prophet, who in the beginning of his inspiration, when the spirit enters into him, usually falls into fits, and sometimes as if into a trance, then if a voice proceed through his throat, or from his belly or breast, and not out of his mouth, the divination is ready to be performed, and then if it be on behalf of a sick person (as this was) some near relation demands of the prophet, why God grieves and afflicts that man, his servant, and they usually give some shrewd answer; but to be sure, impiety is always one principal cause alleged, or covetousness, lewdness, neglect of sacred duties, &c. and then they demand if the party shall recover, to which sometimes they give positive answers, which have often proved true, and they prescribe a remedy, or else they bid them prepare to go to another world.

Captain Baker says, he once got one of their prophets or diviners into his room, and gave him several presents, to teach him to perform such ceremonies, and withal threatened him if he did not shew him; but the diviner, instead of accepting his presents, looked at him with a troubled countenance, and said, "Oh! sir, you don't know what you ask; for while you are ignorant of these matters, you are certainly much happier than I that perform them: for I began to be miserable when I first received this knowledge, and shall not be happy any more. Besides you must undergo such a rigorous fast as will draw distempers on you, and bring you to your end much sooner; so that when you die you will fall down with a load of afflictions, and you will have no comfortable enjoyment of your life any more, but be like me, one of the unhappiest and most unfortunate men in the world." He being asked what he meant by the rigorous fast he mentioned, answered, that he prepared his body by seven days of fasting, and by the use of sundry charms which are directed in their book, that he had not with him; and that sometimes he was himself so reduced with preparing his body for the divination, that he was in worse condition than those for whose sakes he performed the ceremonies. But he also justified that it was no trick or cheat, but that these rites were all necessary and conducive to the ends of the divination; yet acknowledged that he did not thus prepare his body every time he was called, which was sometimes so suddenly that it could not be done, and at such times he gave answers according to the best of his judgment. In short, he gave such an unhappy account of this sort of knowledge, that Capt. Baker, being no further desirous of turning prophet, let him go.

This imperfect story is all that I know or remember of this matter. But when I was last in England, and had great talk of a set of people who had lately made a bustle in England, and had been called the French, or the modern prophets, and had amused the city with many pretended religious pranks, and seeing this Gentu perform some such postures as they were reported to do, made me imagine it was likely that some disingenuous men among them might have learned this method, and intended to set up for great men, by

giving answers to what was not so well known before ; for the art (or manner of cozenage whiterer it be) is to be learned, as I perceive, by what the diviner said to Captain Baker ; and as these people are many of them descended from the profligate and apostate Jews, it is likely they may retain among them an account of the ancient rites performed by the true prophets, and practise some of them, as we read of the Samaritans in the 2d Book of Kings, the 17th chapter, who made a mixture of religion, and while they pretended to fear the Lord served other gods : for this diviner practised some of the outward ceremonies, and though he might be wanting in the holy and true method, yet I think he was not at all deficient in the noisy part of the ceremony, for they had tabors and pipes, and sundry other sorts of music, as we read they had in old time ; for in 1st Samuel, chap. 10th, verse 5th, it was said to Saul, "Thou shalt meet a company of prophets coming down from the high place, with psaltery, and a tabret, and a pipe, and a harp before them, and they shall prophesy," &c. But more I think to our present purpose is it that Eliahu himself, though what he delivered was the undoubted inspiration of God, yet proceeded in delivering his prophecy according to the accustomed usage of the Jewish prophets, and began not to prophecy till the music played ; for when he was called before Jehosaphat, king of Judah, as it appears by the 2d Book of Kings, chap. 3d, and verse 15th, he said, "But now bring me a minstrel. And it came to pass that when the minstrel played, that the hand of the Lord came upon him." And so also from other parts of holy writ it does appear that it was a custom among the prophets to have music play when they delivered their predictions. But the music was not, in my

opinion, an essential part, as this false prophet also himself confessed. But as a pretender or impostor always imitates the person he would pass for, so also this diviner performs many of the same actions, and what he cannot do rightly he mimics ; for we find the true prophets to call earnestly upon God, while this man rather invoked a demon, for what he spoke was muttered and hidden words wrapt up with noise and music. This man was also so far deceived himself as to believe he made true divinations ; for the prophet in Captain Baker's room affirmed it was no trick nor cheat, but that all those rites were necessary. I know they may be proved from very ancient time, if we compare Isaiah the 8th, verse 19th, with the 29th, and verse 4th.

Thus I have, in a few words as I could told a long story of this diviner ; his preparing his body by fasting ; the use of charms or incantations ; his invocations with mysterious words ; his being almost naked ; his scattering of ashes ; the playing on loud music ; his falling into enthusiastic fits, as if into a trance ; and the guttural and belly voices ; the miserable penance in acquiring, and the more lamentable end of this kind of knowledge. And though a search after wisdom becomes every man, yet this I take to be another tree of knowledge, and the fruit thereof to be more dangerous than of that mentioned in the beginning of the Mosiac history, for of that fruit, though he that eat thereof should die, yet should he live again, but who enjoys this fruit must die for ever.

But I must leave all these matters to be discussed and examined by the more curious, having contented myself with these superficial observations, not having time to go farther, or to make more remarks.

THE CALIF AND HIS MINISTER.

AN ARABIAN STORY.

(From Lockett's *Mist Amil*.)

AN Arab presented himself one day before the Calif Moostasim Billah, commander of the faithful. The Calif made trial of his abilities, and finding him in every respect intelligent and accomplish-

ed, appointed him one of his suite, and preferred his society to that of all his other counsellors. Now the Calif had a minister excessively envious whose jealousy was excited by the Arab's promotion,

but dreading the anger of the Calif if he attempted any thing against him openly, he continued to keep up a shew of friendship, determined to effect his ruin by some secret wile or artifice. He continued therefore daily to increase in civility towards him, and at length invited him to his house to dinner, and mixed up in his food a large portion of garlic. After dinner he said to the Arab, "when you attend the Calif's assembly, take care to sit at a distance from him, for the smell of the garlic may offend him." The minister then waited on the Calif, and said, "The Arab whom you made your favorite, and whose company you prefer to ours, has spread about a report that you have a stinking breath." The Arab a little while after made his appearance, and seated himself at a distance from the Calif. The Calif desired him to come near, which he obeyed, but covered his mouth as he approached with his sleeve. This action confirmed in the Calif's mind the truth of his minister's story and the treachery of the Arab. He thereupon wrote a letter to one of his governors to the following purport:—"On receipt of this letter, let the bearer be immediately put to death." He then sealed it, and delivered it to the Arab, saying, convey this to such a one, and return to me speedily with the answer. The Arab took it, and in going out happened to meet the minister at the door, who enquired where he was going. He replied, the Calif has employed me to carry a letter to one of his governors. The minister immediately conjectured, that the Arab would receive some very considerable present from the governor, and he determined in his own mind, to possess it himself.—"What say you," says he, "if I release you from the annoyance and fatigue of the journey, and present you at the same time with two thousand Dinars?" "Most certainly," says the Arab, "you speak with judgment and in so doing will free me from a very unpleasant embassy.—You have shot the arrow of your judgment, with the bow of unerring direction. So accept the letter." He then delivered it

to the minister and received in return two thousand Dinars. The minister proceeded to the house of the governor and shewed him the Calif's letter. The governor read it, and in conformity to the injunction it contained, ordered the minister to be beheaded. After some days had elapsed, the Calif remembered the affair with the Arab, and said to some of his attendants, enquire after the Arab who was formerly with me, and desire the minister to attend. They told him, the Arab was in the city, but that the minister had gone on a message to a certain governor, and had not returned. The Calif desired the Arab to be called before him, and asked him the particulars of the matter, which he related from beginning to end. "But did you not," says the Calif, "spread a report among the people, that I had a stinking breath?" "God forbid," says the Arab, "I should report that of which I am ignorant. Your minister could have only told you this from treachery and deceit towards me,—he dug a pit for my destruction, into which God has caused him to fall himself,—do not therefore grieve for his fate, for the proverb says, "he who digs a pit for his companion, will fall into it himself." Grieve not, for in grief there is no advantage. Unable yourself to avoid the occurrence of contingent evils, how do you expect to ward them off others, as the poet says,

You lament at the untimely fate of another;

But say, can you extricate yourself from the power of death!"

The Calif was astonished at this marvellous adventure, and saw that the Almighty from the purity of the Arab's intentions had rescued him from an untimely end.—He exclaimed, "Vengeance on the head of the envious man!—Evil where it originates, will surely destroy its possessor." He then bestowed a dress of honor on the Arab, appointed him to the vacant office of his minister, and seated him at the head of the assembly on his right hand.

POETRY.

INSCRIPTION.

Intended for a Tablet to be erected in the Church at Bombay.

Sacred to the Memory of
JOHN HENRY STEPHENSON, ESQ.
Late Solicitor to the Hon. East-India Company,
On their Bombay Establishment.
Who died at Rangoon, on the 21st of Feb. 1816,
In the Thirty-eight Year of his Age.

Still let the trophied Urn, the breathing
Bust,
Of shrouded grandeur shade the thumber-
lag dust ;
Thy sterling worth in borrow'd fame re-
quires
From glowing sculptures, and the moses'
fires !
The social virtues of thy generous mind
LIVE in each friend's memorial breast en-
shrined.
To Asia just, to Britain faithful found ;
In *Life*, in *Practice*, with like honours
crown'd :
Bending ador'd, brawl'd thy short career,
And o'er thy ashes sheds a grateful tear !
What nobler monument can marbles yield,
What brighter trophies deck the blazon'd
shield ?

T. M.

FROM BROUGHTON'S POETRY OF
THE HINDOOS.

When Ukroor, vile, detested name,
From birth to birth the Virgin's bane,
By magic arts and means abhor'd,
Bore off from Briff his darling lord :
The Gopis, lost, distracted, shaken,
By him they so adored forsaken,
Like dying fish convulsive start ;
Love's springs dried up in every heart.
Trembling they mount the loftiest domes,
But only see their dearest homes.
On distance gaze ;—nor find relief,
Till their hearts break with certain grief.
Each anxious asks, each sad replies,
" Alas the tears have dimmed our eyes !
" No dust now rises on our sight ;
" He's gone, O maids ! his car has
vanished quite."

The consternation and distress of the Gopis is here described, when Ukroor succeeds in carrying Krishna into the hands of Raja Kuns of Matura, his uncle, and the murderer of his throne.

VERSES FROM THE ARABIC.

Ir pauper'd fools with taunting pride
should scorn
The hapless man, who Fortune's frowns
bath borne ;
Tell them how oft she smiles on Folly's
slave,
And sternly frowns upon the great and brave.
Hast thou not seen the flood with tea-
drest cure,
High on her breast the lifeless carcass bear ;
And deep within her lowest caverns hide
The beauteous pearl, the fairest bosom's
pride ?
Though ill's black form should thus in-
vade my way,
And sublimary woes my heart dismay ;
Though I the bitter draught of Evil's wave,
Should taste unmix'd, and live Misfor-
tune's slave ;
Mourn not, my friend, but cast thy look on
high,
See the pale stars illumine yon azure sky ;
And know, while thus they charm thy
rager sight,
These orbs alone, which shine more hea-
venly bright,
Alternate Monarchs of the night and day,
Are here eclips'd upon their glorious way.
The fruitless grove, whose foliage decks
the plain,
Wares unregarded by the passing wind ;
While richer trees inferior honours wear,
Their branches sever'd for the fruits they
bear.

OCCASIONAL LINES.

The dark cloud thickens on the moun-
tain's brow,
That frowns indignant on the plains below,
Till Nature, pregnant with the lad'ring
rain,
Bursts into show'rs, and all is calm again.
Thus god-like Scipio stood in sullen state,
O'er prostrate Carthage, frowning on her
fate,
Till down his cheeks the copious torrents
ran,
And the stern conqueror melted into man.

T.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR.—The following lines were some years since bracketed, as the production of the Right Hon. Warren Hastings, and were generally considered as the genuine production of that great man. Fully to explain their propriety, I shall preface them with the lines from Mickle's *Lusid*, to which they purport to be an addition.

"The lofty song, for paleness o'er her
spread,
"The nymph suspends, and bows the languid
head;
"Her faltering words are breathed on
plaintive sighs;
"Ah, Belshazzar, injured chief, she cries,
"Ah, wipe thy tears, in war thy rival see,
"Injured Pacheco falls despoiled like thee;
"In him, in thee, dishonored virtue
bleeds,
"And valour weeps to see her fairest
deeds,
"Weeps o'er Pacheco, where forlorn he
lies
"Low on an aims'-house bed, and friend-
less dies!"

Book X.

Lines said to have been added by the
Right Hon. W. Hastings.

Yet shrink not, gallant Lusian, nor repine,
That man's eternal destiny is thine!
What'er success th' adventurous Chief
befriends,
Fell Malice on his parting step attends:
On Britain's candidates for fame await,
As once on thee, the stern decrees of fate:
Thus are Ambition's fondest hopes o'er-
reach'd,
One dies imprison'd, and one lives im-
peach'd!

IMPROMPTU

On the Marriage of Mr. RAFFLES, an-
nounced in the Morning Post.

Is marriage a Lottery is call'd,
As all calculation it baffles;
Think of one who thus risks unappall'd,
All her future fortune in *Raffles*!

Brampton, Feb. 24th, 1817. H. K.

AN ODE FROM SADEE.

I LANGUISH again for the heart-cheering
sight

Of my love with the cypress and jessamine
charms;
Here's joy giving wine, here is lovely
moonlight,
But what are these joys unless clasp'd
in her arms.

Tho' firmly determin'd that Love's awful
power,

Should never in future my bosom en-
chain;

Yet, oh, how I long for her presence once
more,

To prove that my brave resolutions
were vain.

Altho' from her presence distracted I fly,
I long at a distance, unnotic'd, unseen,
To feast without ceasing my love-beaming
eye,

On the charms of her face and the grace
of her mien.

The teeth of my charmer can boast pure
white,

Than the pearls that are sunk in the
ocean profound;

And dearer to me than the rubies so bright,
That in the proud cities of Yemen
abound.

Altho' I am destin'd to mourn with a heart,
All cover'd with deep and incurable
wounds;

Yet indited by her, I delight in the smart,
Far more than in garments which silver
surrounds.

Tho' I hold the cup brimmed with the
grape-juice so gay,

T' enjoy its rich nectar is no wish of
mine;

No, all I desire is its sweets to convey.
To the dear pouting lips of my H—d—r
divine.

I care not for rose-scented zephyrs that play,
The blush of the morning with incense
to greet;

To my senses the garments of H—d—r
convey

A richer perfume, more delightful and
sweet.

My heart the hot breezes of lud have con-
sum'd,

At least let this prospect my misery
cheer,

In my own native land, that my bones be
entomb'd,

The land of old Scotia as fam'd Delphi
dear.

But cease, O poor Minstrel, to wail and
to sigh!

No longer lamenting thus pour the sad
strain,

Lest ever-lov'd H—d—r offended, deny
The sweets of her musical accents again.

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

A View of the Agricultural, Commercial, and Financial Interests of Ceylon. With an Appendix; containing some of the principal Laws and Usages of the Candians; Port and Custom-house Regulations; Tables of Exports and Imports, Public Revenue and Expenditure, &c. &c. By Anthony Bertolacci, Esq., late Comptroller-general of Customs, and Acting Auditor-general of Civil Accounts in that Colony. 8vo. Price 18s. with a Map. pp. 577. Black, Parbury and Allen. 1817.

THE Author of this work has presented an acceptable treat to different descriptions of readers. To the *general reader*, or the man who reads with a view to the enlargement of his knowledge respecting the varied countries of the earth—the important circumstances connected with their relative situations—the discriminations of national character, as exhibited in intellectual capacity and improvement—moral qualities—military achievements,—commercial enterprises—and celebrity or inferiority in science and the arts—he has offered an ample fund for reflection and investigation. To the individual who reads with a view to ascertain the means of gratifying that spirit of enterprise, which is usually generated by the possession of *commercial capital*, he has extended information, which may be deemed highly important.—And to the *politician*, who feels interested in every circumstance, however remote, which is connected with national prosperity, or greatness, he has particularly furnished the means of forming an estimate of the importance of the Island of Ceylon, as a new appendage to British greatness, and an additional bulwark to our territorial possessions in India.—Yet, notwithstanding the value of his materials, the author modestly deprecates criticism.

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—first, of his language—as having written his work in a tongue “to which he was a stranger in the early part of his life”—and alleging, secondly, the “purity of his intentions,” as a fair ground for indulgence for “other defects.”—We most willingly accept his apology, in consequence of the pleasure which we have experienced from the perusal of his work; yet, we think we have some cause to lament in this instance, as in many others of a similar kind, that gentlemen who possess great practical experience,—who have been eye-witnesses of distant and interesting countries, and also distinguished actors in military, commercial, and other enterprises, and who, in consequence, possess a mass of information, calculated to gratify the curiosity of the literary and thinking part of the community, are too frequently deficient in that literary experience, which may enable them to give the best possible effect to the important materials which they possess. Nor is it, perhaps, reasonable to expect, that in the midst of their active duties and pursuits, they can have leisure to cultivate literary qualifications;—yet, by submitting their works, previously to publication, to the inspection and control of competent individuals, they would doubtless have the power of presenting them to the public with improved effect; and thus, with greater facility and confidence, secure all the objects for which they appear before the public. As this work, from the intrinsic value of its information, will probably employ its author in future revision and improvement, both in regard to arrangement and language, we doubt not but he will take this hint in good part, and render future editions less open to

critical remarks. "Expert men," says Lord Bacon, "can execute, and perhaps judge of particulars one by one, but the general counsels, and the plots and marshalling of affairs, come best from those that are learned."

We are informed by the author of the work before us, "that he has avoided treating of those subjects which have been presented by other authors," comprehending, doubtless, under this general declaration, the geographical and historical accounts, which in ancient and more modern times, have been given of this interesting island. In order, however, to give those, who have not possessed the advantage of reading these accounts, a distinct idea of its importance in a political and commercial view, we conceive it essential to present a clear, though rapid sketch of its history and geographical position, previous to the analysis of the work before us. Indeed it appears to be a necessary preliminary to the performance of our duty in the latter respect.

The island of Ceylon is situated at the entrance of the Bay of Bengal, and lies between $5^{\circ} 51'$ and $9^{\circ} 52'$ N. lat. and between $79^{\circ} 43'$ and $81^{\circ} 50'$ E. long. On the N.W. it is separated from the Coromandel coast by the narrow gulph of Manaar, which is full of shoals, and impassable by large ships. It is at the distance of about 60 leagues from Cape Comorin, the southern point of the peninsula of India, and by which the Coromandel and Malabar coasts are separated. It is computed to be about 900 miles in circumference, and in length, from Point Pedro in the north, to Dondrea Head, its southern extremity, 300 miles. Its breadth is very unequal, being in some parts only from 40 to 50, while in others it extends to 60, 70, and even 100 miles.

This island is the Taprobana of the ancients, though ancient writers differ much in assigning its pre-

cise position. Prior to the time of Alexander the Great, the name of Taprobana was unknown in Europe; but in consequence of the active curiosity of that enterprising monarch, some information concerning it seems to have been obtained; for, from his time, almost every writer on geography has mentioned it. Strabo, the earliest writer now extant, who has given any account of it, affirms, that it was as large as Britain, and situated at the distance of seven days, and according to others, of twenty days' sail from the southern extremity of the Indian peninsula. Pomponius Mela, the next in order of time, is uncertain whether he should consider Taprobana as an island, or the beginning of another world. But as no person, he says, ever sailed round it, he seems inclined to the latter opinion. Pliny involves every thing relating to this island in additional obscurity. He informs us, that ambassadors were sent by a king of that island to the Emperor Claudius, from whom the Romans acquired the knowledge of several particulars, which were formerly unknown, particularly that there were 500 towns in the island, and that in the centre of it there was a lake 375 miles in circumference. These ambassadors were astonished at the sight of Ursa Major and the Pleiades, which were constellations which did not appear in their sky; and they were still more amazed when they beheld their shadows pointing towards the north, and the sun rising on their left hand, and setting on their right. Ptolemy places this island opposite to Cape Comorin, at no great distance from the continent, and delineates it as stretching from north to south no less than fifteen degrees, two of which he supposes to be south of the equator. Under the Emperor Justinian, Cosmas, an Egyptian merchant, made some voyages to India, and from him we learn, that the island of Taprobana, which he supposes to lie, at

an equal distance from the Persian Gulph in the west, and the country of the Sine in the east, had become, in consequence of this commodious situation, a great staple for trade; that into it were imported the silk of the Sine, and the precious spices of the eastern countries, which were conveyed thence to all parts of India, Persia, and the Arabian Gulph. To this island he gives the name of "Sielédiba," nearly the same with "Selendib," or "Serendib," by which it is still known all over the East.

Our knowledge of this island is also extended, by means of the commercial spirit and successive voyages of Marco Paolo, a Venetian of noble family, who, about the middle of the thirteenth century, explored many regions of the East, which no European had ever visited.

To pass over the traditionary accounts current among the Ceylonese, the earliest period at which we can look for any authentic or interesting information, is that of the arrival of the Portuguese under Almeyda, in the year 1505 or 1506. Being accidentally forced by stress of weather into one of the harbours of Ceylon, he was hospitably received by the inhabitants; and, perceiving the advantages that might result from the situation of the island, and its valuable productions, he thought it an object worthy of his attention to cultivate a closer connection with the natives, to which they were also inclined, with the view of defending themselves against the attacks of the Arabs. Almeyda, upon being introduced to the King of Ceylon, found no difficulty in persuading him to pay an annual tribute to the Portuguese, on condition of their protecting his coast from external invasion, with which he was then threatened by the Zamorin of Cochin, on the Malabar coast, opposite to Ceylon. At this time the inhabitants consisted of two distinct races of people. The savage

Bedas then occupied, as they now do, the large forests, particularly in the northern parts; and the rest of the island was in the possession of the Cingalese. Their king held his court at Columbo, which is now the European capital of Ceylon. Cinnamon was, even then, the principal product, and the staple commodity of the island, as appears by the tribute of 250,000lbs. weight of cinnamon, which the king agreed to pay to the Portuguese.

Almeyda, whose attention was attracted by the rich harvest, which the cinnamon presented to commerce, soon endeavoured to secure these advantages, by forming a Portuguese settlement on the island. But this conduct roused the jealousy of the native princes; and, after various bloody contests, the Portuguese contrived to secure the most important part of the island, namely, the sea coast, where the most valuable spiceries were produced. Their policy, for nearly a century, consisted in stirring up animosities among the native princes, and gradually extending their government into the interior of the island; and, wherever they became masters, their avarice and bigotry prompted them to perpetrate such cruelties, as have ever since rendered the name of an European hateful to the ears of a Cingalese.

In this state of distress, powerful assistance was offered to the Cingalese by the Dutch, whose Admiral, Spilbergen, in the year 1602, ventured to approach the coasts of Ceylon; and the natives, from their hatred to the Portuguese, gave him a favourable reception. The Dutch lost no time in availing themselves of the advantages which were offered to them; and in 1612, Marvellus de Bouchover arrived at Candy, as ambassador from the States of Holland, and was received with every possible mark of distinction. He concluded with the king a treaty, consisting of thirty-three articles. Among other stipu-

lations it was agreed, that a permanent peace should be established between the Dutch and the Candians; and in case of an attack by the Portuguese, the former agreed to resist them with all their forces. In return, the king allowed the Dutch to build a fort, at Colliarum; and to erect at Candy warehouses for goods. All his subjects were at liberty to traffic with the Dutch, who were allowed to export all sorts of merchandize free of duty. Various other advantages, commercial and personal, were extended to them.

The Portuguese were alarmed at this alliance, and attempted to prevent its effects. But their efforts, though renewed with vigour for several successive years, proved ultimately unsuccessful. In 1656 the Portuguese were reduced to the necessity of surrendering Colombo to the Dutch, after a siege of seven months, and after a loss to the combatants of, at least, three thousand lives. By the fall of this place, an end, in fact, was put to the dominion of the Portuguese, about a century and a half after their first arrival. In 1658 the Dutch, under Van Goens, took Manaar, and the Portuguese were shut up in Jafnapatam, their only remaining fort. At length, after an obstinate defence, a Portuguese fleet, which attempted to relieve the place, being defeated, and no hope of succour being left, the garrison surrendered, and the Portuguese were thus totally driven from the island.

Soon after the expulsion of the Portuguese, about the year 1672, the French seemed inclined to dispute the possession of Ceylon. Accordingly, they appeared off the island with a large fleet, entered into a treaty with the native princes, and avowed their determination to expel the Dutch. But their enterprize, planned without wisdom, was executed without spirit, and imaginary obstacles prevented the French finally from even at-

tempting to gain a settlement on the island. The English made an unsuccessful attempt to gain possession of Ceylon in the year 1782, the particulars of which would carry us beyond our prescribed limits. The junction, however, of the Dutch with the French in the late war, was the signal for the commencement of our operations against their colonies in the East. In 1795 a body of troops was accordingly detached for the conquest of Ceylon; and this enterprize was crowned with complete success.

From this rapid sketch of the history of Ceylon, and its geographical position, we now proceed to an analysis of the interesting work before us.

The author professedly confines himself to the discussion of those subjects, which have not been presented by other authors, or to the exhibition of those under a new aspect, which could not be altogether excluded. We have examined and compared the works principally referred to; and finding his averments well-grounded, we have derived thence additional confidence in the value of his communications, and the claim they have to the approbation of the different classes of readers mentioned in the commencement of our remarks. In pursuance, then, of these views, we shall be guided by the order observed in the work itself.

Stating the importance of Ceylon under *political* and *commercial considerations*, the following are the author's words:—

Deeply interested, however, as the British public must feel, in every thing that concerns either Indian commerce or Indian policy, there is one part of our possessions in the East that has not hitherto excited that lively attention, to which by its importance, it is fairly entitled. This possession is one, that, in the event of a great reverse of fortune on the continent of India, would still afford us a most commanding position, invulnerable by the Indian powers in the Peninsula, and yet so situated as to give us the greatest facility of regaining the sovereignty of that coun-

try. The importance of it appears to have been either misconceived, or grossly neglected, by the French Government, during its former struggles for superiority in the East; for when this spot was in the possession of the Dutch, and they were under the influence of the French, it would have been but wise in the latter to have made themselves masters of it.

The country I am speaking of is the Island of Ceylon; which, from its central position in the Eastern seas, and its contiguity to the Peninsula, possesses advantages, in some respects, not to be equalled; and is peculiarly suited for a depot of military strength in European troops, with which every part of the Indian coast may from that point be kept in awe.

Nor are these prudent considerations unnecessary, however firmly established we may think ourselves in India. In framing our Eastern government, we have granted to its subjects *right and criminal justice*; but the nature of our possessions there made it prudent and necessary that we should retain in our hands the whole political power. The character of British courts stands high in the opinion of Eastern nations. Our subjects in India are now sensible of these blessings, and that their persons are protected from the insults of immorality, and the attacks of the assassin. Their property is secure from the encroachments of the powerful, and from the assaults of the robber. Our courts of law, and the impartiality which characterizes them in the administration of justice to natives or Europeans, has contributed as much as military strength towards our undisturbed possession of those vast regions. The authority, however, to which we demand their obedience, must act on their mind; not only so as to persuade their inhabitants that we have at heart their interest, their protection, and their happiness, but also that we have ample means to enforce our measures with vigour, if necessary. To govern those regions, able men are requisite, who have served a long apprenticeship in the science of combining the happiness and wealth of the subject with the power and prosperity of the sovereign—men of a steady and firm temper, possessing a liberal and enlarged mind, well stored with the knowledge of civil laws and polity, and as exalted as the station in which they are placed. They ought to use the great powers vested in their hands with vigour; yet that rigour should be seasoned by judgment, and tempered with moderation. They should possess local information; and an acquaintance, not only with the habits, wants, and inclinations of the millions they are to govern, but also with the abilities and characters of all those individuals who are to be the

channels of their executive power: for, as the subordinate officers of government come more frequently and more immediately into contact with those who are governed, so it is their character and their conduct that will ensure compliance and subjection, or provoke disobedience and revolt.

If these views of the political state of India be correct, if our possessions there demand such anxious care for their preservation, our keeping a firm footing on such a spot as Ceylon, contiguous to the Peninsula of India, must certainly be a matter of the first importance to the British public.

The harbour of Trincomalé is open to the largest fleets in every season of the year, when the storms of the south-west and north-east monsoons render impracticable, or very dangerous, the approach to other parts in India. This circumstance alone ought to fix our attention to that spot, as peculiarly adapted to be made a strong military depot, and a place of great mercantile resort, if a general free trade be established from India to other parts of the world. It ought further to be observed, that the narrowness of the channel, which separates the Island of Ceylon from the Continent of India—and the position of Adam's Bridge, which checks the violence of the monsoons,—leaves on either side of it a calm sea, and facilitates a passage to the opposite coast at all times of the year. A respectable European force, stationed at Colombo, Jaffnapatam, or Trincomalé, can, in a very few days or hours, be landed on the Malabar and Coromandel provinces.

When, in late years, a massacre was committed upon the English officers at Vellore, which the sons of Tippoo Sultan were enabled to promote by the dissatisfaction then reigning among our own native troops,—when the Rajah of Travancore rose up in arms at the same moment that we were kept under the greatest alarm by events which paralyzed the strength of our military power in India,—then the advantage of possessing this central position was fully appreciated by every sensible man in India; and the celerity with which the King's troops passed from Ceylon to the assistance of the East-India Company's government, did not a little contribute to protect and preserve our Eastern Empire.

The author now proceeds slightly to mention the accounts which other authors have given of the inhabitants of this island, and their manners, the production of cinnamon, the pearl fishery, and the hunting of elephants. He states that Knox has given a lively de-

scription of that part of the island, and its inhabitants, which was under the dominion of the King of Candy: that Percival and Cordiner have called the attention of their readers particularly to the territories and inhabitants which are now subject to the British Government; and that from the two latter a pretty correct general idea may be formed of this interesting island, except in what relates to its commerce, and the sources from which its public revenue is derived, Cordiner having said little on these subjects; and the 16th chapter of Percival, which chiefly relates to them, being unfortunately very inaccurate.

As the author's particular attention was officially directed to these objects, and as they are of the greatest importance to this country and its government, his researches are proportionably valuable. He, however, conceives that it will not only be entertaining, but useful, to give his readers an opportunity of contrasting the ancient with the modern state of the island. The following extract, therefore, requires no apology.

We learn from tradition, that Ceylon possessed, in former times, a larger population, and a much higher state of cultivation than it now enjoys. Although we have no data to fix, with any degree of exactitude, the exact period of this prosperity, yet the fact is incontestable. The signs which have been left, and which we observe upon the island, lead us gradually back to the remotest antiquity.

The monuments now remaining appear to belong to several distinct eras. I shall be guided in my conjectures by the opinions collected from the most intelligent and best informed natives. Some of these monuments are constructed of brick and mortar; and their era is traced to a short period before the conquest by the Portuguese, or, at the utmost, so far back only as six hundred years. Of this class are the ruins of a large town to be seen near Mantotte. Contiguous to it, also, is the celebrated Giant's Tank, which would hold, if in good repair, water sufficient to supply all the surrounding fields to an immense extent: its circumference or basin, as far as can now be traced, is sixteen or eighteen

miles in extent; and, according to the report made in June, 1807, by Captain Schneider, Colonial Engineer to the Ceylon Government, if this tank were repaired, it would now irrigate the grounds which surround it, sufficient for the production of one million of *parrak* of Paddy.*

At the distance of about nine miles from this great tank, an embankment of stones and lime has been laid across the Moosely, or Aripo River, in order to form there a vast reservoir, and thus divert part of the water, by means of canals, into the Giant's Tank. The stones of this dam or embankment are from seven to eight feet long, three or four feet broad, and from two feet and a quarter to three feet thick. The whole length of the dam is 600 feet; the breadth, in some parts, sixty, in none less than forty feet; and in height, from eight to twelve feet.

This gives us the idea of a very populous country, and of a flourishing nation. The town of Mantotte, above mentioned, is said to have been the capital of a kingdom founded by the Brahmans, who had possession of almost all the northern parts of Ceylon, including Jaffnapatan. Their power was subdued, and their towns destroyed, by the kings of Cotta; whose territories were placed towards the south, near the place where the Fort of Colombo was afterwards erected. These events must have taken place a considerable time before the arrival of the Portuguese.

The antiquities of an era further removed are those built with stones of a square cut, and connected together without the assistance of mortar. Of this description are several buildings to be seen in various parts of the island; some of them, I understand, in the interior of Candy. Probably, the most remarkable is an ancient Temple of Hindoo, situated on the point of Dondra + Head, between Matara and Tangalle. Of this kind of building there is also a small temple situated at the distance of a few hundred yards from Panapagane. About a furlong from the first resting place, in travelling into the Wannu Country, going from Verativatu to Telukomalé, I saw a small temple of most elegant construction. The building was a long square, about twenty-two feet in length, and fifteen wide; and the stones in perfect preservation. The cornice was cut with great taste, much in the same style with the rest of Indian architecture; and the ornaments not unlike those that are seen in square

* A *parrak* contains about forty-four pounds, English weight, of rice.

† Upon further consideration, I am not certain whether, at this temple, there are not some of those inscriptions, in characters now unknown, which would induce us to class it with the antiquities of an era further removed.

ruins of a temple on the Malabar point at Bombay.

But there are ruins in Ceylon which seem to claim a peculiar right to greater antiquity than any of the two already mentioned, from the circumstance of their having on them inscriptions in characters which are now unknown. One of these inscriptions is to be seen on a stone now lying near a temple at Bentotte, on the road between Colombo and Point de Galle. In this most ancient era we must place the surprising works constructed round the lake of Candele, distant about sixteen miles from Trincomulé. This lake, which comprehends nearly fifteen miles in circumference, is embanked in several places with a wall of huge stones, each from twelve to fourteen feet long, broad and thick in proportion, lying one over the other in a most masterly manner, so as to form a parapet of immense strength. At what time, or under what government, this surprising work was constructed, there is no satisfactory account to be obtained; but its magnitude evinces a very numerous population, with a strong government, possessing the power of putting it into action, and of lending its strength and industry; and exhibiting, at the same time, a degree of civilization and improvement in the conveniences of life, and genius of the mind, from which the present inhabitants are far removed. That part of this majestic work particularly deserves attention, where, by a parapet of nearly 150 feet breadth in the base, and thirty in the summit, two hills are made to join in order to encompass and keep in the water of this lake.

In this part of the parapet, arches are to be seen; and over these, in the work which is under the level of the water, an opening is made, entirely resembling those used by the Romans in some of the lakes in Italy; which openings for letting out the waters are known by the appellation of *condottori*. What led both the Romans and Ceylonese to use this peculiar manner of giving an excess to the waters of lakes, was, apparently, the expediency of having at all times the same supply requisite for cultivation; so that this supply should never fail to the fields, as long as any water remained in the lakes; and that it could be obtained without ever employing the labour of man, even where, from the defect of rains or other cause, the lakes should be brought, by this constant discharge, under their ordinary level, by which the opening might at times have been left above the level of the water: but by being placed, horizontally, so very low as the under part of the bed of the lake, it has the advantage of always discharging a sufficient quantity of water, as long as there is any in the lake itself: and the passage can never be encumbered

by leaves or branches of trees floating on its surface; which would not be the case, were the passage made in any other manner.*

In this work we find, then, the incontestable signs of an immense population, and an extensive agriculture. It is, apparently, the most ancient of all other works extant in Ceylon; so ancient, that it cannot be traced to any of the governments or Kingdoms of the Brahmans. We must therefore say, that the further back we go towards the remotest antiquity, we find this island rising in the ideas it impresses upon our mind, respecting its civilization and prosperity.†

Before quitting this subject, we must, however, fix our attention a little longer, upon that coast of Ceylon which is contiguous to the Peninsula. The soil is there peculiarly barren, and only adapted in some parts to the cultivation of rice. The ground appears naked for many miles together; and the atmosphere is dry to an excess, both for want of rain, and in consequence of a constant wind, or current of air, that parches the soil, and is destructive of vegetation. This part of the coast is, in fact, both for soil and climate, the worst of the island; yet it is here that we find the Giant's Tank, and, not far from it, the ruins of the town of Mantotte—marks of a great and rich population; a fact confirmed by tradition. How it came to pass, that a numerous and powerful nation in former times fixed its residence in this most unproductive and

* The condottori are also to be seen in many of the tanks of the Wanniy provinces.

† There is a pagoda forty miles north of Batticaloa, in the centre of a very thick forest. It was unknown to Europeans, until discovered by Mr. Bowers, collector of Batticaloa, in the year 1816. I should be at a loss in what era to class it. The size of the building is gigantic; and the prejudiced natives report that it was erected many thousand years ago, by giants ten cubits tall. The cone forming the pagoda is entirely covered with bricks and mortar; its base is about one quarter of a mile in circumference; and the top and sides are now planted with large trees that have fixed their roots in the ruins, and, elevating their heads fifty and sixty feet high, shade this little hill, raised, as is said, like the Egyptian pyramids, in honour of the dead. The difference between the pyramids, and the Buddhist pagodas, of which this is said to be one, is, that the former are supposed to be the tombs of whole families of royal blood, or at least a repository of the entire remains of one dynasty; while within the foundations of the latter there is laid but a small piece of Buddhist bones. And certainly, if there is actually a part of his bones, as is insisted on by the Buddhists, in every pagoda, those fragments must, of consequence, be very small.

The pagoda which I am describing is surrounded by a square inclosure, a mile in circumference, consisting of a broad wall made of brick and mortar, and having within it a number of cells. The entrance to this inclosure is through a colonnade of stone pillars, about ten feet high.

Near this pagoda are seen the ruins of another large building, of the same materials. Some of the natives report that it was the palace of a king, erected many years after the pagoda; but no authenticated account of the time in which these works were constructed, or by whom, has hitherto been obtained.

uncongenial part of the island, and what were the causes that afterwards made it forsake it, and leave it again to its original barrenness and desolation, are matter for curious inquiry. I have heard vague accounts of the conquest of that country by some of the warlike Hindoo nations living on the opposite side of the Peninsula, and of their being subsequently driven back by the kings that governed other parts of the island: yet this will not account for an inducement to conquer so barren and wretched a country, nor for the interest that could excite the Ceylonese to dispossess the invaders from it; for they have at any rate proved, by their entirely forsaking it themselves, that the object was not tempting. Others, I have heard, attribute its former prosperity to its having been the place where pilgrims from the Peninsula landed in great numbers, on their way to visit some renowned temples in the north-east part of the island; but this appears an insufficient cause of the great populousness and extensive state of forced cultivation, of which we see the remains. I have, on the examination of the country, formed some conjectures, which I will here offer to my readers.

It seems incontestable, that Indian nations, not the Aborigines of Ceylon, had from the most early times on record taken possession of that part of the island, and expelled the Ceylonese, if these in truth did ever inhabit it. Commerce, however, and not the indulgence in a spirit of conquest, was, in my opinion, the pursuit of those nations.

I suppose, that in remote antiquity, the coasting trade, from one half of Asia to the other half, must have passed through the straits of Manar; and that, consequently, a great emporium was formed on the coast of Ceylon opposite to it.

Prior to the discovery of the compass, when mariners could not safely venture from the sight of land, they had no alternative, in passing from the Malabar to the Coromandel coast, but by the straits between Ceylon and the Peninsula, or by rounding that island. To effect the latter, however, by keeping close to the island, is impracticable, except by waiting for the changes of the regular monsoons. The south-west, that blows from April till September, and is favourable to vessels going from Cape Comorin to Manar, or the coast of Ceylon near it, renders it impracticable to proceed thence to the point of Dondrea Head. The north-east, that prevails from October to the month of February, would facilitate the passage of these vessels from Manar to Dondrea Head; but there they must wait again for the south-west, before they can proceed to Trincomalié, Point Pedro, and the coast of Coromandel. Even now that navigation is much improved, the Indian vessels that

trade between Ceylon and the coast of Coromandel effect only one voyage in the year, and wait for the change of the regular monsoon to undertake their return; but larger vessels, with the assistance of the compass, carry on an extensive and animated commerce from the Gulphs of Persia and Arabia to the rich provinces of Bengal and China, without even stopping at Ceylon for refreshments, but leaving it at a considerable distance, unless when passing with a favourable monsoon.

If, therefore, to round Ceylon, they were compelled in former times to employ at least twelve months, it is but fair to think that merchants, with vessels of different burdens, would flock to the straits of Manar, or to those of Pamban, opposite Manar; and that those vessels which, from their size, could not pass these shallow straits, would be unloaded, and the merchandise either removed in boats, to be transhipped in other vessels as they arrived from the opposite coast of India, or be deposited in stores, to wait an opportunity of obtaining the necessary conveyance.

These circumstances must, consequently, have assembled a large concourse of trading people on the shores of these straits, and on the country contiguous to them.

Many merchants from Persia and Arabia, from Surat and the Malabar coast, would prefer disposing of their goods at those places of depot, and returning home with their ships laden with the produce of Coromandel, and of the countries near or beyond the Ganges. Hence, numberless establishments must necessarily have been formed at and near Manar, for the convenience of many trading nations.

The author, in stating the different views which the Portuguese and the Dutch had when they governed this settlement, informs us, that the Portuguese were chiefly anxious to obtain rich exports for its productions. It was to the sale of these exports in Europe that their interest was attached, and the profits, both of its government and of its servants, depended upon that sale. From the information which he had been able to collect, it appears, that they interfered very little in the civil administration of the country. The different institutions, laws, and customs of the natives, their distinctions of rank, their habits of private life, and their public ceremonies, were not only preserved by their mas-

ters with the most jealous care, but were even imitated and followed by themselves. Yet they interfered greatly in religion, and proselytism was pursued with an activity and perseverance, which has not been followed by their successors, the Dutch and the English.

Commerce seems to have been the sole object of the Dutch. The company had retained the exclusive trade in every article of export or import. Foreign vessels arriving at the island could buy and sell only at the magazines of the company; and the inhabitants of the colonies were in the same predicament. Foreigners were allowed, at a later period, to expose rice and paddy for sale in the bazars or market places; and to buy there, in return, several commodities, of which the company had abandoned the monopoly. The trade of individuals began then to augment, without visibly adding to the profits of the company, but greatly improving the state of the colony. The Portuguese had been totally negligent of all improvements in agriculture, and particularly in those of the first necessity. The Dutch were equally remiss in this important point, until later times. It is true, however, that the cultivation of pepper, coffee, and cardamoms, had been introduced with some success: others were less successful; and the production and manufacturing of silk had entirely failed. The colony was valued only for the cinnamon, and for the opportunity which it gave to the directors of their East-India Company, and those in the administration of the government at Batavia, to employ and provide for some of their relatives and friends. Some time, however, before the Dutch lost this settlement, agriculture was encouraged, order was introduced into the financial department, and the civil institutions of the natives were scrupulously protected from all innovations, from the fear of exciting discon-

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tent. Prosperity attended these measures, and agriculture was considerably augmented: but yet nineteen-twentieths of the ground lay waste.

In this progressive state of improvement was Ceylon placed when it fell into the possession of the British troops, who completed the conquest of it in 1796. Passing over the first measures which were adopted in consequence of this event, and the result of them, we proceed with our author to remark—that, approaching towards the south, all the coast of the island, along the coasts of Chilaw, Colombo, Point de Galle, and Matura, participates of the south-west monsoon, that blows upon the Malabar coast from May to August; and the climate resembles that part of the Peninsula, with the exception, that it feels also, in some degree, the north-east monsoon, and therefore is of a temperature generally more moist than the Malabar coast. The rest of Ceylon is subject to the north-east monsoon only, and has a climate exactly like that of the coast of Coromandel; consequently excessively dry from February to November. A due attention to this peculiarity of climate is of the utmost importance, as the neglect of it has caused the failure of many attempts to introduce the cultivation of new productions.

On the south coast there are many large beautiful rivers, running at the distance of only eight or ten miles from each other. But the whole of the other coast has only two rivers of magnitude; the Batticaloa river, which fertilizes that district, peculiarly adapted to the growth of rice; and the Mahaville Gange, which flows near Trincomalé, and is the largest river in the island. Few of these rivers are navigable, even to small barges, higher than fifteen or sixteen miles from the shore.

With respect to the navigation at sea round Ceylon, it is practicable

by large ships from Point Pedro to Trincomalé, Batticalo, Point de Galle, and Colombo : but from this point to Manar and Jaffnapatam, commerce must be carried on by small vessels, not exceeding 100 tons, and even with them, the greatest part of their cargo must be unshipped in passing the channels of Pomben or Manar. The principal part of this trade, in fact, is conveyed in small *doney*s, from twenty to forty, or fifty tons burden. The navigation of them is nearly half as cheap as that of square-rigged vessels ; and they answer very well the purposes of a coasting trade, being always in sight of land, and most frequently in shallow water, regulating their voyages so as to arrive at the port of their farthest destination with the assistance of one monsoon, and returning with the other.

The natives of the Coromandel coast, in the peninsula of India, have the greatest commercial intercourse with the ports of Ceylon. Many come here to reside in them for years, carrying on a brisk trade, and forming connections with families which are of the same casts with themselves.

Our author attaches great importance to the various descriptions of the people which inhabit this island ; as a correct knowledge of them, he says, is indispensable, before we can appreciate the good or bad policy of such measures as have been or may be adopted by the European powers that govern them.

According to his statement, the inhabitants of Ceylon may be divided into four distinct nations only, but all different in origin, religion, and manners. In the territories of the King of Candy, the mass of the population is Ceylonese proper. These occupy also the south and south-west coasts of the island, from Hambantotte to Chdlaw.

The Malabars, or Hindus, possess the north and north-east coast,

and the peninsula of Jaffnapatam.

The Musulmans who may be considered as the most laborious and industrious part of the population, are dispersed throughout the island ; but less in those districts which are inhabited by Hindus. In the district of Putlam they form the great mass of the population.

The Vedas, or Bedas, who, by all appearances, are probably indigenous in the island, live in a savage state, in that large forest which extends from the south to the east and north, upon the borders of our frontiers, as well as far into the Candian territory, and upon the Wanny provinces.

The Ceylonese proper derive their origin from Siam. This is the opinion which generally prevails among them : and the fact is related in their history. Their language and religion (the Buddhist) are the same as the Siamese.

The Moors, who are now established in Ceylon, are not descendants of those Moguls who invaded the Peninsula. They do not resemble them in manners, appearance, or dress, although they profess the same religion. They can, therefore, be no other than the children of those Arabs, who, in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, led by commercial pursuits, and the thirst of amassing wealth, conquered several of the sea-ports of India, and many of the islands, nearly as far as China.

The Hindus, who occupy the eastern and northern parts of Ceylon, are evidently from the same stock as those who inhabit the opposite coast of the Indian continent.

As the author's reflections and remarks on the origin of casts, in the division of Indian nations, an institution peculiar to that part of the world, are extremely interesting, we shall present them in his own language.

The origin of casts in India has hitherto been generally attributed to their legislation. We find, indeed, both in

their political as well as in their religious institutions, that this distinction of cast is sanctioned, commended, and regulated, with the most minute and scrupulous attention. Hence, we naturally conclude, that where those laws were enforced, the Indians must have attained a high degree of civilization, and a great proficiency in the arts, tending to improve the comforts and refinements of society; for what is this distinction of cast, but a division of labour carried to some degree of perfection, made permanent by those laws, and fixed to certain families and classes of society? But it is desirable to investigate a little further; and ask, what were the causes that placed this division of labour under the immediate attention of the legislator, and persuaded him to perpetuate the same occupations in the same families—to form distinct cast, and place impassable barriers between them,—and to confine each member of society, by a direct infringement upon his natural liberty, to the exercise of that particular profession in which he is born, if I may so express it? The answer to this question may be found, I think, in what is observable as prevalent among all Eastern nations; namely, an obligation attached to every individual to give a certain portion of his personal labour to the prince or state under which he lives. The gold and silversmiths, for instance, and other mechanics, were under an obligation to perform certain works for the sovereign without payment; the cultivator of the land was to attend a certain number of days in each year, to repair the public roads and buildings, or to the cultivation of the royal domains; and even the services of the military were required without remuneration. In fact, previous to the general introduction of money, and while commerce, from necessity, was carried on more by barter than by sale, no mode more natural could be adopted by the heads of families or tribes for procuring the acknowledgements and tributes of their inferiors; and this method had consequently prevailed from time immemorial. Upon the enlargement of society and the increase of population, it must have been felt by the Prince, that he could, with much greater facility, exact from all individuals the performance of their duty in their different occupations, if families and tribes were confined each to distinct professions, and placed under a regulated system of policy, administered by their particular headmen. The facility which this arrangement afforded for putting them into action is too perceptible to require demonstration. When the Prince or Legislator first fixed the division of cast in his domains, we have reason to suppose that he was attentive to attach the greatest number of individuals to

those whose services were likely to be most wanted by the country. Probably the exigencies of the state, or the caprice of the Prince, regulated the proportions of the first division; but we cannot help remarking, that this very permanent proportion must subsequently have proved highly detrimental to general improvements in agriculture and commerce, and is liable to great exceptions, as to its aptitude in administering to the exigencies of the state. When the public interest demanded an augmentation in the number of hands requisite for the cultivation of the soil, and a diminution of those employed in works of manufacture, it was no longer possible to break through those boundaries and privileges of cast, which had been sanctioned by ancient laws, religious injunctions, and the reverence of mankind.*

Another peculiarity in the Indian institutions must here be taken notice of; namely, that no other species of government, than the monarchical or despotic, seems to have ever existed in India before any part of it fell under the dominion of the European powers. This circumstance, combined with the general ancient custom of levying almost all taxes in personal labour, and the distinctions of cast, —all of which are peculiar to the East,—induce me to think that those institutions are the consequences of arbitrary and despotic governments.

In ancient Europe, where a greater variety of governments has prevailed, but, for the most part of a popular, or republican nature, no such distinctions of cast were known; nor was it the practice, under those governments, to levy taxes by personal labour. I believe the few instances of this kind that existed, like the *Corvée* (*seura elig*) in France, were confined to monarchical governments. Cer-

* Among the arguments which I have heard or read, in proof of the great antiquity of civilization in India, those which have been derived from the political institution which divides its inhabitants into different cast are the most weighty; for it is indisputable that this division must have been preceded by many steps of improvement in the agriculture and manufactures of the country, so as to have both suggested, and rendered useful, a great division and subdivision of labour, such as is explained in the celebrated works of Adam Smith. It is with a view to maintain this great subdivision of labour, that such repugnances of social classes have been confirmed by law. This reflection carries the mind back from that period to the earliest era, in order to look into those for the rising of that first degree of civilization which we find was already completed at the time of which we have the most remote knowledge of India. But the consideration that will impress us with the strongest surprise at the enormous length of time that must have elapsed before the laws, religion, manners, and habits of the Indians could be modelled to that state of order and refinement in which they were found by Alexander and his officers, arises from contemplating how trifling are the changes that have taken place from that period to the present times. The difference is so little perceptible, that the description of India, and its inhabitants given by them agrees almost entirely with what is now seen.

tality, the institution that most resembled the levying of a tax in personal labour was that by which, in feudal times, the attendance of vassals was required by their lord, particularly during war. This fact corroborates the conjecture, that this manner of levying taxes, as well as the first establishment of castes in India, was probably owing to the nature of the government that there prevailed.

As to the multiplicity of distinctions in their castes, the Ceylonese can boast of being as abundant as any other Indian nation, if not more so; for almost every profession forms a particular caste, under the guidance of separate head-men. Gold and silversmiths—fishermen—barbers—washermen—manufacturers of jingery, or country sugar—the drawers of toddy—the makers of lime or mortar, and, in fact, every other occupation—all form distinct castes. As it is not my object, however, to enter into an endless, and not very diverting, enumeration of these castes,—their privileges, and their duties,—I will refer the most curious of my readers to Valentine; where they will be informed of the ranks and privileges granted to them, and of the duties which they are bound to perform.

We cannot resist the inclination we feel to allow the author to give his opinion respecting the character of the Ceylonese in his own terms:—

Of the character of the Ceylonese I conceive it to be a difficult task to give a faithful delineation. They are, in general, very reserved in their address, and mild in their manners; but whether that reserve may not be the constraint imposed by suspicion; and that mildness, in some degree, the consequence of a want of feeling; are questions which, notwithstanding my residence of sixteen years in their country, I will not attempt to decide. Certain it is, that crimes of the deepest dye have occasionally been perpetrated among the lower castes. The conduct, however, of the better castes is principally decorous and correct. A Ceylonese cannot very easily be roused to resentment and bloodshed; yet, if he be impelled, by passion or avarice, to determine on violence, he cannot be diverted from his purpose by the thought or presence of those objects which, in others, by acting upon the imagination, would agitate the mind, shake it from its intent, and arrest the hand of the murderer when he had prepared to strike the blow.

The defect of feeling which they have, in some degree, in common with other Indians, secures to them great advantages in all their transactions with Europeans; and we cannot deny them a

masterly address in working upon the feelings of others, while they can keep themselves entirely free from every emotion. They also know, to perfection, the art of insinuating themselves into the good opinion and favour of their superiors. Among the Modifears, this art is accounted a necessary part of their education: they are courteous and guarded in their speech; and so ready to coincide in whatever may be wished by a superior, that they actually acquire, by that means, a very decided and strong influence on his mind. Even such undertakings as they know to be beyond their reach, they will seldom decline in a direct manner, but rather trust to time and reflection to convince their master of the impossibility of accomplishing what he desires. However reluctant the different British collectors may be to admit the assertion, I can, nevertheless, state with confidence, that I have met with very few indeed who were not strongly influenced in their public conduct by the native head-men that were immediately under their command, and nearest to their persons. Collectors, and even governors, of the most distinguished talents, have been under that influence. Governor Vander Graaff, who was by all acknowledged to bear a superior character among those who have ruled Ceylon, was most grossly deceived by his first modifear, Abesingha. This man was carrying on a false correspondence between the Governor and Pelline Talao, first Adigar of Candy, in whose name Abesingha was fabricating letters addressed to the Governor. During this correspondence, on matters of great weight, which were, naturally, never brought to a conclusion, many presents were interchanged on both sides. Those from the Governor were, as customary, always the most costly. When the expectations of Mr. Vander Graaff were raised to the highest, waiting the conclusion of a very favourable treaty, Abesingha happened to die; and, to the great surprise and mortification of the Governor, the whole of his correspondence with the Candiian minister was found in Abesingha's desk, and the presents in his chest.*

* The following narrative will give an instance of the art practised by the natives of Ceylon, high and low, to work upon the feelings of Europeans: in order to effect which purpose upon their present superiors, there is good reason to believe that they are by no means under the necessity of using the same exertions that were requisite to move their more remote and less visible Dutch masters.

An English gentleman, holding a high public situation in the colony, had been conducted in his palanquin to an evening party; and after remaining there for some time, the barriers became anxious to return home. It was, however, not true, and their master had no manner of wish to retire from the pleasant society he was in. The first step they took to effect their purpose, was, to bring the palanquin in front of the door, full in their master's view, and then retire. He saw

Our author informs us, that under the denomination of burghers are comprehended Europeans, and descendants of Europeans, not being Englishmen in the service of government, descendants of Europeans and native women, children of Ceylonese or Malabars, who have become Christians, and have changed their dress, assuming that of Europeans; and lastly, descendants of slaves, made free by their masters. These burghers are chiefly established in the principal towns, Colombo, Jaffnapatam, Point de Galle, Trincomalé, Matura, Cultura, Negombo, and Manar. They are, for the most part, concerned in trade. Some are employed as clerks in the public offices. Few of them are possessed of land. Their number of males and females does not exceed five or six thousand.

Slavery is still acknowledged and sanctioned by law, in consequence of the capitulation of Colombo, in the year 1796; by which,

It, and took it in good part, as a mark of attention in his bearers. In the mean time, the sight of the palanquin being connected with the excitement that he was to return home, made him reflect that the time was approaching for resting from the party. Shortly after, some of the bearers went to seat themselves, apparently in a negligent manner, by the side of the palanquin. This began to produce in the mind of the master, who observed it, a kind of uneasiness, and caused a doubt to arise whether he should or not remain much longer. Now the bearers watched the motions of every person in the party, and his in particular. Whenever he moved from his chair, or passed from one part of the room to another, the bearers would start up, as if they thought he was coming on, and then, appearing to have discovered their mistake, would again sit down. This manoeuvre put their master in a state of perfect uneasiness; he could no longer speak, or attend to the conversation that surrounded him; the doubt whether he should go or stay had made him quite uncomfortable, and he took no pleasure in the society which had before appeared to him so agreeable. But the bearers, observing that even this had not the desired effect of bringing him away, lighted up the lamps of the palanquin, and one of them, taking up a hand lantern, began to pace in front of it, so that his master could not help observing it; and this actually threw him into a state of greater uneasiness; yet he felt too much reluctance to quit his friends to be entirely moved away. But, at last, all the bearers stood up, and arranged themselves, each at their post, by the sides of the poles of the palanquin; while the one with the lantern, putting up and down, gave a full view of the whole apparatus. Who could resist it? It acted like an electric shock. The master, in an instant, found himself in his palanquin, without being aware how he got into it. The bearers took it up, gave a loud shout, and ran away with it in triumph.—The fact was related to the author by the gentleman on whom this trick was practised.

although the importation of slaves into the island is forbidden, and the purchase of slaves by a British European in the service of Government, renders them free, yet all those who were slaves of the Dutch or natives, at the time of that capitulation, were considered as private property, and doomed to continue in servitude themselves, and their children and children's children, to all future generations, with a right in their masters to dispose of them to Dutchmen, burghers, or natives. The number of female slaves is equal, or nearly so, to that of the males. They may together amount to eight or ten thousand. Unless some steps are taken to prevent it, slavery must be perpetuated in Ceylon, by the very act of the existing laws of that island, instituted by our government at the time of the capitulation of Colombo.—The author conceives either of the following methods might be adopted to put an end to the slavery in Ceylon. One would be to grant to the owners of slaves a moderate compensation: the other to fix a day, at the distant period of sixty or eighty years, when slavery should be abolished. The value of the slaves, in the latter case, would begin to decline, but very gradually, from the day on which such a law should be enacted. And this act of natural justice, good policy, and humanity, could hardly be felt as a grievance by the present possessors of slaves.

From the views which have been taken of the different ranks and classes of the population of Ceylon, the author proceeds to make some general reflections on the collective number of the inhabitants. On this subject he confides in the statement of Mr. Bourmand, a gentleman of the Dutch government, employed in the civil department, and who had resided upwards of twenty-five years in the island. He thus expresses himself:—

The common opinion of those that I have conversed with is, that the population of Ceylon amounts to two millions of inhabitants: one million in the territory that is now in the possession of the British Government, and another in that which belongs to the King of Candy. This estimate, however, is likely to be exaggerated. An enumeration, as correct as possible, was made in the year 1789, by the order of Governor Vander Graaff, of all the inhabitants in the territory of the Dutch East-India Company; and that reckoning gave 817,000 inhabitants, of both sexes, and all ages. In the villages (and they were many), where no regular registers of the population had been kept, the numbers were taken by approximation, and consequently very incorrectly.

With regard to the Candian provinces, the population is numerous in those that are cultivated: but it must be remarked, that, with the exception of the country immediately surrounding the town of Candy, and the provinces of Oora and Mattele, all the interior of Ceylon is, in the proportion of seven-eighths, covered with woods and forests; and therefore it may be concluded, that this part of the territory of the King of Candy is, in proportion to its extent, even more thinly peopled than the country under the British Government.

The Wannyswhip of Soerlie and Norgely, and the whole of the great forest occupied by the Weddas, from Maagame in the south, to the Coklay river at the northern side of the island, does not contain ten thousand inhabitants. These reflections will lead to a conclusion, that Ceylon does not contain more than one million and a half of inhabitants.

Our author informs us, that he has not, from his own observations, found reason to contradict this opinion of Mr. Bournand; and that, if he were inclined to differ materially from it, he would state the population of Ceylon a little below this calculation, rating that which is attached to our own dominions, at 700,000 inhabitants. He says, however, that the state of the population is, at this time, very unprosperous; for it has of late evidently increased so fast (owing in his opinion to the introduction of vaccination) that it presses hard upon the means of subsistence. He gives a statement of the persons who have undergone the vaccine inoculation in the British territories in Ceylon from

the year 1802 to 1812, amounting to 221,082. Our government was particularly active in promoting this relief from the miseries of humanity; and its exertions have been crowned with complete success; for the small-pox has actually, for several years, been entirely expelled from Ceylon.

The author of this interesting work has deemed it necessary to call the attention of his readers to these preliminary statements, in order to give them the means of duly appreciating the value of the succeeding parts of his publication. We cannot resist giving his concluding remarks in a compressed form.

He informs us, that it is not land that is wanted to the population of the country; as there is a sufficiency to maintain four times the number of its present inhabitants, if there were capital to put into cultivation all the land that is capable of being applied to the support of man. Capital is wanted to give employment to labourers, either in agriculture or manufactures. All manufactures are exceedingly wanted in Ceylon, even those that are most necessary. Cotton grows with the greatest facility, and produces abundantly. The Nankin, Bourbon, and Brazil cottons, all succeed; and the buds are ripe within four months after the seed has been put into the ground. Notwithstanding this, little cotton has been hitherto produced; and even the most common cloths, for the use of the natives, are imported from the continent of India. Under this view of the subject, it appears doubtful whether the restrictions, which have, since the year 1805, been adopted for preventing the civil servants of the British Government in Ceylon, from being concerned in commercial speculations, are productive of more advantage or injury to the great interests of the island; for they are almost the only persons

there who possess the means to call labour into action, and to encourage cultivation, manufactures, and trade. A subsequent order of Government has allowed colonization to British subjects, which had been prohibited at our first taking possession of the island. Civil servants are allowed to possess land, which, on application, is granted to them by government upon the most liberal terms, to encourage colonization; but the restrictions with regard to commerce still remain in full force. If the public servant may have land, and make it useful, he ought certainly to be allowed also the liberty of manufacturing, selling, bartering, or exporting its productions in any way that may be most lucrative.

Thus have we briefly analyzed all those preliminary materials which have been deemed necessary to the complete view and comprehension of the great object of this valuable work. In introducing this object, the author observes, that having resided sixteen years on the island, and having, during that time, been actively employed as one of his Majesty's civil servants, it frequently occurred to him, that a work upon the *resources* of the country, and the general system of its *administration*, would not only prove acceptable to the curious, but would promote that public interest in the welfare of the colony, and that spirit of investigation, which must evidently tend to improve its condition. And he states his confidence, that this island, when better known, will appear to be a possession worthy of greater attention than it has hitherto obtained from the mother country.

Book I. contains an account of the coin and currency of Ceylon, depressed state of the exchange, and plans for its improvement.

Our author says that no vestige remains of the Portuguese currency; and that an investigation of that subject would throw no light on the present currency.

Under the Dutch, the various coins which were used in Holland were also current in Ceylon, namely, the silver stiver, the schelling, the guilder or florin, and the ducatoon. But the coin peculiar to the colony, and which formed the government currency, was the Ceylon copper coin, in stivers, now called *pices*. The standing value of that copper coin was dependent on the regulation of government, that made eighty of them always equal to one silver ducatoon. Thirty-six of those weighed one Dutch pound of the best copper.

Almost every thing required for the Dutch settlement in Ceylon, besides what the island produced, was imported in the ships of the East India Company from Holland or Batavia direct. Their trade with the continent was not extensive. The Ceylon government drew no bills on the settlements of that continent, and the remittances to it, beyond what the island could afford, were made in specie. All remittances to Holland, on the contrary, either by public servants or merchants, were effected in government bills. From these bills government derived a fixed profit. It made the applicant pay into the treasury eighty stivers for each ducatoon (which was the par), besides a premium equal to eleven per cent. Gold pagodas were coined at Totecoreen, in the Dutch mint established there, under the control of the Ceylon government. A small number of silver rupees were coined by Governors Falck and Vandergraff, and were current for thirty-six stivers each. A great variety of foreign coins were also current in Ceylon, as the Spanish dollar or piastre, the star and Porto Novo pagodas, the Surat or Sicea rupee, &c. Their prices were also regulated by their intrinsic value, compared with the silver ducatoon; and keeping the exchange of the island currency to eighty stivers for each ducatoon, those different coins bore a price

in copper coin according to that standard. In 1780 the finances of the government becoming embarrassed, Governor Vandergraff, to obviate the difficulties, had recourse to the issue of a paper currency, which ultimately and totally disturbed the fixed state of that currency which the merchants, trading to the continent of India, had hitherto found a solid basis for their commercial calculations. The moment that Governor Vandergraff allowed the exchange to fluctuate, the Ceylon copper coin became the true standard currency of the colony, regulating its own value, instead of the ducatoon, as formerly.

Such was the condition of the currency at the time the East India Company took possession of the settlement.

One of their first measures with regard to the currency, was to make a new copper coin, of the same weight and quality with that of the Dutch. But as the revenue was insufficient to pay the current expenses, particularly when the Company had still a body of troops in the island, placed under the control of the Presidency of Madras, it became necessary to draw upon that Presidency, either for star pagodas in gold, or by bills, to make up the deficiency. They fixed the value of the Ceylon coin at the same rate with that at Madras, namely, forty-five fanams, 180 stivers per star pagoda—thus determining at once the depreciation at about thirty-four per cent. from what it had been in later years under the Dutch. The ducatoon then became worth 140 stivers, instead of the old fixed rate of eighty, making a deterioration of seventy-five per cent. from the original currency of the island.

In January 1802 the government of the island was transferred from the East India Company to the immediate management of his Majesty's Ministers for the Colonial Department. Silver rix-dol-

lars were then coined; paper currency in rix-dollars was issued, payable to the bearer on demand; and the exchange with Madras, Bengal, and Bombay, was also altered.

Various important measures are here stated by the Author, illustrative of the deterioration of the currency, the description of which would carry us into a wider field than is consistent with our limits. We refer therefore to the following representation by the Author on this part of the subject.

It has been a singular misfortune to this colony, that since Governor Vandergraff first began to disturb the state of its currency, every measure afterwards adopted has tended the more to confuse and deteriorate its condition. In the year 1813, this depreciation from the original value of the Ceylon stiver in 1780 was not less than 210 per cent.; for, in 1780, the ducatoon exchanged for eighty stivers; in 1813, for two hundred and forty; which is the relative proportion of eighteen rix-dollars for one pound sterling. The depreciation, from the year 1802 to 1803, was about 90 per cent.

From all that is here stated, it will appear to be my opinion, that the principal cause of the depression of the exchange originated from the debasement and deterioration of the coin, combined with the refusal of Government to receive the Colonial Currency into the Treasury for bills on the Presidencies of India, or upon England, at the same rate at which it was issued; and selling those bills at public auction, to the highest bidders.

Another powerful cause, however, of this calamity is to be found in the unfavourable balance of the trade of the island. I am the more convinced of the influence that that balance has had upon the exchange, and, at the same time, of the correctness of the statement on which those balances have been struck, from seeing how the alterations, that appear in the latter, agree with the changes, which have taken place in the former.

Prior to the year 1809, no statements had been made, with a view to form a correct knowledge of the state of the trade of Ceylon in imports and exports, and in the amount of its foreign debts and credits. In that year I was appointed to the situation of Comptroller General of Sea Customs, which was placed upon a higher footing, and invested with new and greater powers.

(To be concluded in our next.)

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, Feb. 13, 1817.

A general court of proprietors of East India Stock was this day held at the Company's House in Leadenhall-street, pursuant to public advertisement, in order to consider of a Petition to the House of Commons, on the subject of relief to be granted to the owners of certain of the Company's ships.

The usual routine business having been disposed of,—

The *Chairman* (T. Reid, Esq.) said—
“I have to acquaint the court that it is met for the purpose of laying before it the draft of a petition intended for presentation to the honorable House of Commons, for leave to bring in a bill that may enable the court of directors to afford relief to certain owners of ships in the Company's service, under the particular circumstances of their case. In order to render the proprietors masters of the subject, the reports, in consequence of which a petition to the House of Commons had been founded by the directors, should be read.”

The Clerk then read the reports as follows:—

“At a court of directors, 11th Feb. 1817. A report from the committee of shipping dated this day, being read, stating, that since making their report of the 11th October last, with which was submitted draft of a proposed bill to Parliament to enable the court to afford relief to the owners of certain ships, the Company's solicitor has prepared draft of a petition to the honorable House of Commons for leave to present a bill, and submitting that the said petition be substituted for the draft of the before-mentioned bill; and the committee further stating that the Chairman and Deputy Chairman having communicated to a nu-

merous meeting of the managing owners assembled at this house, the heads of the prepared petition, they had signified their readiness to be examined before a committee of the House of Commons, and to produce accounts to establish the allegations in the petition as the ground for soliciting relief; and the draft of the petition being also read, Resolved, that this court approve the said report and petition. Whereupon, draft of an advertisement, giving notice that a general court will be held on Thursday next, for the purpose of considering the said petition, was read and approved.”

The *Chairman*.—“Now, if it is the pleasure of the general court, the petition intended to be presented to the House of Commons shall be read. It contains a great deal of narrative, with which it is not necessary to take up the time of the court—but the most substantial parts, relative to the proposed relief, shall be laid before the proprietors.”

Extract of the petition:—

“That at the time when this country was restored to a state of peace, by the Treaty of Paris of the 20th of Nov. 1815, several contracts were subsisting between your petitioners and sundry persons for their supplying your petitioners with ships for their regular service for several voyages which then remained to be performed at certain fixed rates of freight, in pursuance of such contracts which had been made and entered into agreeably to the provisions of the several acts of Parliament; and the following is a list of such ships, with the rates of freight to which they were and may be severally entitled, and the number of voyages which they were and may be severally bound by their contracts with your petitioners to perform:—

Date of Contract.	Names of Ships.	Chartered Tonnage.	Freight per Ton.	Number of Voyages to be performed after Nov. 20th, 1815.
1812 April 1	Lady Melville	1200	£ 17 9	4
1808 April 12	Princess Amelia	1200	17 9	2
1809 March 7	Lowther Castle	1200	17 9	3
1803 May 18	Phœnix	818	18 15	2
1809 Feb. 24	Charles Grant	1200	17 9	3
1810 Nov. 14	Asia	958	19 0	4
1809 Aug. 29	Rose	955	18 15	3
1810 Nov. 14	Prince Regent	958	19 10	4
1810 Nov. 14	Marq. Wellington	961	18 0	4
1808 May 11	Carnatic	820	18 15	2
1803 Nov. 2	William Pitt	819	19 5	1
1810 Nov. 14	Marchion. of Ely	952	19 10	4
1809 Aug. 2	Astell	820	20 17	3
1811 Nov. 22	Marquis Camden	1200	16 19	4
1808 May 11	Warren Hastings	1000	16 19	3
1812 Sept. 2	Minerva	976	16 19	5

Date of Contract.	Names of Ships.	Chartered Tonnage.	Freight per Ton.	Number of Voyages to be performed at the Nov. 20th. 1813.
1801 Aug. 22	Lord Castlereagh	812	£13 0	1
	Huddart (extra)	547	13 10	1
	Carmarthen (do.)	550	14 0	1
	Union (do.)	550	13 15	1
1810 Nov. 14	Princess Char. Wales	978	17 17	4
1803 Jan. 5	Streatham	819	18 13	1
1803 April 1	Northumberland	600	15 9	1
1808 Sept. 7	Romney	1200	18 0	3
1809 Feb. 22	Iuglis	1200	17 9	4
1810 Feb. 16	Marquis Huntley	1200	20 9	3
-----	Castle Huntley	1200	19 9	4
-----	Cabala	1200	19 15	3
1811 Jan. 11	Herefordshire	1200	17 17	5
-----	Atlas	1200	18 5	4
-----	Bridgewater	1200	17 7	4
-----	General Harris	1200	17 7	4
-----	Vansittart	1200	16 17	5
-----	General Kyd	1200	19 5	5

The *Chairman*.—"I shall now move, That this court do approve of the said petition, and that it be presented to the House of Commons."

Mr. S. Dixon wished to know, whether the prayer of this petition had been drawn up by the ship owners—or whether it was a petition of the court of directors?

The *Chairman*.—"This is distinctly a petition drawn up by the court of directors. It was necessary to have a meeting of the ship owners, in order to know whether they could, by evidence, support the allegations contained in it. The petition, as it stands at present, is the act of the court of directors, to which they now request the consent of the proprietors. That being obtained it will then become the petition of the East India Company."

Mr. S. Dixon.—"Let us know what we are about. Has the application of the ship owners met the approbation of the court of directors?"

The *Chairman*.—"It is manifest that it has, from their recommending the adoption of this petition to the court of proprietors."

Mr. S. Dixon.—"The question is now, that application may be made to Parliament for leave to bring in a bill to enable the court of directors to grant relief to certain ship owners. My observations may be impertinent, but I hope I shall be excused, as this is the first time I have been present since the question has been pending. I wish to know whether the court of directors have been apprized that they do not possess the power of granting relief, without applying to Parliament?"

The *Chairman*.—"The existing act of parliament does not suffer them to grant the relief called for, without going before the legislature. The directors have resolved on a petition which is now submitted to the proprietors, for their approval."

Mr. Alderman Atkins.—"We are compelled to apply to parliament by petition for this power."

Mr. S. Dixon.—"My opinion is, that the directors possess the power already." (No! no!)

The *Chairman*.—"It has been moved and seconded, that this petition be approved of by the court of proprietors. I shall now put the question."

Mr. Hume was anxious to deliver his sentiments on this subject. He was extremely sorry, that he had come into court a few minutes too late, this day—otherwise he would in the first place have called the attention of the proprietors to the resolution agreed to by them, on the 27th of March, in the last year, on this subject. Gentlemen must be aware, that this question was not now brought forward for the first time; but that, on the 20th and 27th of March 1816, it was discussed here at considerable length. Many of the proprietors now present must know, that the resolution of the court of directors was, on that occasion, carried in the affirmative—which resolution gave the executive body authority to apply to parliament for power to grant pecuniary relief to certain ship-owners. Before he proceeded farther, he was desirous that the court should allow that resolution to be read.

The following resolution was, in consequence, read by the clerk:—

"That this court, taking into consideration the general advance occasioned in the price of naval stores, by the long continuance of the late war, and the other reasons on which the court of directors have proposed to grant to the owners of ships, engaged under the new system, an addition, for the present year only, to their peace-rates of freight, are of opinion, that although the owners of those ships can have no claim to any increase of rates spontaneously proposed by them,

selves, in the way of free competition, yet, as the prices of naval stores have not, from the circumstances of the time, fallen to a peace level, and the owners are subjected to much expense in the outfit of their ships, as at their peace rates of freight, must expose them to heavy loss, this court is willing, on the present occasion, to grant to the sail owners relief in the manner suggested by the court of directors, provided the same may be done with safety to the existing shipping-system. And this court doth, therefore, authorise the court of directors to request the sanction of parliament to the grant of the proposed relief, with such precaution as may prevent it from affecting the stability of that system."

Mr. Hume continued.—Now, he was very desirous to call the particular attention of the court to the words of that resolution "*for the present year only*," for a reason that he should presently state—and, the notice of the court being drawn to these words, he hoped the hon. Chairman would have the goodness to allow one of the clauses in the bill, which had been submitted to the court, agreeable to, and resting on that resolution, to be read. He would state why he wished it to be read—it was, because immediately after the motion was carried on the 27th of March (and, on that occasion, he said every thing in his power to satisfy the court, that the proposition ought not to be supported, as it was both unjust and impolitic) a bill, intended to be introduced to parliament, was laid before the court, by their late Chairman (Mr. Grant), who then stated that the bill was every way conformable with the resolution that had been agreed to. He was sorry that hon. gentleman was not present—because he was very unwilling to state any thing which might appear prejudicial to his character during his absence—and, if he (Mr. H.) had known that Mr. Grant did not mean to attend the court on this day, he would have sent a note to him, in order that he might have been present to hear the statement he intended to bring forward. The charge he was about to make against that hon. gentleman was not of a light or trivial nature; he accused him with having, in the capacity of chairman, been guilty of a complete and gross breach of confidence to this court. He (Mr. G.) said, when he laid the bill before the court, that it was in strict compliance with, and conformity to the resolution—and he (Mr. Hume) took it for granted, that it was strictly consistent with that resolution to which the general court had agreed. The resolution proposed relief "*for the present year only*," and he and the court clearly understood, that the bill contemplated the like period, namely, the *pre-*

sent year and no longer. How astonished, then, was he—how astonished must every gentleman have been, who was aware of the nature of the resolution, to find that the bill went to guarantee relief *not for the present year only*, but for a number of years!! The clause to which he alluded in the bill which their then Chairman introduced, was as follows:—

"And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that if all or any of the persons who have contracted to let to the said united Company, any ship or ships which, since the day of last, have come aboard, or hereafter shall be liable to come aboard, for any outward-bound voyage or voyages, from the united Kingdom, shall require, by notice in writing to the court of directors of the said united Company, that the terms of their several contracts shall be reviewed, then if, after due consideration by the said court of directors, of the said united Company, it shall appear to them that the freight and demurrage to which such contractors, so giving such notice, are entitled by the terms of their contracts respectively, are so low, that, according to the costs and charges of the outfit of such ships, in time of peace, losses will arise to the contractors from the further performance of their contracts, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said court of directors, at their discretion, and upon such terms as they shall see fit, to release the contractors, so giving such notice, or any of them, altogether from the further performance of their several contracts, or to make to them such additional allowances, beyond the freight and demurrage which they are, or may be entitled to receive in time of peace, as, under all the circumstances of each case, shall appear to the said court of directors, in their discretion, to be reasonable, any law, statute, contract, charter-party, or agreement, to the contrary thereof, in any ways notwithstanding."

The resolution (observed Mr. Hume) of the 27th of March, specified relief "*for one year only*,"—the provision in the bill extended it to several, and therefore, was opposed to the letter and spirit of that resolution.—(Hear! hear!)—This was a direct breach of that confidence which the proprietors placed in their executive body; and he, for one, felt that the resolution of that court had been treated with the most marked disregard. He was not prepared to say, whether this was done intentionally, or unintentionally—but let any gentleman read the resolution of the 27th of March, agreeing to the relief of certain ship-owners, "*for one year only*," and then examine the bill, which was intended to confer the power of making allowances at the discretion of the court of directors, for one voyage, or for any num-

ber of voyages then contracted for, and he must at once perceive that the authority given by that resolution was not adhered to. It was a want of candour, a breach of confidence, and a violation of their proceedings, which he could not allow to pass, without stating how highly he disapproved of it. When the bill was laid before the court, he inquired, whether it was intended to apply to "one year only?" and the answer from the chair was, distinctly, "Yes—it is intended for one year only!" Great, then, was his amazement, when, on perusing the bill, he found that it went to grant relief for "voyage or voyages;" thus extending to a number of years that which was originally meant to affect but *one*. He certainly expected that some explanation would be given to this extraordinary fact; and farther, that the court should be informed why this bill was not brought into parliament agreeably to the resolution of the court. The resolution was carried by a large majority—and the draft of the bill was then submitted to the court, but never, up to that moment, had they been told, why the resolution was not carried into effect. If the hon. Chairman, or any of his colleagues, could account for this breach of confidence, and singular proceeding of the court of directors, he should say nothing more on the subject; but, if no explanation were offered, it was right that the proprietors should examine into the business minutely.

The *Chairman*.—"I cannot charge my memory with what was said or done, on the occasion to which the hon. proprietor has alluded, by the then Chairman, or any other gentleman, for or against the bill; but, referring to the minutes of the court, I see that the draft of a bill was brought in and read here."

Mr. *Hume*.—"Yes, the bill was brought in, and I asked, whether it was conformable to the resolution?" (To this the *Chairman* answered, "It was.")—The bill was not, however, read—for this court places so much confidence in their chairman and directors, that the reading of the preamble of a bill has been generally considered sufficient—and was so at that time. What I complain of is, that it was entered, as read, and according to the declaration of the Chairman was considered to be agreeable to the resolution which the court had then agreed to; but, afterwards, when examined, it was found to be very different indeed. I do not allude to any thing that was said in the court, on that occasion, so much as to what was done."

The *Chairman*.—"With respect to the bill itself—which, as I have already said, appears by the minutes to have been read in the court of proprietors, and which I thought, till the present moment, was, in every respect, conformable to the reso-

lution)—it never was brought into the House of Commons, because, in its progress to procure the necessary assistance for carrying it into effect, it met with unforeseen difficulty and opposition."

Mr. *Hume*.—"It was agreed that a bill should be brought in, consistent with the resolution of the general court. This was not done. The proceeding was most incorrect—and I hope this court will see the propriety of calling on the court of directors to act more correctly in future. If a resolution be passed, for granting relief for one year only, and an attempt be made to extend the powers for giving such relief to five, six, or ten years, such a proceeding ought to receive the decided disapprobation of this court." (*Hear!*)

The *Chairman*.—"I can state another corroborative proof that the proceeding was proper. At the next general court, the proceedings of the 27th of March were read, as if they were perfectly correct. No observation was made on them."

Mr. *Hume*.—"The heads of our proceedings were read *pro forma*. The bill was not read at length."

Mr. *Lowndes*.—"It never was read in this court. It must have been read in the court of directors and not of proprietors."

Mr. *Hume* said, he had already stated why the bill was not read. When they were told that it was in conformity with the resolution, acting upon a liberal principle of confidence in their directors they inquired no farther. When that resolution passed, a great number of persons, deeply interested in carrying it, filled the court. Yet it could not be imagined that such a measure should ultimately succeed—and, although he was one of *five* who voted against *fifty-five* supporters of that resolution, it was clear that the smaller number, whose arguments could not be refused, carried the question, in effect. He should now, however, proceed to the business of the present day—but, before he entered upon the subject of the petition, he wished to call the attention of the court to a point of order, as to the regularity of their proceedings. Like every other great Company or establishment, they had a certain number of by-laws, for the regulation of their proceedings. Those by-laws were expressly formed with the view that no advantage should be taken to hurry a measure through the court without the knowledge of the great body of proprietors—and he could not but express his utter astonishment, that the present business, one of the greatest importance, should be brought under the consideration of the court of proprietors, on twenty-four hours notice. (*Hear! hear!*) To him, indeed, thirty-six hours notice had been given—and he was obliged to the hon. Chairman for the information, which he received before, the advertisement ap-

peared in the papers. Now, when it was well known by every individual within the bar, that this business was not the act of a day, but had been the consideration of the court of directors for months, common decency and respect to the proprietors ought to have induced them to give themal notice of fourteen days.—(Hear! hear!) The by-laws, as he understood them, enacted, that, though the directors had called the court, they would not be able to proceed to the decision of this question, on the present occasion, owing to the irregular mode of convening the proprietors. He should, therefore, propose two questions, connected with the point of order, to their law officer—and, by his answer their proceedings would necessarily be regulated. The first question was—

“As sections 2d and 3d of chap. 13. of the by-laws, direct that the rate of freights in time of peace shall be fixed by contract for six voyages *certain*—and as the object of the petition to the hon. House of Commons is to obtain power to give away money from the Company's cash, or, in other words, to increase the rate of freight already fixed by contract, whether the act of petitioning for leave, on twenty-four hours notice, is not against section 3d. of chap. 3d. of the by-laws, which directs ‘that no by-laws shall be altered or suspended, without the consent and approbation of two general courts, specially called for that purpose, of the first of which general courts, fourteen days public notice, at the least, shall be given.’”

He (Mr. *Hume*) would contend, that the motion now before the court went to alter that by-law, by which it was ordained that the rate of freights, in time of peace, should be fixed for six voyages, *certain*—and, if so, two general courts were necessary for that purpose; of the first of which a regular notice of fourteen days must be given. If the Chairman would have the goodness to allow their counsel to state his opinion on this question, which he had drawn up in writing, in order that it might be perfectly understood, the court would probably save time and trouble.

The Chairman.—“I should wish to say two or three words relative to the shortness of notice in bringing this petition before the court. The business has been in a state of preparation for some time—but it was thought to be a proper measure, that the sentiments of those to whom we look for assistance on this occasion should be ascertained before we proceeded farther. The petition has been, in consequence, at the west end of the town, under their consideration, until within a very few days. Now, to-morrow will be the last day for presenting petitions for private bills to the House of Commons,

and it is of importance that the present petition should be ready to be presented in time. The moment the opinion of the directors was made up on this subject, the petition was laid before the proprietors. It is a short notice, I admit, but that could not be avoided. With respect to what the hon. proprietor has said on the subject of the by laws, I must observe, that agreeing to this petition is not a substantive act for giving away money. The petition only requests leave to bring in a bill, of which the court will receive proper notice. This is only an incipient measure; that which may follow, in connection with it, will be regularly laid before you.”

Mr. *Thompson* said, that what the hon. proprietor (Mr. *Hume*) had advanced, would apply to their proceedings, if they were, with reference to their charter, about to do some act under the by-laws. But they were now going to apply for an act of parliament in order to supersede a by-law. If this were true, and it appeared to him to be the fact, the objection of the hon. proprietor did not meet the case now before them.

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, he hoped the hon. proprietor would excuse him for this interruption—but (it was no matter on which side he spoke) he would not now address the court, with propriety, unless he spoke to order.—The chair being in possession of his hon. friend (Mr. *Hume*).

Mr. *Smith* (the Company's Solicitor).—“I have no doubt that this by-law, sect. 3, chap. 3, which directs that no by-law shall be altered or suspended without the consent and approbation of two general courts, has no reference whatever to the object now in view. The present petition is to procure a relaxation of a by-law by act of parliament. No doubt the power of parliament to alter a by-law is paramount to the power of this court. Parliament may alter the by-law if it think fit. Whether it will do so I cannot divine, that is a matter of future observation. Whether it will consent to override the by-law I know not; but I see no reason to prevent it.”

Mr. *Hume* would not stop to inquire how far the principle of *relaxing* or of *altering* a by-law was dissimilar in spirit: it appeared to him nearly the same. He did not question the power of parliament to alter a by-law of this court, but he questioned the mode of proceeding of this court contrary to their own by-laws. He had however still stronger grounds to proceed upon. The next question he should submit to the judgment of their counsel was—As the motion before the court is, to agree to petition the hon. House of Commons, for leave to give away money out of the Company's cash, whether the present proceeding, on twenty-four hours' public notice, is not against the intent and

meaning of section 4 of chap. 8 of the by-laws, which directs, "that no motion shall, in future, be made in a general court, to make any grants of any sums of money out of the Company's cash, without notice being given in writing by the persons proposing the same, and published by the court of directors at least fourteen days previous to the holding of such general court."

Before their learned counsel gave his opinion, he would submit to the court how far the objection of an honorable proprietor (Mr. Thompson) to his previous observations applied. The argument of that gentleman was, that the proprietors had no right to interfere (whether the proposed alteration would affect their by-laws, or any other part of their constitution) because the first proceeding was an application to parliament for leave to effect the purpose contemplated, whatever it might be. Surely nothing could be more absurd than this doctrine. According to it, all their by-laws might be taken away without the proprietors receiving the prescribed notice to assemble in this court, to take into consideration whether a petition should or should not be submitted to the legislature with that view. The intention of the by-laws was to prevent hasty determination on any subject which affected the interests of the Company. It was provided, therefore, that fourteen days notice should be given of all motions for intended alterations or relaxations of the by-laws, or grants of money. The proposition could not be submitted, the discussion could not be entertained, unless such form was gone through. On the present occasion it had not. He therefore hoped the court would agree with him, that to proceed at present was contrary to the letter and spirit of the by-law, sect. 4, chap. 8, and that they ought not to come to the consideration of this petition (which went to take money out of their pockets), without fourteen days' notice.

The *Chairman*.—"I submit that the hon. proprietor is not correct in the statement he has introduced on this question. I am not a lawyer, and know nothing about the nice technicalities which have been mentioned. But the reason of the thing shews, that the by-law which has been cited does not bear on the case. This is a petition to the House of Commons to permit us to extend relief hereafter, provided certain allegations be proved. It is not a substantive act—it is a preliminary act, on the result of which you shall receive information at the proper period."

Mr. *Jamoy* wished to say a few words on the line of argument taken by the hon. proprietor. If the question put to the

learned counsel were stated only in the way the hon. proprietor had put it, his answer, as it struck him, must be, that the court could not proceed. He did not, however, think that the question was fairly propounded. What was the fact? That contracts had been entered into equally disadvantageous to both parties, to the ship-owners and to the Company. They were told distinctly, that if the owners paid certain forfeitures, and got rid of their contracts, it would be as unfavourable to the Company as to them. What, therefore, were they called on to do? Why, if certain facts were made out to the satisfaction of parliament, namely, that it would be equally against the interest of the owners and of the Company, if the contracts were broken up, on payment of the forfeiture; that then an act should be obtained, not merely to benefit the ship-owners, but to confer an equal advantage on the Company as well as on them. This was the true state of the case. It was, therefore, erroneous to put the question in the way that had been done. It was such a statement as no sound lawyer would have submitted.

Mr. *H. Jackson* said, the learned gentleman would find that the greater part of that petition consisted of allegations of losses which were not substantiated.

Mr. *Lowndes* said, notwithstanding the resolution on this question was carried in March last by fifty-five to five, he was happy to find that the arguments of the five did in fact decide it. The point for consideration now was, whether this petition should be smuggled through the court on twenty-four hours' notice. The directors ought to oppose the proceeding, for it was their duty not to tolerate any smuggling transaction. If they hurried the business over in this precipitate manner, they would go before parliament with a very bad grace; and when the legislature placed the independent characters of the five gentlemen who were against the measure, in opposition to the interested characters of the fifty-five who supported it, the scale of justice, if evenly balanced, would preponderate in favour of the disinterested few. It would be thought that the directors themselves were concerned in this proceeding, of which they had given only twenty-four hours' notice, because it would be said they knew it was a subject that would not bear minute investigation. He was of opinion, and he had so stated, that the ship-owners should have redress; but he thought it might be granted without their applying to parliament. A committee of directors, it seemed, were to apportion the sum which each ship-owner was to receive. He did not like this. The proprietors were to pay it, and they should have some control in the business. Were the gentlemen directors

merely to state what money they thought it was necessary to take out of the pockets of the proprietors? Surely the proprietors were themselves the best judges of what ought to be subtracted from their property. In all cases of this kind, those who paid were the most proper judges of what ought to be afforded. Let the court look to parliament itself, and see with what jealous vigilance they proceeded when money was about to be taken out of the people's pockets. This jealousy was very natural, for parliament was the representation of the people. Indeed, he was one of those who thought that it was not only the representation of the people, but a very good representation. They looked with a laudable jealousy at the money bills, because by those bills they took more money out of the pockets of the people than they took from those of the peers. On the same principle the money bills of the Company should be laid before the proprietors, and they should form a committee to examine into and decide upon these contracts—otherwise the directors would apply to parliament with a very bad grace. A noble lord, he had heard, refused to bring in the bill, because he did not think the proceeding was a correct one. He saw his hon. friend (Mr. Hume) look at him with a very significant glance—"but," said Mr. L., "upon my soul I don't know whether he wishes me to go on or to stop."—(Laughter.) He certainly thought that those gentlemen who had accepted of very low freights, which would not now answer, ought to be relieved; the circumstance of their having taken an inadequate price ought to weigh with the proprietors. It was the manner in which the thing was proposed to be done that he objected to, and not to the thing itself.

Mr. Hume said, on a matter of such importance, the court ought to proceed cautiously. In his opinion, consistently with their by-laws they could not now act. If, however, their learned counsel thought otherwise, he (Mr. Hume) would not, for a moment, detain the court.

Mr. Smith (the Company's Solicitor) was of opinion, that the by-law cited by the hon. proprietor did not preclude the court from proceeding on the present occasion. The motion was not for a grant of money—but it called on the court to agree to a petition to Parliament to have an act passed, for the purpose of enabling the directors to distribute certain sums of money. That act must of course be a matter of future consideration.

Mr. Hume observed, the by-law said, that no motion whatever, on the subject of money, should be made, without fourteen days previous notice; and if this motion had not in view the object and intention of getting away money, he was at

a loss to know for what purpose it was introduced. On this point, however, he should make no further comment, but proceed to the merits of the case.

On a former occasion, when this question was under consideration, he had occupied the attention of the court, for a long time, much longer indeed than he wished—but the importance of the subject would not suffer him to pass it over briefly or negligently. He should now, however, detain the court for but a short period, because the question resolved itself into a very narrow compass. It was merely this—"whether you, the East-India Company—the greatest commercial establishment in the world—will go up to Parliament and ask for a bill, by which you shall be enabled to annul that fair proceeding of hiring ships by open tender and contract, that has been sanctioned by your by-laws, and by the legislature, and which has stood for so many years?" (Hear! Hear!) When the question was of so much consequence, the proprietors, in common decency, ought to have had full and fair notice of it. Now that the subject was before them, he should simply submit to the court the consideration of this important point, namely, "how far they were about to open the door to innovation, the end of which it was impossible to foresee—the extent of which was almost incalculable." (Hear! hear!) Looking to the principle on which they were now about to act, so fairly calculating individual could venture to make a tender to the Company for any thing they might want (particularly shipping, which, by act of Parliament, they were obliged to be supplied with by public tender,) because it went directly to destroy the only foundation on which the system of contract could stand. A. B. and C. would act very differently. They would say, "we will not tender at a rate which we conscientiously think would fairly enable us to perform our contract—no, we will send in so low a tender, as must insure us the preference—we will, by our moderate offer, get into the employment of the Company—and afterwards trust to them, who have always acted so liberally, to make up, by an additional allowance, for that want of profit which our tenders must necessarily inflict on us."—(Hear! Hear!) We feel we may trust to the East-India Company to make good any amount of loss—and so we may proceed without fear of danger."—(Hear! hear!) He was confident many of the owners had acted on that principle, and that it must be admitted by them if an inquiry were made into the subject either by the directors or by Parliament; and the longer it was tolerated, the more dangerous it would become. Was this, he demanded, a principle on which a great body, like

the Company, should proceed? Let any disinterested man put his hand on his heart, and say, whether he could ever be brought conscientiously to approve of such a principle? Every man, who thought at all on the subject in a commercial point of view, would join with him in reprobating such a proceeding. Looking to the fair mode of tender, he was quite confident, that not a disinterested man could be found, who, putting his hand on his heart, would declare, that the Company ought to abrogate contracts thus solemnly and deliberately formed. He was of opinion, and had always contended in this court, that all the Company's great commercial purchases should be made by fair and open competition, as took place in all their sales; and, it did appear very strange to him that the court of directors should lend themselves in the present case to apply for power to annul the only part of the commercial engagements which they were compelled by law to make by open and fair competition. He feared there was more in it than appeared at the first blush of the subject. He did not know what extent of loss the persons making tenders of ships for freight had experienced—nor did he care; it was against the principle that he contended—against that pernicious principle, which, if conceded, would open the door to abuses, that the Company would not perhaps be able to check hereafter. When this question was formerly discussed, the then chairman (Mr. Grant) stated, that they had a precedent for granting those allowances. And he understood that an hon. friend, near him, was of opinion, that the policy pursued in 1803, was a precedent in point. At that period this court came to a vote (not well knowing the extent to which they were about to go) granting relief to certain ship-owners. The consequence was, that £225,000 sterling were divided amongst these owners, which, to the present day, had never been reported to the court of proprietors—who, in fact, knew nothing about it. On that subject, in March last, he stated several facts that he thought were worthy the attention of the court, and which, he hoped, were not forgot by them. He pointed out, amongst other things, the impropriety of leaving it to the directors to apportion the allowances to be made to the different claimants—a power, and he must say an improper one, which the act of 1803 intrusted them with. He meant nothing disrespectful by this. The directors, individually, were a most respectable body of men; but they were pressed and solicited by such strong interests, that human nature could not always resist the applications—it was, therefore, of great importance that those who were to determine on the justice of the claims, and to distribute the

allowances, ought to be perfectly free from even the chance of bias. If they wished to perform their functions honourably and justly, as he hoped and believed they did, they must wish that the letter and spirit of the law should be so clear and distinct as to render it impossible for them to deviate from the straight path of duty. Was it not, then, astonishing to see those gentlemen (the directors) recommend a measure, the effect of which must be to open the door for influence and entreaty, for partiality and favouritism; and which must place them, in his opinion, in the most unpleasant situation that could possibly be imagined? He would not state, that the confidence placed in the directors in 1803 was abused. The proprietors knew nothing regularly of the proceedings which then took place—and the power was put an end to by the renewal of hostilities. How far the peace of Amiens could be compared with that which had recently been concluded—every man could very easily decide. Upon examination, the circumstances of the two periods would be found totally dissimilar.—In 1803, the ship-owners complained, that the prices of marine stores were not reduced to the rate they had expected for their peace freights.—The fact was so, and the cause was very evident. At that period, every power in Europe that possessed naval arsenals, was employed in buying stores, and filling their repositories, knowing that the peace would be but temporary, and that war must inevitably very soon occur again. At this moment, no such sentiment prevailed—little doubt could be entertained but that the peace would be permanent. Europe, after so long and sanguinary a struggle, required a long repose, and the different governments in Europe thought so. In 1803, this country was placed between a state of war and peace—preparations for hostilities were making on all sides during that period, which with more propriety should be denominated an armed truce—and the rates of maritime stores were not brought down to a peace level. The directors, in 1803, expressly declared, that though, from the circumstances of the time, there being then a prospect of an immediate war, they could not refuse the petition of the ship-owners, yet they deprecated any attempt to draw the transaction of that day into a precedent. In consequence of their application to Parliament, the act of the 43d of Geo. III. was passed, in the 2d section of which the settlement of the directors was distinctly recognised, as follows:—"Provided always, that nothing in this act contained be constituted hereafter to authorise or admit any departure from the provisions of the said recited act of the 39th of Geo. III., under which the Com-

pany's contracts are made)—and shall not sanction any claim in addition to the fixed allowance of peace-freight, described in the Company's contracts, *in consequence of any variation in the price of stores, or on any other account whatsoever, except in case of war or preparation for war.*" The present application was completely at variance with this provision. It was an application, in a time of profound peace, and when they looked forward to a long continuance of it, for an increased allowance of freight beyond the regular contract rates. The justice of the decision of the Parliament in 1803, that that period was a time of *preparation for war*, was proved by the circumstance of hostilities having actually taken place before the grant of the allowances was at that time, completely finished and concluded.—He therefore deprecated in the strongest manner any attempt to found their proceedings in the present day, on the precedent of 1803—there being no just point of similitude between the two periods. Besides, the act of the 43d of Geo. III. c. 9. expressly told the Company, "We will permit you to grant allowances this once—but, look to what is contained in the second section, and you will perceive that no application, in future, for allowances of this kind, can be attended to, except in case of war or preparation for war." When public notice was given—when every individual had an opportunity of knowing the conditions and of calculating the terms on which he could safely make his tender—it was not acting fairly to those whose offers had been rejected, to grant a remuneration to persons who had under-bid them at their own risk. When he could shew, that some of the applicants who now called for relief, became contractors, when a great many other tenders were refused, because they were formed on a just estimate of the probable expense—could the court agree to reimburse those who had prevented the employment of men who had calculated fairly, instead of trusting to future contingencies? The tenders of the present applicants were, perhaps, two, three, or four pounds per ton less than those of their competitors—and the court of directors were, by the act of Parliament, obliged to accept of them, and to reject the higher, though probably the more just and correct tenders. They thus accepted the biddings of, perhaps, inexperienced persons—or, probably of cunning individuals, who proposed terms extremely low, in order to make sure of the contract, knowing that they might trust to the generosity of the Company to indemnify them, in case they were losers by the bargain. He was confident that it would be proved that such were the expectations of some of the owners. In one instance, in consequence of this sys-

tem fifteen tenders were rejected out of eighteen, and in another, sixteen out of nineteen. Was it, for a moment, to be suffered, that encouragement should be given to such a practice? Was it to be permitted, that the unsuccessful tenderers, whose offers had been rejected, because their terms were fair, honorable, and manly—because they were such as would enable them to perform their contract—that they should be thrown aside, while A, B, and C, who had bid a lower price, whose tenders were in consequence accepted, should be allowed now to come forward and claim an additional rate of freight, they having interposed to prevent the acceptance of tenders that had been correctly calculated? The principle could not be supported. It was unjust in the highest degree. It was calling on the Company to grant money where censure only was due. If the applicants were honorable men, (and no honorable man would wish to break his contract) they ought to be contented with that for which they had bargained. (*Hear! hear!*) This, certainly, was a harsh expression, and he was far from meaning that it should be taken in its strict sense. But, certainly, he should be ashamed to be one of those who required that a system, recognised by act of Parliament, sanctioned by the Company's by-laws, and the experience of which, for twenty years, had proved its utility, should be violated, merely to advantage a few persons who had acted imprudently? Would they have done so to any other commercial company but the East-India Company? Would the partners of any other company have listened to it? The applicants came before the court, as an honest friend of his (Mr. Douglas Kinnaird) had very properly, he thought, stated, *in forma pauperis*. They heard much, at a former court, about *sympathy*. It seemed that *sympathy* was completely getting the better of the directors, and that every sound principle must now bow down before it—*sympathy* was now opposed to law, to justice, and to reason. He would not object to *sympathy* being a prevailing feeling with the directors, if that sympathy was extended to *merit*, and not to *interest*.—But did experience prove that it was so, or that it would become so? What he (Mr. Hume) had always contended for, and should be pleased to witness, was, sympathy to all their servants, and those employed by them, impartially. *Sympathy*, in a former court, sent one man (Mr. Temple) out to India, although he had been thirty years in England, because he had been a banker and known to the directors, although he had not so great a claim on their sympathy and humanity as another individual (Mr. Hewitt) who had only been twenty years from India, but to

whom the like favour was refused—and now sympathizing, it appeared, was to protect men, worth half a million of money, from the performance of contracts deliberately entered into. The sympathy of the directors, therefore, became a most convenient principle which allowed them to accede to, or to reject any applications that were made to them—little guided, he feared, by the merit of the applicants. He hoped he might be mistaken. This was not a case where rash and ignorant speculation had produced ruin. If it were, let the applicants state the fact—let them come fairly before the court—let them declare themselves bankrupts, and the proprietors would give them that relief which was generally extended to unsuccessful speculators. Would they stand forth and declare this? He could answer, that they would not—their credit was too good upon "Change. Was it then for such men that the court should abrogate that fair and honorable commercial principle of tender and contract, which they had supported for so many years? If they did, they were giving to the claimants (in a very unhandsome way, to say the least of it,) all the benefits of their trade, by thus allowing them to undermine the fair, the judicious, and honest trader. It would encourage men to offer rates which they knew could not remunerate them. One man would tender his ship for £20 per ton, while another, a fair dealer, would say, "I cannot take less than £26 per ton." The consequence was clear—the tender must be received, and he who made it, would treat to the Company for future remuneration. Last week he knew that some owners had tendered their ships 3 or £6 per ton beneath what respectable ship-owners declared they could afford to charter and sail their vessels for. The Company had contracted with them, and they would, doubtless, if you grant the present demand, come forward in a few years, and say, "We expected to have fulfilled our contracts at the rate we proposed, but we really find that we cannot; therefore, you must not insist on the terms of our charter-parties, but as you did in 1803 and 1817, to the ship-owners, you will, commiserating our situation, give us an addition for the past and future voyages of 6 or £8 per ton to the freight we contracted for." And (said Mr. Hume) if the principle be once established you must yield to their claim, for a great and just Company as you ought to be, cannot give leaves to one party and deal out stones to another. No, your conduct must be liberal and honest, and I will not, as a member of this body, lend myself, directly or indirectly, to the support of a principle, which promises such mischievous results. But they were told by the court of directors, that this

proceeding would be advantageous to the Company at large. But he would, in answer to this, inform the proprietors, that while the ships hired by the Company were sailing at 20 or £26 per ton, some great mercantile houses had, within the present year, taken up vessels at 12 and £16 per ton. The ships thus cheaply chartered, brought home precisely the same goods as were carried by the Company's vessels. Thus, while they were giving the ship-owners 19, 20, and £26 per ton, other merchants were carrying on the same trade, at the rate of 12 and £16 per ton, at which price the owners thought themselves liberally remunerated. Why should such extravagance be encouraged? The Company it seemed, would not carry on their trade at the moderate rate of 12 or £14 per ton—no; but they would cheerfully agree to give double the sum paid by any other merchant. Such might be Indian profusion, but certainly not commercial economy. He conceived, that he had, in the first instance, clearly proved this proposition to be directly opposed to principle, and now he had shewn, that it was as less hostile to justice and to commercial economy. Take it whichever way they pleased, the Company must lose by its adoption. He had stated, when the question was formerly discussed, that those proprietors who were interested in it, ought not to vote. In common decency, individuals thus situated, ought to refrain from giving their suffrages, on this question, to their own particular benefit.—(Hear! hear!)—When they came to the vote, he hoped those persons would retire, and leave it to disinterested individuals to decide on a subject of so much importance, which involved this consideration—whether or not £500,000 should be taken out of the pockets of the proprietors. And yet this question, so important in principle, and embracing so many grave considerations, they were called to decide upon at twenty-four hours notice. He was willing to believe that the application to parliament would be of very little consequence. The legislature, he hoped, would not let the Company wrong themselves. But still he should be sorry that the application should be made, lest parliament should consent to grant the powers called for, in consequence of the approving vote of that court. "Why," (a member of the House of Commons might exclaim) "this power if granted will not be advantageous to the Company." The answer would immediately be, "Oh! yes it will. Here is the opinion of the general court of proprietors in favour of it, and they are the best judges of their own affairs." The court would, therefore, do wisely to pause a little before they assented to this proposition. He did not know that any specific sum

was intended to be granted—but he agreed in this, if any thing was to be given, that a committee of proprietors, and not of directors, should have been appointed to inquire into the particular circumstances of the different claims. It was very true, that there might be circumstances unknown to him at present, which might bear heavily on some of the ship-owners, and when these were clearly made out to have produced a loss not to have been guarded against by human prudence, (as stated by some gentleman) he should not be averse to granting them the proper relief. Like his learned friend (Mr. R. Jackson) he should be sorry to see the tempest of the times drive these owners to ruin. In that court there was always a fellow feeling for distress. But was the present application made by persons who were bowed down by adverse circumstances? Undoubtedly not—men worth half a million of money were now suing for relief—men whose whole fortunes were amassed in the shipping service of the Company! Would any of these individuals, who were so ready to state their losses on this occasion, come forward and state what they had formerly gained? Would any of them return to the Company a part of what they had amassed? This Company ought to act on liberal principles, and he should always encourage them. Let, then, the gentlemen now petitioning shew to a committee, one by one, their account of profit and loss for the ships they have had in the Company's service for the last twenty-five years, and, if they had not gained, and greatly gained, by their contracts, he might be willing to grant them relief. He would allow *sympathy*, in that case, to operate in their favour. If they were *winners* by their transactions, (although he knew it was against principle, yet in such a case, he might agree to the court relaxing a little)—then it would be for the committee to stand forward and say, “we know it is against the by-law—we know it is contrary to the act of parliament—we know it is opposed to the practice of the last twenty-five years, ever since the regulation of proceeding by tender and contract was established—to grant relief where individuals have entered into an express agreement; yet such is the hard situation of some of these persons—one or two having proved that they entered unadvisedly into these speculations—that we deem it proper to recommend them to the favourable and humane consideration of the court.” The greater number of the applicants would not, he was sure, be recommended by the committee as worthy of receiving relief; because if any set of individuals more particularly than another, knew correctly the prices of materials, under various circumstances, both here,

and in India, the petitioning owners were the identical persons, for they had devoted a long life to the business. If the court adopted this petition, he held, that no individual hereafter, (if by tendering his vessel even at £5 per ton he got into the Company's employment) could, in honor, be refused an additional allowance to make the freight up to the rate of the day, when he prayed for it. Their principle should be to deal the like measure of justice to all—and they could not, as honorable men, give relief to one body of persons, and refuse it to another. If they did so, they would act like dishonorable men, who were not guided by any fixed or settled principles. But he hoped the court of proprietors would adopt a different line of policy; he trusted they would reject the application, and by that means put an end to similar claims for the future. He heard on a former day, with great pleasure, the declaration made by an hon. proprietor (Mr. K. Smith) who was not now in court. He said, “Although I am myself a petitioner, and as far as my pocket is concerned, agree to the recommendation of the court of directors; yet if you put the question to me, as an individual, I advise you not to consent to this proposition.” Such a declaration as this coming from a gentleman directly interested, was highly honorable to his character and feelings. The fair and honest principle was supported by him, and he demanded of the court to decide against the motion, and not to act unjustly or unwisely, in compliance with the interests of a few. He (Mr. Hume) had nothing to do with shipping, and must therefore be absolved from all imputation of mean or interested views in his opposition to this measure—while, on the other hand, many of those who supported it had very strong private interest for wishing that it might succeed. But for those who were disinterested, to allow an individual, so much interested himself, to exceed them in generosity, could not fail to attract the notice of the court. Had he been placed within the bar, pride would have then in his breast, and the blush of shame would have glowed on his cheek if he had found himself outdone in the race of liberality by any gentleman before the bar. He would have been ashamed at the idea of suffering any proprietor to exceed him in generous feelings. He should be extremely sorry and greatly disappointed if the court did not come forward and express the same feelings and sentiments. And although the candid and manly admission of the hon. proprietor (Mr. K. Smith) was on the occasion to which he had alluded received in rather a jocular manner, he was sure every thinking individual must respect that proprietor for the declaration, and agree that it went a great

way in proving the truth and justice of what he (Mr. Hume) had stated to the court. His speech had been arraigned as containing a perversion of facts—as abounding in exaggeration, and as comprising many statements irrelevant and not at all bearing on the question. This had been asserted by their late Chairman (Mr. Grant). But what was the fact? He (Mr. Hume) had spoken from chapter and verse; he had not dealt in assertion—every point he advanced was borne out by some incontrovertible record. Was that the case with their Chairman? By no means. He produced no public document to support his statements; they all depended on sweeping assertions and on his own *ipse dixit*. This being the case, he felt it unnecessary to answer charges of a vague and indefinite nature, wholly unsupported by evidence. He should, however, meet them with the same silent disregard—they were entirely harmless when opposed to truth and reason. If facts were advanced against his positions, he should be most happy to answer them; but he certainly would not notice mere assertion. He protested, most decidedly, against the principle of this measure; he protested, with equal decision, against individuals personally interested in this question, coming forward to vote on it; and he protested with no less force against the whole proceedings of a court, summoned on twenty-four hours' notice, to decide on a matter of so much magnitude. He should feel it his duty therefore to move an amendment to the motion now before them; and he trusted that every unbiassed man would support it. Of this he was certain, that even though he might not succeed in obtaining the vote of every respectable individual present, he must be honored with his approbation, because the principle he espoused was unexceptionable, although it might militate against the interests of some of the proprietors. They were now called on to overturn the principle on which the Company had long acted with advantage; that principle, he maintained, could not be derided from by the court, without compromising their interest, and ceasing to recollect what was due to their character. If this alteration were once suffered, it was impossible to draw a line of demarcation; all who applied for relief hereafter must receive it. Unless the Company chose to support dishonorable practices; to admit of gross partiality, to act favorably to one and unfavorably to another: they must listen to and satisfy all claims of a similar kind that might hereafter be made. As the greatest mercantile body in the country, he called on them to consider seriously before they decided this question affirmatively, before they established a state of things as once hos-

tile to their interest and baneful to their character.—(Hear!—Hear!) Thinking the court for the manner in which they had attended to his observations, and regretting that the importance of the subject had made them so long, he should move an amendment—"That after the word *that*," the whole of the words be left out, and the following be substituted:

"This court is of opinion, that any attempt to alter the present shipping system of the Company, the principle of which is fair and open competition, by public tender, to fix the peace freight once for all, which system has been approved of by the directors in their report to the proprietors, supported by the by-laws, recognized by the legislature in the act of the 39th of Geo. III. cap. 89, and acted upon to the present time, is as dangerous as it is impolitic.—That to open up contracts, formed with great deliberation and solemnity, under the sanction of public regulations, and the most explicit notice of the conditions on which they were to be made, is a proposal as dangerous to the best interests of the Company, as it is unjust to those owners whose tenders were rejected, and contrary to the spirit and practice of commerce.—That this court cannot therefore sanction any application to the legislature to alter the terms of any contracts entered into with the owners of ships now employed by the Company."

The Chairman.—"I shall take this opportunity of stating to the hon. proprietor, as it may perhaps make some alteration in his feelings, that the hon. gentleman (Mr. K. Smith), on whose conduct he had eulogised so much, has signed the very petition which is now before the court."

Mr. Alderman Atkins said, he was sure the worthy gentleman, who commenced the discussion, had not informed himself truly of the principle on which the applicants called upon that court for relief; and he would endeavour to shew him, in a few words, that he had not looked properly to the subject. In doing this, he wished to have it understood, that, as a ship-owner he was neither directly nor indirectly engaged in the service of the Company; and, therefore, what fell from him, would at least have the merit of being disinterestedly offered to their attention. But, occupied as he had been, for many years, in shipping concerns, and being personally acquainted with the Company's shipping system, in which he had formerly been engaged—he came into court, that day, to offer his sentiments to the proprietors, on a question which he flattered himself he understood. He hoped he should be able to satisfy the hon. proprietor, after the many observations he had made, that the Company, in con-

ceding the relief petitioned for, were not acting with unthinking liberality, but with a fair degree of justice. Looking to the motion which had been just handed to the chair, they must all agree that it went to preclude the contractors, under any circumstance of loss whatsoever, from remuneration. Now, in all the general courts in which he had been engaged with, and very often opposed to, his learned friend (Mr. R. Jackson) to long back as twenty years since, whether he was right or wrong, he would leave to others to judge, but he had always considered it his duty to support and defend the property of those who were engaged in the Company's service. He did not, as the hon. proprietor said, proceed on a principle of sympathy, but on a principle of justice. He had often stood up in defence of his own property, and he was equally anxious to protect the property of others. He was not himself so lukewarm, and entreated others not to shrink from this duty. If the question brought before the proprietors had not a proper foundation to stand upon, if it appeared that it could not be upheld, on sound and fair principles by the owners, it was then time enough for those to be dismayed within the walls of the court, and to shrink from the task of supporting it. But he did think that the hon. proprietor was not correctly informed on this subject, and that he had contradicted himself in many of the observations he had made. Without looking to the ruin or the advantage that might be produced by rejecting or agreeing to grant this relief, he would call the attention of the court to the true state of the case. When the principle of separating the peace from the war freight was introduced, and the peace freight reduced to a principle, considerable disputes arose between the Company and the ship-owners as to the *datum* on which it should proceed. At that time, in 1792, there was a very great difference of opinion between the owners and court of directors, as to what the rate of a peace freight should be. The peace-freight was settled at length on the rate of prices in 1792. Thus the Company in its opinion founded a *datum* for the peace-freight; there surely was a principle acted on, upon which the rate of freight was founded, and he insisted they took for that *datum* the rate of the prices of stores and provisions in 1792. This, he contended, if it could be considered a *datum* at all, could not be defended as a just one at this period. On this principle the Company positively obtained the peace-freights from the owners. They had themselves some ships, and they could judge, most accurately, whether the terms were fair for a long course of years. They must be well acquainted with the increased charge on the building and outfit of vessels, which

went far beyond the peace-freights. The price of building, of cordage, &c. &c. had been greatly raised. The value of the article of hemp alone was enhanced in an extraordinary degree. In 1792, it was £28 per ton—it was now not less than £40—(Hear! hear!)—Such was the variation in one article from the *datum* established in 1792, and all other articles have risen in a similar degree. At that time they were told the question was to be set at rest for ever, and on that point he agreed with the statement contained in the resolution of the hon. proprietor. When the regulation was made, it was intended that the dispute relative to peace-freights should be settled; but on what principle? Evidently on the principle of the then existing price of stores; and he insisted that the Company had acknowledged the necessity of entangling that principle, when the country being in a state of hostilities, they provided for the difference between the price of stores, in 1792, and the expense of the outfit of ships in a period of war? Was it not therefore now equally just, that when, from existing circumstances, in time of peace, circumstances that could not be foreseen, the prices of stores were not reduced to the prices of 1792, when such estimate was formed, but continued extravagantly high, that some relief should be granted to the owners? The difference between the price of stores, in 1792, previous to a long and expensive war, and the price when the ships, then contracted for, put to sea, even during war, had altered 5 or £6 per ton, and the Company felt it necessary on several occasions to make a distinction between the price of stores at the period of contract, and that which existed at the time of sailing, as they were now called on to do. The owners, in 1792, sent in an estimate, with respect to the expense of building, which had suddenly increased, in consequence of the near prospect of war, and an alteration was made before the ships could be sent to sea. To do the Company justice, they made the hardest possible bargain. They did not act on the principle of liberality; their great object was to get the ships as cheap as they could. Let then, the ship-owner be allowed to shew where you have acted hardly with him, and then let the Company act with that degree of dignified liberality which best becomes so great a body. After the peace of Amiens, some worthy gentlemen considered, as perhaps they now did, that no relief should be granted to the ship-owners; but he had then the satisfaction of shewing, as he hoped he had now done, that from the high price of materials, relief was due to the owners. If the prices of building, stores, and equipment, were now the same as they were in 1792, then, indeed, he would

tell the owners that for all contingent events they must take their chance. Every man in this country felt, he believed, the same sentiments as the hon. proprietor, on the subject of public contract. If he (Mr. Arkins) at this period, in a state of peace, entered into a contract to build a ship, and said, the cost would be 25 or £26 per ton, and some years hence, peace still continuing, came in the Company, and demanded relief, then, indeed, he did not think it should be granted, because he had acted with his eyes open, and ought to take his chance during a period of peace. But if he made a contract for a peace-freight, during a state of warfare, which he always thought the Company wrong in requiring, although it was done, proceeding on the prices of stores in 1792, (when a vessel of eight hundred tons burden could be fitted out for about £21,000, which could not now be done for less than £26,000) he conceived that whatever difference existed between the peace prices now, and then, should be made good to him. In some degree the ship owner was compelled to make a very low tender, because he knew, that by the regulations of the Company, and by the act of parliament, the directors had no discretion on the subject; they were bound to take the lowest tender; and the Company knowing this was the case, it was their duty, when gentlemen who had made unfortunate contracts under this particular act of parliament came to them for relief, to grant it to them. It was evident that the *datum* of 1792 had been departed from, and, he contended, the act which they were now called upon to do, was founded in strict justice. Now, with respect to the by-law which had been adverted to, he had hoped they had obtained it to control any impropriety that was likely to arise amongst themselves—to control any hasty act which the court of directors from motives of interest or any other feeling, might be inclined to do; but it was not meant to affect a proceeding relative to an act of parliament—to an act that had been sanctioned by the legislature, and, therefore, was the law of the country. This was a case in which parliament had enacted an express law, under which the Company were compelled to take up their ship;—and he was satisfied they could not grant relief (for that very clause on which the hon. proprietor had laid so much stress specially forbade it) without the sanction of an Act of Parliament. It was not possible for them to assist the ship-owners, without applying to Parliament, because there was an express condition on the subject. No doubt could be entertained, that, proceedings behind or before the bar, could not legally sanction any grant of relief to the ship owners. If the Act of Parliament

were good for any thing, it was good for every thing, as well to control as to benefit them. The hon. proprietor had drawn a sort of comparison between the Company's vessels, and those which were now offered to the merchants at £12 or £14 per ton—and he argued that the Company ought to have their vessels equally cheap. This comparison was by no means a just one. The ships which the Company took up were not merely fitted for the conveyance of merchandise, they were also adapted to a state of warfare. One of those ships, if a war happened to break out, when she was returning from India, was so well fitted up for defence, that she could take care of herself, if an enemy appeared. In point of men, there was very little difference between a Company's ship and a sloop of war. Let the court also look to the manner in which they were officered. By the regulations of the Company, their officers must go five or six voyages to India, before they were suffered to hold a certain command. Sorry he was to say, that many of those brave and skilful men had now scarcely the means by certain employ of obtaining a breakfast. If this one and extensive class of shipping (what he might denominate the political shipping of the Company) were given up—and instead of vessels of 12 or 1400 tons burden, they contracted for those cheap ships of which the hon. proprietor had spoken, he doubted very much whether they would be able at particular seasons to double the Cape of Good Hope. He would ask, what was the reason that occasioned the tender of ships at so cheap a rate? Lamentable to state! If they looked round, they would see the ship-owners, unable to put bread into the mouths of those connected with and looking up to them for employment. Under these circumstances, it was no wonder that they should proceed for any freight that might be offered to them. He felt as a merchant in other trades the truth of this remark daily. Ship-owners were daily making offers of ships to him, at a freight which he knew would not procure them bread, therefore the reasoning was fallacious. Vessels of this description were not to be spoken of in comparison with those ordinarily furnished established ships for the Company—well found in every respect and commanded by officers of the best description—officers, whom the Company had often thanked for gallantry and good conduct in that court—as they had done the naval heroes of Great Britain, like whom their own officers had always acted. Would they abandon such men? He was one of those who would rather make a sacrifice in his dividends than consign them to want.—(Hear! hear!) This was, in the Alderman's opinion, the true way of looking at this question—and

he was surprised his hon. friend had not adopted it, instead of endeavouring to point out an analogy where none existed. He knew very well, that, if one of those ships were given to him, by taking off the poop, and making some other alterations, enabling him to reduce the number of men he could make a very low tender. But would such a vessel be calculated to keep up the respectability of the Company? Would those who sent out such ships be looked up to as the sovereigns of India—the masters of a mighty empire and of a marine, capable of hostility and defence? He would maintain, that the present application was founded on a principle of policy as well as of justice. A condition was made at a period very different from the present—and it would not be fair to call for its exact fulfilment now. He hoped, and he believed, that the ship-owners would soon make an application to the Company that was not justly founded. If it were supposed they had done so, it was very easy to come at the truth. The Company had officers perfectly qualified to examine and decide on the allegations of the owners. They had a Master-Attendant of great ability—a gentleman who understood, as well as any person, the value of stores, and the price at which they could be purchased. If then, the owners sent in a false estimate, he must, at once, discover it, should it be referred to him. Should the application to Parliament be adopted, the Company would thus have it in their power to do themselves and the owners justice, by comparing the estimate sent in, with that which their own officer had considered correct. In conclusion, the hon. Alderman assured the court, that, in what he had said, he was not swayed by any feelings of sympathy, but had acted under a strong impression, that the justice of the case demanded that the ship owners should be relieved.

Mr. Lowndes wished to offer a few observations to the court, before they came to a decision on this subject. What he should say would be perfectly impartial. Indeed, to shew that private friendship had not led him astray, he would state, although he was most intimately acquainted with some of the ship-owners, that, if they did apply to Parliament to enable them to grant relief to the claimants, a committee of proprietors, not at all connected with shipping concerns, should be appointed, in order to examine the profits and losses of the applicants, during the last twenty-five years. But there were many circumstances that ought to be taken into consideration, when the subject of the shipping interest was brought before them. It was highly to the honor of the East-India Company, that a fleet of their ships had beaten off a large squadron of the

enemy's fleet of war, commanded by Admiral Lincoln. And why had they succeeded? Because they were fitted out by those very gentlemen—the proprietors of half-a-million of money—who now claimed relief. *(A laugh.)* They were stout and sea-worthy—not only fitted to carry the Company's merchandise, but to interchange knocks with the enemy. He sometimes rode in stage-coaches, and he always preferred those where the highest price was charged—because they were most likely to carry him safe; and he did not like to run the risk of breaking his neck. He, therefore, looked whether the wheels were firm, the harness strong, and all things tight and compact for the journey. If they were, he thought it better to give two or three pounds additional for such conveyance, than to employ a cheaper and less secure one, by the upsetting of which he might lose a limb, and thus incur, in addition to the danger and pain, an expense of two or three hundred pounds. It was in this point of view that he looked at their shipping—in contracting for which, security should be consulted rather than cheapness. It was evident, that those who had usually built ships for the Company had executed their work well—and, he was afraid, if they were forsaken, and the Company employed some of those vessels his hon. friend had alluded to, their products, instead of arriving in port, would be sent to the bottom of the deep. Perhaps, in the first sharp gale, they would be thrown overboard, as a *dreadnought* to Neptune and Proteus. He should, therefore, say, (bearing sympathy out of the question, though he felt it as deeply as any man) that policy commanded them to employ a substantial set of men, who could do their business completely, and would build ships, at once serviceable to the interest, and creditable to the character of the Company. Such were the ship-owners now employed by them; and they were well entitled to the consideration of the proprietors. He would ask, whether those ships, being built for the service of the Company, could be applied to any other? If not, was not the honor of the Company concerned in employing a class of vessels specially built for their use? Justice told him, that, if men built vessels by special agreement, only fitted for a certain description of voyages, they ought to be protected. Was he to set those individuals aside because another body of men, from invidious or interested motives, came forward, and said they would do the work for half the price? Certainly not. The mere point of cheapness was not alone to be looked to. That was not the fair criterion by which to judge of the question. What the Company ought to consider was this—“Will those cheap dealers do the business half so well?” That interroga-

tory should never be forgotten. But he could not avoid again adverting to the principle on which he set out, namely, that if those who recommended the claims of the ship-owners want to go before parliament with a good grace, they ought to cause a minute investigation to be entered into, with reference to every part of the claims submitted to them; and he never could agree, that application should be made to the legislature to grant a measure, which would probably take half a million of money out of the pockets of the proprietors, at a notice of only twenty-four hours being given to them, that such a question would be brought under their consideration. In a case of such magnitude and importance that period was by far too short. Putting the subject of money out of the question, this proceeding was not proper. It was not treating the proprietors with that decency and respect which were due to them. It was of a piece with the conduct of the directors, when they voted an address to the Prince Regent, without apprising the proprietors of the circumstance.—(*Order! Order!*) And the next thing they would attempt would be, to do away with the system of election—to introduce some mode by which they might elect themselves without the interference of the proprietors.—(*Cries of Order!*) He had lived many years, and been an attentive observer of events. He was not one of those wild reformers, who had lately kicked up such a dust—a dust, did he say?—that was an error; too much rain had recently fallen to admit of a dust being kicked up—but, beyond a doubt, they raised a great disturbance. He, however, was a moderate man.—(*a laugh*)—but, notwithstanding the moderation of his principles, he always looked with a jealous eye towards the acquisition of power. Throughout the human race a strong desire for the attainment of power was felt—and those who were most influenced by that desire, possessed themselves of dominion by degrees. They did not startle observers by their precipitancy. He, therefore, like a faithful watchman, would look sharply after the directors.—(*a laugh*.) He would take care that they should not encroach in the slightest degree on the prerogatives of the proprietors; they should not, while he was present, inveigle their constituents to the annihilation of their privileges, by gradual and almost imperceptible incroachments.—(*a laugh*.) He would maintain that the directors insulted the feelings of the proprietors, by voting an address to the Prince, and going up to his Royal Highness without acquainting them. It seemed to imply, that the proprietors were not loyal enough to accompany the directors on such an occasion. Why, he asked, on the present occasion, should a

distinction have been made with respect to the notice given to the proprietors? Why should the twenty-six hours' notice be given to one, and none at all to others? Their leading gentlemen, Mr. Hume and Mr. Jackson, were honored by the directors with some notice. And for what reason? Because the satirical oratory of those gentlemen, and the severe manner in which they would have lashed the directors, had they been neglected, would have made the executive body remember this day—and they were not fond of such recollections.—(*a laugh*.) Therefore it was that notice was given to them. But was not a fair notice due to all? A petition of this kind to parliament should never be agitated without considering well the interests of those who were most concerned. Therefore he again asserted that a committee of men, totally disinterested, totally unconnected with the Company's shipping concerns, should be appointed to form a just judgment between the *payers* and the *paid*. The committee who had recommended this application was composed wholly of directors; who were, perhaps, in this instance more biassed in favour of the ship-owners than of the proprietors, because many of the ship-owners were the personal friends of the directors, and had great influence in the court. That they were fond of encroachments might be inferred from a story which had been told to him by a very respectable gentleman some years ago, "You cannot think," said he, "the trouble I have had with the ship-owners. They ask a very large freight, and I want a moderate one. If they are not watched and checked, in a little time they will return two-thirds of the directors." And perhaps (continued Mr. Lowndes) in recommending this petition to the court, the directors were biassed by this feeling; that, if they did not give the ship-owners their assistance, the ship-owners would not come forward in their support. It was unwise, where any suspicion of this kind might attach, to bring forward a great measure at twenty-four hours' notice. But, even under the unpleasant circumstances occasioned by the shortness of notice, he felt some consolation in reflecting on the gallant stand made by that little army of Leonidas, five of whom were opposed to fifty-five of the enemy. Yes, each man of that small band was found equal to eleven of those against whom he combated. The eleven were found equal, as men of talent, integrity, and independence, to the fifty-five who endeavoured to bear them down. For this very reason, the directors ought to have been more particular in introducing this question—they ought not to have endeavoured to strangle a transaction of this sort.—(*Cries of Order! Order!*) They ought not to have

said, "As you, gentlemen, opposed this measure on the 27th of March, you will, doubtless, oppose it when it is brought forward again—and therefore, we give you fair notice of our intention to bring it forward on a certain day." But they had not done this—they had not stood forth in a bold and manly manner, and given the proprietors an opportunity of openly rallying against the proposition. They had, on the contrary, exhibited a gross example of that which was most detrimental to the interests of the Company—an example of smuggling—for they had decidedly smuggled the question into that court, but, if he could help it, they should not smuggle it through the court. He would maintain, as he had before stated, that there was no way of getting fairly through this business, but by adopting an honorable line of conduct—and he was sure the ship owners themselves would not manifest any opposition to the formation of a committee of honorable and disinterested men, to canvass the matter in a just and fair manner. If they did, he would oppose them in every stage of the business, because it might then be inferred, that they did not want justice but injustice—that they desired more than ought to be granted to them. This was the true touchstone of their demands. Let the court see whether they had any objection to a committee of the proprietors being nominated to sit on their claims, and, having investigated them, stating, like an honest and independent jury, what ought to be awarded. If the ship owners opposed this, and, notwithstanding the directors went before Parliament, he knew the consequence that would follow. The independent members would oppose the bill in every stage. They would observe, "These ship owners refuse to have their claims canvassed by a body of independent proprietors—and they come before us because we have no concern in their money transactions, and, therefore, they think as none are so generous as those who give away other people's cash, that we will not oppose them." But it is our duty to undeceive them." He (Mr. Lowndes) would more, and run the risk of being seconded on this occasion, that a committee of truly independent gentlemen, in no wise connected with East-India shipping, should be appointed to investigate the accounts of the claimants—and, when they had determined their rights, and correctly apportioned what should be given to them, the Company might apply to Parliament. If they would not agree to this, he would not divide as he had done on the 27th of March, with a qualified provision—his vote should be unconditional. On the 27th of March, he divided with his four friends, not for the purpose of shutting

out the ship owners from redress, but because he conceived it was improper to apply to Parliament for a bill—that proceeding appeared to him unnecessary—it tended to lower the character of the Company, and was impolitic, both as it respected the directors and the proprietors. It was on this ground that he objected to apply to Parliament then—and, on the same ground, he still felt much objection; because it gave an opportunity to their enemies—when every thing was going on quietly, when the irritation connected with the renewal of the charter was forgotten—to make ill-natured observations, and to say things, whether true or untrue, detrimental to the East-India Company. No opportunity of attacking them was ever allowed to pass by their enemies. One of the greatest men this country ever saw had endeavoured to subvert the Company—but the East-India bill threw him out. While there was a party in the House of Commons looking towards them with perpetual jealousy—doing all they could to vilify the Company—it was a most impolitic thing to afford them any opportunity of ripping up the old wound.

The hon. D. Kincaid said, he was really of opinion that it would be improper for any gentleman, who thought that a longer notice was due to that court, not to rise and state his view of this question. He felt himself particularly called on to do so, because he formed a part of that small army to which the hon. proprietor (Mr. Lowndes) had alluded. In speaking of this circumstance, he could not be vain enough to suppose that his name, (connected as it was with the few who voted against the whole body of directors, combined with those gentlemen who occupied the benches on the other side of the court, and whom he described as ship owners and proprietors, but whom, he thought, would have been more correctly described as a body of ship-owners, not proprietors, because their interest in the former capacity greatly overbalanced that which might sway them in the latter), he could not suppose that his name carried any peculiar weight with it—and therefore of the part he had taken he should say nothing. All that ought now to be called to the recollection of the court was this—that, with *five* gentlemen on one side, and *fifty-five* on the other (of whom, he believed, not a title part were otherwise than ship-owners) was the great question decided, that an application should be made to Parliament. Why the bill at that time agreed to, was not brought in, the Chairman, he understood, had not explained. He knew, however, that great difficulties were felt on that subject. He was aware that a strong indisposition to the measure was manifested by those whose assistance was necessary to carry

the bill through the House of Commons. On this account, he was justified at least, in supposing that their opinion was similar to that held by the gentlemen who opposed the application in the general court—and he should have hoped, when subsequent measures were about to be taken, that some little respect would have been paid to the opposition then advanced, the principle of which seemed to be recognized by high authorities out of doors. Of all questions, this was one that peculiarly required fair notice to be given to the proprietors at large—for it could not be said that the directors were not aware that any objection would be offered to it—or that the measure was of no just and clear a character, that no opposition could be urged against it. Looking merely to the numbers that divided on the question, they might not have thought it proper or necessary to have given an extended notice—but considering the opposition which it had met with in other quarters, respect to them and to the East-India Company, demanded that an ample notice should be given. When an application was to be made to the legislature on the part of the East-India Company, he thought at least equal notice should be given before they committed themselves as a body, as was required, when they were merely called on to give away £300. He, therefore, for one, should oppose the question if pressed now, because fit and proper notice ought to be given before they proceeded in a measure of such moment, which evidently had not been complied with. He would take upon himself to be a prophet on this occasion, and to tell the court what would be the consequence of a measure adopted on so short a notice. He was sure it was unnecessary to attempt to convince those who were favorable to the claims of the ship-owners of the impropriety which marked this precipitation, because they came there so strongly attached to their own interests, that those of the Company were wholly forgotten. Now though it might be said that ship-owners alone did not fill the benches of the court, yet it must be recollected that those gentlemen had friends and connections; and therefore without meaning any thing invidious, he did think that calling a general court at thirty-six hours' notice, the ship-owners being in London, and great numbers of the disinterested proprietors being out of town, would cast a very disagreeable imputation on the means resorted to for carrying the motion. With this feeling, he should think it his duty on this special occasion, (though he would not, perhaps, on any other) if the court proceeded to the vote, on the present day, to draw up a petition to the legislature, stating the means adopted of calling the court, by bringing

a number of packed proprietors together, in order to compromise the general interests of the Company.—(*Cries of No! No!*) He should state this fact, and the legislature might draw their inference from it, that thirty-six hours' notice was only given, when a proposition for going before parliament, on a matter of deep importance, was about to be submitted to them. That petition would be signed by as many proprietors as thought with him; and he would take care that it should be presented. Though on other occasions he would allow the whole body to be bound by the act of the majority, yet, when so short a notice was given, when the court was convened under such suspicious circumstances, he could not assent to it. Having stated so much, it rested with the directors themselves whether they would go on in a manner extremely likely to produce a difference of opinion with respect to the course of proceeding on future occasions;—whether they would approach the legislature with such difficulties in their way as he had described—or whether they would not act wisely and prudently in withdrawing the motion, and giving the proprietors full notice of the time when it would be again brought forward.

Being on his legs, he would take the liberty of saying, that, had due notice been given, this question might be discussed with respect to principle, on views decidedly different from those entertained by other gentlemen. Because he felt that the question, "Whether relief should be given to the ship-owners, under any circumstances?" was essentially different from the question, "How and in what manner that relief should be apportioned, if the court should decide to present a petition to the House of Commons, to enable them to do what they might think just and liberal (and liberality was justice on all occasions) towards those gentlemen who, having entered into contracts, now called for assistance?" He hoped that an opportunity would be given to the court of proprietors to consider the method in which the money should be given to the different claimants. He presumed the forms of their constitution would enable them to do this. He believed, conformably with the provision contained in one of their by-laws, the bill must be laid before the court previous to its being submitted to parliament. He would, when it was read on that occasion, propose, that before a specific grant of money was made, a committee of proprietors, or of joint proprietors and directors, should be appointed; and that, when they had come to a resolution to grant a certain sum of money in each particular case, those grants should be submitted, separately, to the court, for their approbation

and confirmation. He was convinced that there was not a man who wished to receive the relief claimed, who did not also desire to receive it on the open principles of honor and justice; and feeling thus, he could not be ashamed to have his separate claim fairly discussed in the court; He conceived that the directors ought to take this course, in order to get rid of the odium which necessarily must fall on a more secret and covert proceeding. If this line of conduct were adopted, it would remove from his mind, and from the mind of every man, one great source of objection, namely, that the directors should, in the very teeth of the system which had been introduced to deprive them of such a power, have an opportunity of rewarding whomsoever they pleased, to as great an extent as they pleased.—(Hear! hear!) Let it be recollected that this power grew out of a serious abuse of authority—(he meant not to speak of those who now composed the executive body)—but this power was undoubtedly produced by the misdeeds of their forefathers. Their predecessors had, indeed, so misconducted themselves with respect to the Company's shipping, that in consequence of their proceedings, the regulation of public tender and contract was established. By that regulation a contract was made, at a certain freight, for a certain number of voyages; and the bill, he believed, which was to be laid before parliament, was to enable the directors to grant relief, at their own discretion, for the past, present, and future seasons, on which losses have been, or may be, sustained. He had not seen the bill; but he hoped the directors would so guard their conduct as to prevent any imputation from lying on them. He conceived the mode he had pointed out, by which the proprietors would be called on to assent to each particular claim, would effectually remove any suspicion that might otherwise attach to the justification of the directors. He would not propose any thing invidious, and therefore the claims might be divided into distinct classes, where the circumstances of a series of cases being alike, the same remuneration would apply to all. This would prevent the necessity of examining the claim of each individual separately; but whatever course might be followed, it was but fair that the proprietors should know the grounds on which the distinction between different cases was founded. He felt much surprised at what had fallen from the worthy Alderman. He had started a new idea on this subject, and, as it struck him, it was a most extraordinary one. His (Mr. Kinnsaid's) knowledge of this question was founded on the report of the committee of directors, which was drawn up in 1803; and he never knew a question to be discussed with

more candour, fairness, and ability, than that relative to the claim made by the ship-owners was in that report. The justice of the sentiments was so apparent throughout that paper, that neither he nor any unprejudiced man could withhold his assent from it. And as he gave his entire assent to the reasoning contained in that report, it was his duty to oppose any proposition that operated against it. The worthy Alderman, as he had before observed, introduced an idea that was perfectly new—an idea that was not even glanced at in the report. He told the court that the peace price of stores in 1792, was the *datum* on which the ship-owners chose to contract, with a view to a state of peace at a future period. The hon. Alderman had taken upon himself to say, that this was the principle adopted by others, as well as the course of proceeding pursued by himself. Now he could not, for the life of him, suppose that a gentleman would take the peace freight of 1792, when he had witnessed a war going on for several years, and no prospect held out of its termination. Here a war had been waged for five and twenty years, and they were told, that gentlemen, in the 15th or 20th year of that war, would proceed on the prices of 1792, as a *datum*. Could it be supposed that men of business who, during that period, had seen the extraordinary alteration in the value of every species of property—who had witnessed the immense progress of taxation—could, for a moment, imagine that the prices of 1792 would be restored with the peace?—(Hear! hear!) Could any person believe that reflecting men would go on making their contracts on this basis—that when peace came, the old prices would return with it?—(Hear! hear!) He could not do them the injustice to suppose that the contractors were going on, from year to year, under the false impression that the peace prices of 1792 would be restored in 1817, or in any year, even beyond that period, at which hostilities should chance to cease. This was the *datum* on which the hon. Alderman said he had acted. It might be so;—but certainly he never expected such a *postulatum* from him; and it was one to which, he believed, the proprietors would not be inclined to pay much attention. He (Mr. Kinnsaid) contended, that in the report of 1803, the whole of the reasoning went most pointedly, and most properly, against granting money to those whose contracts might not have turned out advantageously. They proceeded cautiously, as they should do in all cases, where a whole system was to be infringed for a particular purpose, and for a specified time. They looked to the justice, and almost to the necessity of the case in that instance; and they protested against any branch of the sys-

tem in future. Such were the feelings that operated on the minds of the directors at large in 1803. At that time none of those extraordinary notions about the grandeur and dignity of the Company, on which the hon. Alderman had laid so much stress, were at all mentioned. If the worthy Alderman chose to introduce such topics; if he supported the proposition on the score of dignity, he (Mr. Kinnaird) would at once give up the question—he had done with it. If the Company entered into contracts with a view to their dignity instead of their interest, he should know how to deal with matters of that kind hereafter. Upon this principle he supposed the Company were bound to accede to propositions where large sums were demanded, because it would lessen their dignity if they accepted the terms offered by those who would do their business cheaper. There was more dignity, it seemed, in throwing away a large sum of money than in making a judicious use of a small one. Some years ago the dignity of the shipping system consisted in sailing when the vessels went out to India. The court of directors, however, conceived that this species of dignity might be dispensed with, and they accordingly forbade the custom to be continued. For his own part, he believed that the true dignity of commercial bodies, and frequently of individuals, was founded on their prosperity. Commercial dignity and prosperity he held to be very nearly the same thing. He thought that he had thrown this question altogether on different grounds from that on which the directors appeared to wish it to stand. They asserted, that it would serve the pecuniary interest of the Company if relief were granted; but the hon. Alderman had abandoned that ground, and treated the question entirely as one of independence and dignity, which, he argued, were deeply concerned in affording to the contractors that remuneration which he seemed to think they had a right to expect, because they were likely to suffer losses in fulfilling their contracts at the stipulated rate. Now nothing could be fairer than the statement he had made at first—that no set of men could expect to be served while those whom they employed were losing by their agreements. In the long run, the Company could not be benefited by such a practice. Therefore he felt that it was not for their interest, he would not say for their dignity, that the Company should be hard task-masters, when circumstances of change which demanded consideration, had taken place. Here, however, lay the distinction, otherwise a door would be opened to abuses that never could be closed, those who applied for relief must shew to him, that at the time when they entered

into those contracts, there was a fair prospect that they would be advantageous, and that they had no doubt of being able to fulfil them. If such circumstances appeared on the adjudication of each claim, he would be content to relieve the contractors. But that, eighteen years ago, an individual should agree to a contract on a certain peace freight, believing that the price of stores would return to the same low rate in 1817, should peace be then concluded, he could hardly credit. Indeed it appeared to him to be utterly impossible. He had heard from an hon. ex-director (Mr. Grant), who occupied the chair when this question was formerly discussed, that the directors were perfectly aware for years that, when peace returned, some such remuneration would be demanded. Here, at least, it was clear, that one of the contracting parties was not deceived; and they therefore, in the very teeth of that knowledge, which it was admitted they possessed, agreed that relief should be given, when, had they put the ship-owners on their guard, and told them that they could not, in a future time of peace, afford their vessels at such a rate, perhaps the necessity for the present application would not have existed. It was a very extraordinary idea that the directors should have known the whole of the circumstances, and under that knowledge expect the ship-owners would make this application, and yet had never told the proprietors that when hostilities ceased, an alteration must be made in an established system. He understood when the ship-owners offered their vessels, they demanded so much for peace freight, and so much for war contingencies. The war contingencies certainly had a great influence on the contract.—(Hear! hear!)—and it also appeared that the peace freight had very little, if any, influence at all. The ship-owner might offer his vessel at £15 or £16 per ton, knowing that, when the period of peace came, no matter how low he offered, he would be able to claim remuneration. That time had now arrived; and he should like to know before he was asked to proceed to parliament, what terms were meant to be granted. Did the directors intend to go on this principle—to take all the circumstances of each individual case into consideration—to look to the length of the competition, between the applicant and the Company, in shipping concerns—to compute the profits made from beginning to end—in contrast these with the losses complained of—and, on a view of all the transactions, to decide as to the quantum of remuneration that should be given? In a case where equity was solely to be attended to, these points ought to be considered. This was the true principle by which justice would be rendered to

all parties. Let all the profits of the claimants be counted up, and then a computation might be made of their actual loss on the present contract. If it were found that, in the course perhaps of twenty years, they had not been very highly benefited, it would be for the Company to say, "We will allow you five or six per cent. on this contract, by which you are likely to lose considerably." Let the directors see, in the first instance, what profits had absolutely been made, and then the grant might be fairly apportioned. He was sure there was not one of the ship-owners that would not submit to this, because he believed they were anxious to get this remuneration in the most honorable manner.—(*Hear! hear!*)

Several Gentlemen observed, "That they would be content if they could get four per cent. for their money."

Mr. Horradale.—"A very great difference has taken place in the system since 1804. If the ships were taken altogether, it would be found a losing concern."

Mr. Lowndes.—"When the ship-owners say, that they don't get four per cent. for their money, they don't tell us what they get from biscuit-bakers, rope-makers, and others."

Mr. D. Kinnaid said, that nothing he was sure, but the zeal of his hon. friend (*Mr. Lowndes*) had occasioned this interruption. He appeared to exercise a most righteous jealousy in his new office of watchman; but he would suggest to his hon. friend not to perform the duties of the office too hastily or too precipitately. He had heard that the cackling of a goose once saved the capital of Rome; but he did not understand that cackling was afterwards heard with any degree of pleasure for all that.—(*A laugh.*)—His hon. friend on every occasion, was ready to raise his loud and intelligible voice, with the best motives, but interruptions of this kind operated against the regularity of their proceedings. If, as had been observed by some gentlemen, four per cent. would be considered an adequate remuneration, he conceived, before they went to parliament, that the ship-owners should be called on to state distinctly the lowest sum they would take, and the specific amount of the different claims should be stated to the proprietors. They would then know, what it was most desirable they should know, the amount of the sum they were about to give away. It was very easy to say, if four per cent. or any other given profit were to be made on each case, that it would amount to so much. And here he would take the liberty, in passing, to observe, that it was a most singular thing, that, with all these losses, for the last twenty years, gentlemen should continue to enter into shipping-contracts with the Company. These losses, too, be

it recollected, were said to have been sustained by individuals, who had an opportunity of disposing, for money, of the situation of captain, &c. on board their different ships.—(*No! no! from several voices.*)—At all events, if these situations had not been disposed of for money, he was quite certain, that they must be looked upon in the light of a valuable consideration. If a ship-owner had a son, or any other relation, for whom he wished to provide, and who was conversant with nautical affairs, he would naturally select him, and send him out to India as a captain. But how did this statement, that they had been losing, agree with the experience of the Company? Were not the ship-owners aware, that the court of directors, within these two years, had been building vessels of their own, and had told the Company that they could build them for less than the ship-owners demanded, who, it was said, had been losing by their contracts? The court of directors had actually informed them, that though the ship-owners, according to their own account, had been good-naturedly carrying for the Company, at a rate by which they were losing, yet the Company might fit out ships of their own for less. He was quite at a loss to know the principle on which those gentlemen had acted; for, if they were injured by their contracts, in time of war, they must know that they would suffer a still greater injury, in time of peace. If they were losing, during the war, they must have been certain, that, when peace came, their losses would be doubled or tripled. He left it to the ship-owners to explain how they had been losing—to him it was quite a mystery. They professed themselves content with a profit of four per cent. He could scarcely credit this, because there was no commercial capital that could bear so small a profit. If what they had stated about their losses appeared to be true, the Company ought to give them a rate of thanks for their disinterested conduct. The difficulty would then rest on the directors, to shew the Company, why they should leave this delightful system—why they should abandon men who served them without profit, for the purpose of building ships themselves. But the main question, that of gentlemen entering into contracts, and being absolved from going through with them, must be discussed before they come to a decision on the subject of remuneration. He, for one, thought it a most indecorous proceeding, to call the court together, at thirty-six hours' notice, to consider of so important a proposition as that now submitted to them. If proper notice were given, gentlemen would have had an opportunity of making up their minds on the question. Many might be of opinion, though they disliked the

principle, that yet some relief ought to be afforded; and it would be in their power to state the way in which it appeared to them the boon ought to be dispensed. But, when they were called on, at thirty-six hours' notice, they were told that their dignity would be compromised, if they did not blindly assent to the motion, when not one-tenth of the proprietors knew any thing about the matter, and, if they did, probably could not attend on the moment. There was another point of view in which this question might be considered, and it was this, instead of giving the ship-owners relief on their contracts, from time to time, they should not receive any remuneration, until the whole period for which they contracted, had expired. He would suggest, as these individuals were gentlemen of enormous wealth—*(No! no!)*—that they should not be remunerated, until they had fulfilled the whole of their engagements. He would prove, from their own statement, that they must be men of great wealth. They had been, it was said, carrying on a losing trade for twenty-five years, and yet they held so high, so respectable a rank, in the opinion of his hon. friend (Mr. Hume) that he would take the bond of several of them for half a million.—*(Hear! hear!)*—If that were true, they must be men of enormous wealth; he would almost say, men of enormous hereditary wealth.—*(A laugh.)*—for he knew not how else they could support such losses, and still continue in a state of affluence. At the moment when the greatest certainty was entertained as to the stability of prices (and, it should not be forgotten, that, in 1792, the utmost uncertainty prevailed on the subject of future prices) if a gentleman were asked to say, what he believed the value of articles would be in the course of two years afterwards, he would be very much at a loss to give an answer. He, therefore, contended, that the profit and loss on the whole contract should be the rule to guide them, and not the profit and loss on each individual year, more than on each individual week of the contract. If they came to a resolution, to grant remuneration for 1816 and 1817, and things turned round so as to produce a large profit in 1818, he should be glad to know, whether the ship-owners would balance that profit against the losses of the preceding years, and give up any part of the remuneration. He was of opinion, as it would be double trouble, first to relieve them, and afterwards to receive back the money, that they should wait till the whole of the contracts were completed, before they proceeded to remunerate the owners. The gentleman who had declared, that he would be content with four per cent., and the whole body, for, he supposed, they spoke by their foreman, were

so delighted with the idea of even a moderate profit, that they could not refuse, should relief be now granted to them, and that matters afterwards turned out prosperously, to give up what they had received. To be serious, he thought it was an unfair proposition, both with respect to the ship-owners and the Company, to demand relief, until the entire contract was fulfilled. If they granted relief at the present moment, and an alteration took place in the prices, they would be subject to severe reproach for having given the ship-owners a sum of money by which they would realize profit in the last and the present year. If, therefore, there was not some crying urgency in the case, the fair way of proceeding would be, to wait till the termination of the contract, and, if the ship-owners could make it appear, that they had realized no profit, and the Company had reason to suppose, that the ill success of the contract did not arise from mismanagement, or want of caution, but that the ship-owners had acted judiciously, (for otherwise they were not justifiable in concluding the contract) then he would willingly grant them a certain allowance. It was on this principle he would proceed—“give me a certainty that these gentlemen could not make a profit, and I then shall say, you have a right to request of us to come to parliament, but your present application is premature, since your contracts are not fulfilled.” To remedy any inconvenience that might be felt, in consequence of postponing the relief prayed for, until the contracts were at an end, he should propose, that the Company should have the power of making temporary advances to different ship-owners, on their bonds; but the question of how much remuneration should be granted to the applicants, ought not to be decided until the different contracts were completely fulfilled. This was a much fairer plan than that which they were called on to adopt. The whole question would thus be decided at once, instead of going on from year to year. When the contracts were concluded, let the question be brought before the general court, where each case might be definitively settled. If this were not done, it would be extremely inconvenient to assemble the general court, every year, in order to have these grants discussed—a difficulty which the mode proposed by him evidently obviated. Having thrown out these observations, rather for the consideration of the directors, than as bearing on the question itself, which was one of mere principle, he requested again to call the attention of the court to the manner in which they had been assembled. Unquestionably, he was not prepared to say, that circumstances might not exist, under which he would be disposed to sanction

the breaking of a contract; but this he was quite prepared to say, that, whether the decision of the court was for or against the principle—to call them together at thirty-six hours' notice was highly improper. This was not done on an indifferent question—this was not an occasion on which the directors could say, that they knew not that any objection would be offered. They well knew that last year much opposition was given to the question; and possessed of that knowledge, the least they could have done was to have given *full* notice of their intention to bring it forward at this time. Unless they could shew some extraordinarily pressing emergency for proposing, at thirty-six hours' notice, that application should be made to parliament, unless they gave to the proprietors, a fair opportunity of discussing the question; he assuredly would redeem the pledge he had given, by petitioning the legislature, and stating, that only thirty-six hours notice was given for the consideration of this important question, and that many of those who voted on it were ship-owners directly interested in the decision.

The *Chairman*.—"I certainly did mention to this court, probably before the hon. proprietor and other gentlemen had arrived, that it was the necessity of the case which compelled us to adopt this course. The petition has been ready for a length of time, and was laid before those whose assistance is expected in Parliament. They detained it for a long period, and we did not receive until Saturday last. We have taken the earliest opportunity of calling the proprietors together, that it may be considered of in the shape in which it has now been laid before the court. We are compelled to have a vote on it immediately—for the hon. proprietor knows, that to-morrow will be the last day for receiving private petitions in the House of Commons. The essential matter, namely, the bill, which will arise out of the petition, should it be agreed to, must be submitted in due form, and after regular notice to this court. The hon. proprietor has remarked a good deal on the peculiar situation of the ship-owners, who, he observed, were ready, if their contracts succeeded, to put the profits in their pocket—but who, if they were likely to be losers, immediately demanded remuneration. This is not a just statement of the case. The gentlemen who made this claim, are quite prepared to shew that they have been losers to a considerable extent. They looked at the contract, *ad initio*—and if, from the circumstances of the times, unforeseen loss has occurred, they call on you, in the spirit of equity, to relieve them. The justice of their conduct may be gathered from the letter which they have

addressed to the court of directors, and which shall be read for the information of the proprietors."

The letter was here read. It was signed by Messrs. Wigram, Williams, Borrardale, Moffatt, Simmons, Forbes, and others. In this letter, the writers declared, that, as they prayed relief from the rigour of their contracts, they were ready to state to the House of Commons the losses they had sustained from their present engagements, taking up the account from the time of entering into them, and proceeding to the end of the stipulated voyages. For this purpose, they were anxious to be examined before a committee, in order to substantiate their claims to the relief which they hoped to receive.

The *Chairman*, in continuation.—"This fair proposition answers, I conceive, the observations of the hon. proprietor. It shews that the ship-owners do not want to seize on profit, when profit occurs, and to demand remuneration from the Company, whenever losses happen. This statement, though not to be laid before the court of proprietors, will be laid before a committee of the House of Commons, where no partiality can be supposed to prevail. It has been insinuated, that a great intimacy subsists between the directors and the ship-owners; and, therefore, it is supposed, that the appointment of relief will not proceed on an impartial principle. But it should be recollected, that the ship-owners propose to go before another tribunal—they wished to be examined before a committee of the House of Commons. It will remain with Parliament, and not with the directors to judge whether they make out a fair case or not. The hon. proprietor has observed, that the opposition which he and four other gentlemen had given to this question, on a former occasion, had a very powerful effect out of doors, which was proved by the disinclination manifested in certain individuals to countenance the bill then agreed to. If that be the case, it is fair to infer that the present opposition is not so justifiable, since it attacks a measure approved in the quarter where approbation was not found in the former instance."

Mr. D. Kinnaird said, he had not attributed to himself and the gentlemen who voted with him on the occasion alluded to, the failure of the bill—but he had said, that the conduct of those whose assistance was called for in the House of Commons, was at least a confirmation of the justice of the sentiments he and his friends entertained, the same doubts being evidently felt in another quarter, and in one of high authority. He now begged to ask, whether the document intended to be presented in Parliament, was not, in fact, part of

a bill, rather than a petition? As the letter of the ship-owners had been read, he would take that opportunity of stating, that he felt the greatest objection to any committee of the House of Commons being suffered to give away the money of the Company. They were so much in the habit of giving away money, that they would proceed to act without much inquiry. There was no price, he believed, where the real value of the public money was less weighed or attended to.

The *Chairman*.—"I did not say (or, if I did, it was not my intention so to express myself), that the committee would be empowered to give away the money of the Company. They would only be called upon to examine the ship-owners' accounts, and, on their appearing satisfactory, they would recommend that a bill should be brought in, empowering the directors to give the necessary relief. That bill, of course, will be laid before the proprietors for their consideration. It is necessary, by this course of proceeding, for those who are interested, to shew persons entirely disinterested, that a fair reason exists for granting them some remuneration. The general subject has been so well discussed by the worthy Alderman, that it is almost unnecessary for me to offer any thing in addition to what he has so ably advanced. I am sure I could not explain myself so clearly. But this I must say, that, in my opinion, the Company ought not to proceed, with a cruel rigour, to pull down persons from the respectable situation which they have long held in society, and to overwhelm, in one common ruin, themselves and their innocent families."

Mr. D. Kinnaird said, he had distinctly observed, that he was not prepared to oppose the proposition for granting relief—but, if the court of directors wished for unanimity amongst the proprietors, it was necessary to allow them to suggest some of the difficulties that might occur in the course of this proceeding, in order that they might be obviated. Now one of the objections was, that the committee of the House of Commons would decide on the allegations of the claimants themselves. He did not feel any uneasiness at this—because it was a proceeding entirely with the legislature—it rested with them alone, whether they would or would not grant the prayer of the petition. It was a transaction quite distinct from any proceeding of the proprietors. He did not care a straw for what might be laid before the committee—the evidence adduced there, would be only resorted to, that Parliament might have a reason to give to the country for interfering with their concerns. What struck him as infinitely more important, were, the application of the money, and the manner in which the

bill would be framed. He hoped it would be distinctly stated, in what manner the money should be appropriated. He would give his support to the present proposition, if, hereafter the court of proprietors were to be permitted to judge of the correctness of each grant. Without such a power were given to them, he would not assent to it; because it was opposed to the whole principle of that system, which the directors declared had been most favorable to the interest of the Company. If it were absolutely necessary, let the Company advance a sum of money to such ship-owners as really needed it—and let the account be kept open till the end of the contract. Two of the hon. directors, he observed, shook their heads, which indicated their dissent from this proposition. But he would maintain, that it was the only just course that could be pursued. It was impossible for them to say, what would be a fair remuneration for the year 1817, unless they knew how the years 1818, 19, and 20, had turned out—whether profitable or otherwise. The directors might say, that they could decide on the probable expenses of future years, by a reference to the present price of stores. He had no confidence in such a calculation—and it should not be forgotten that the directors had been deceived already. This was one of the chief grounds on which he should oppose the motion. The ship-owners themselves did not want what the directors wished to confer on them. They gave to them more, in fact, than they asked. The ship-owners said, "don't give us any remuneration, until our contract is finished. Give me money on my bond—but let the question of remuneration remain unsettled, until our contract is at an end." If this were not consistent with propriety and honesty, he knew not what was. But if the court acted differently, they would do more than the ship-owners themselves wanted—and much more than justice or prudence would countenance. He should like to hear what objections could be advanced against so fair a proposal.

The *Chairman*.—"I really cannot answer the hon. gentleman on this occasion. The subject will, perhaps, be discussed in the court of directors. It is not quite fair to put questions of this kind to me, for which I am not prepared on the moment."

Mr. D. Kinnaird.—"I threw out the observation to the court, generally, and not to the hon. Chairman."

Mr. Alderman Atkins said, as far as a hasty consideration of the question of delay would allow him, he would venture to give his opinion on that point. They all seemed to concur in thinking, that there was a well-grounded reason for applying to Parliament—(No! no!) He conceived,

ed they might fairly infer that, or he was much mistaken. The shortness of the time at which they were summoned, appeared to be the great objection. If there were a well-grounded reason for this proceeding, they could freely submit the question to any tribunal whatever. The court of directors had already laid it before the proprietors—and, he was sure, they would not shrink from having it investigated in the fullest manner. Remarks of an unpleasant nature had been made relative to the ship-owners. What had they done? They had naturally stood up for their rights, as other individuals would do. If the court of directors thought it necessary to grant this relief, he conceived they might give fair time to such proprietors as had not studied the question, to consider it fully. He did not believe that any ill effect would be produced by this delay—for the legislature would receive the petition of so respectable a body as the East-India Company, even after the time for presenting private petitions had elapsed, on good grounds being stated for the lateness of their application. He therefore suggested that the consideration of the subject should be postponed for fourteen days. This would put an end to the great objection—and, he thought, to go before the House of Commons while a difference of opinion existed on a question of so much importance, would have a very bad effect, and ought, if possible, to be avoided. At the same time, he was by no means friendly to a very protracted delay—for they must all know, that it would create a very great expense. If this met the approbation of the court, the daylight became so clear, that they could not mistake their way. He threw this out for the consideration of gentlemen, but he would not, at present, attempt to answer the other objections that had been made to the application. If this met the idea of the court, they would go before Parliament, or any other tribunal, well-prepared—and, perhaps, the hon. proprietor would abandon that adverse feeling, which induced him to say, that he would present a petition to the House of Commons, on the subject of the short notice which the proprietors had received. If this proposition were met in a fair way, it would perhaps, lead to an unanimity of opinion on this question.

The Chairman.—“I think it will not be prudent to defer this application. In the first place, we are not sure the House of Commons will receive a petition for a private bill, after to-morrow. Besides, suppose the worthy Alderman, and others, were convinced of the necessity of the bill, whilst other gentlemen held a contrary opinion—the latter, perhaps, when the bill was brought in, and was in its passage through the House, would send in

petition after petition, and clog the whole proceeding in its progress. The essential part of the question, namely, the bill, is yet to come; and, when it is laid before the proprietors, they will have an opportunity of declaring their sentiments on it fully. With respect to delay, one thing might, perhaps, be done. I do not know the regulations of the House of Commons—but, when the bill is introduced, we need not endeavour to hurry it through its stages.”

Mr. Hume differed entirely from the sentiments of his hon. friend and of others, who had taken the same line of argument. It was not the quantum of money to which he objected—but to the breach of an established principle. His hon. friend recommended that a committee of proprietors, or of proprietors and directors should make a report to this court of the relief that should be granted. But this did not remove his first objection, which applied to the danger of invading the principle on which the system of tender and contract was formed. He wished the court to understand the words that had fallen from the hon. Chairman. From what he said, it appeared, that a difficulty did exist somewhere, until the present week, relative to the propriety of making this application. If he understood the matter rightly, the President of the board of control at first opposed the proposition, but now he stated that he would give it his support. If he were wrong, he hoped he should be told so—if he were right, this circumstance afforded one of the strongest reasons for not going to Parliament. How were they situated? Until this time, the propriety of applying to Parliament was evidently doubtful—but now they were told, that the President of the board of control would afford his support, and, therefore, whether right or wrong, the application was to be made. He should like to know how the committee is to be formed. Was it to be composed of twenty-one honorable gentlemen, of whom eighteen were interested in the business? If individuals, thus interested, agreed to award a grant of money (which, it should be recollected, would not come out of their own pockets,) the matter was settled. If they said, “we think it fair and right that such a remuneration should be given,” they admitted the necessity of introducing a bill, and the ultimate result would be, that the money must be paid. That they, the East-India Company, should trust to the House of Commons, to decide on a subject, which, as a body of merchants, they ought themselves to settle, was most ridiculous. Let them decide on the remuneration (if any were to be granted) amongst themselves—and then apply to Parliament for leave to carry their own ideas into execution.

cution. They might then go to the House of Commons and say, "we want your leave to relax the law which prevents us from giving to the ship-owners more than the contract price." This was the proper course of proceeding, instead of calling on the legislature to interfere in our affairs, and to decide what one merchant should pay to another. Such a course was perfectly new—it was never heard of before.

Mr. Alderman *Atkins*.—"You have not the power to grant relief, under the existing law—and, if it be necessary, in the present circumstances of the case, to afford remuneration, you must apply to Parliament for that purpose."

Mr. *Hume* said, the worthy Alderman had forgotten, that much more was to be done than merely obtaining leave to remunerate the ship-owners. Instead of bringing the transactions of the Company before the court of proprietors, they were to be submitted to a committee of the House of Commons.—(No! no!) Had not the ship-owners offered to go before a committee of the House of Commons? He would say more—he would engage that the board of control would exact the performance of that promise. It was his candid opinion, that they could not expect any thing like a just or fair hearing, from a committee formed in the manner that this would be. The gentlemen appointed to sit on it would be selected by the board of control—and they were thus giving up to that board what they ought to retain in their own hands. Nothing that had been said by any individual had removed the doubts which he expressed in the beginning. Not one of their arguments proved the justice of the principle about to be introduced. All of them allowed that it was wrong. Why, therefore, should they support a motion so decidedly against principle as well as practice? Why should they support a proposition, which, he would venture to say, not one of them would adopt in their own private concerns? He would engage, that there was not one of them, if a tradesman, bargained to supply him with any article at £60 per ton, and the price rose, in the course of a month, to £80, who would not exact the fulfilment of the contract to the letter. If one of them bargained for several chaldrons of coals, at a stated price, and a rise of two or three pounds per chaldron took place, before the coals were sent in, was it to be supposed that he would not call for and exact the contract, in its minutest part? No doubt could be entertained of the line the purchaser would adopt. Therefore, the court were now called on to agree to an act, by which they would sacrifice a principle that had hitherto been held sacred—and, in abandoning which, every gentleman belied the course of conduct

he pursued in the management of his own affairs—for they all expected, that contracts entered into with them should be strictly fulfilled. It was felt, he knew, that, while one individual would be saddled with the loss occasioned by each unsuccessful shipping-contract, if relief were allowed, the sum expended in remuneration would be borne by hundreds—and thus the magnitude of the number from whose pockets it was to come, removed all idea of the abstract injustice of the proceeding. But if gentlemen would not forego their contracts, in their own immediate concerns, why should they agree that contracts with the Company should be broken, seeing that in each instance the principle was precisely the same. Much had been said on this occasion, about justice and dignity—but they were used in the support of so unfair a proposition, that they appeared to him to be introduced as mere terms of course. He called on gentlemen to look to the practical part of the case—he asked them to explain why they wished the Company, collectively, to do that which, individually, they would themselves reprobate? He argued on the general rule. There might be one case, out of 500, where such hardship was felt, as might demand relief. But was he, on that account, to infringe a principle founded in the strictest justice? On all the grounds he had stated, he felt it to be his duty to persist in a firm opposition to the motion.

The *Chairman*.—"The hon. proprietor who spoke last, argues as if the money were only to come out of his pocket, and the pockets of those who agree with him in sentiment. Now we, who support this question, are as much interested in it as he is. We are interested in keeping the money, if we could fairly do so—but disinterested in giving it to the claimants, as far as justice and equity are concerned." (Hear! hear!)

Mr. *Gooch* said, he had known instances, where individuals, under particular circumstances, had not insisted on contracts entered into with them, to be fulfilled to the letter. An instance of this kind had occurred to himself. At a time when women were extremely scarce, a person offered to procure a number of men for him, at an expense of £60. He found it impossible to do this—and he (Mr. Gooch) relieved him from his contract, and paid him £250. (Hear! hear!) On a former occasion, when the subject was under consideration, the hon. proprietor (Mr. Hume) had introduced some garbled extracts from documents relative to the ship *Antell*. If he had stated the circumstances fairly, the case would be found extremely different. The owners did not make the new contracts. It was one of those cases, which the court

of directors conceived demanded relief.

Mr. *Woolmer* was anxious to ask a brief question, on a point that had not been noticed by any gentleman on either side of the court. He understood the Company would lose £500,000 if a remuneration were granted to the present claimants. He should wish to know whether the court of directors had taken into consideration the sum the Company would lose, in case the owners gave up their contracts, in consequence of the proposition for going before Parliament being negatived? He was confident that by fairly remunerating the ship-owners, instead of losing a large sum, a very great saving would be made.

Mr. *D. Nimmo* objected to the present petition on the ground that the time given for the consideration of the subject was entirely too short—and he thought that the objection founded on the forms of the House of Commons might easily be got over, by the assistance of the President of the board of control. Were that right hon. gentleman to be informed that the court had been summoned at thirty-six hours' notice, he could state the fact to the House of Commons; and, in his opinion, it would be a sufficient reason for inducing the House to receive the petition of the Company, even after the time appointed for presenting private petitions had ceased. The House would feel, that such a delay was praiseworthy, since it gave the proprietors an opportunity of considering the subject, which they would not have had, if the question had been pressed forward, and they would probably dispense with the customary forms in consequence. It was not unusual, by any means, to dispense with them; and, in a case of so much importance, little doubt could be entertained that the House would acquiesce in the prayer of the Company. He would be the last man to preclude himself, by any hasty opinion, from agreeing to vote this money, at a proper time; on the contrary, he thought the probability was strong, that the applicants were entitled to it. But, in the first instance, it appeared that a committee of the House of Commons were to have the power of examining the parties, with whom it remained to prove that they had been twenty years employed by the Company, and had, in each year, sustained a loss—because if the fact were otherwise, it was only fair that their profits and losses should be balanced together. He threw out these hints with confidence, because every proposition that he had advanced, had been assented to by the ship-owners present—namely, that the end of the contract should be the time at which the grant should be made—that the proprietors at large should have an opportu-

nity of investigating the nature of each claim—and, if the ship-owners were in want of money, in the interim, the Company might advance the necessary sum on their bond. His hon. friend to the right (Mr. *Hume*) had rather mistaken the province of the committee of the House of Commons. If this Company went to Parliament in order to obtain leave to break certain contracts, it was natural that the legislature should require a sufficient reason to be assigned, before they granted so important a request. On this point, great caution was manifested by the board of control—and the same caution would be suggested to the House of Commons by the President of that board. A committee would, in consequence, be appointed, to examine whether the proprietors of East India stock, had acted wisely or not, in consenting to grant this remuneration. The conduct which was intended to be pursued in the House of Commons, appeared to him to be a full reason, why gentlemen behind the bar ought not to go before Parliament in such a hurry. We, the proprietors, who must pay this money, have no information before us—but the House of Commons, who are to enable us to carry out good and virtuous fluctuations into effect, say, "No, we will not let you have such power, unless you lay sufficient evidence before us." The proprietors had no information whatever laid before them.—*(A Gentleman observed that the directors were acquainted with all the circumstances.)* Yes, he knew the directors were in possession of information—but all his jealousy pointed to the manner in which the appropriation of the money granted, was to be carried into effect. Suppose he agreed to grant money, and no reason was assigned for varying the sums given to different individuals, did not such a practice create a strong feeling, that partiality dictated the distribution? He, therefore, was most jealous of the way in which the appropriation of their bounty would be effected. He wished, the form, the manner, the restrictions imposed, in carrying their intentions into execution, to be clearly stated and perfectly understood. They ought to make a part of the bill. He was sorry to observe a strong indisposition shown by some gentlemen, to state openly why the proprietors should not be allowed to canvass each grant. They could not vote £300 without a full investigation of the case—but here, where many thousands were depending, no such examination, it seemed, was to be allowed. If gentlemen did not speak to this point, he should take it to be one of those principles which they were ashamed to support, except by their silent vote. With respect to the ship-owners, he would do them the justice to

say, that not one of them started an objection to what he had proposed. He did not know whether he was correct, in calling the hon. proprietor, on the other side of the court, the foreman of the ship-owners, but certainly he had acceded to every proposition made by him (Mr. Kinnaid) which resolved themselves into two points—1st, that the proprietors should consider each case fully—and next, that they should be apprised of the way in which relief was to be given. These points conceded, and proper time afforded for the consideration of the subject, he would give his assent to an application to Parliament. If these concessions were granted, he had no objection whatever to go before Parliament—but, if they were refused, he should feel it his duty to oppose the proposition. He begged leave, once for all, to do justice to the ship-owners, whose intentions, he believed were honorable—and who, he hoped, would not, under the existing circumstances, press this question. The notice was too short—they came down to the court in a large body—while the proprietors who were not directly interested in the question, were very few in number. The ship-owners, in expressing their assent to what he had said, had behaved like fair and honorable men; he would not, therefore, if proper time were given, preclude himself from entertaining the question—but he most strongly deprecated any thing like precipitancy.

Mr. Pattison rose to say a few words on what had fallen from the hon. proprietor who opened this debate. The ground on which he, as a director, was disposed to support this question, was not on the score of its being an act of justice, but of liberality. The word justice did not apply to the case. This he was free and ready to avow. But he must take a different line of argument from that pursued by the hon. proprietor. He did not think that they ought to discard liberality from their transactions; on the contrary, it appeared to him, that in a great body like the Company, liberality was a very becoming feature.—(Hear! Hear!) And he hoped the gentlemen who were the petitioners on this occasion, would receive and enjoy that liberality for which the Company had ever been famous.—(Hear! Hear!) With respect to the shortness of the notice which had been so much complained of, he thought it had been explained by the hon. Chairman so as to satisfy every person that no disrespect to the court of proprietors was intended. Very far was such an idea from the minds of the directors; they took the earliest moment to bring the question forward, and stated, ingeniously, the reason why it was not before introduced. One hon. proprietor opposed the application, be-

cause it had received the previous sanction and authority of individuals out of that court, and because he feared a packed committee might be formed in the House of Commons. He, however, totally dissented from that hon. proprietor's reasoning, because he conceived the assistance of his Majesty's ministers was necessary to forward the object they had in view. On a former occasion when a bill was prepared, the directors found, in consequence of the want of that necessary co-operation which they had now obtained, that they must abandon it. He hoped the determination which another hon. gentleman had expressed, of presenting a petition to the House of Commons on the subject of the present court, would, under all the circumstances, he set aside on more serious consideration. The mode in which the petition must go before parliament was fixed. They knew the fair and regular practice of the House of Commons, and it was not for them to seek for an alteration of it. The gentlemen interested were willing to lay before the House the full extent of their affairs; and it was for those to whom the disclosure was made to decide whether a bill should be brought in or not. As to the question of money, the House of Commons had nothing to do with it. They would only state, whether the existence of a certain grievance called for such a bill as that which was now contemplated. If such a bill were brought in, he hoped, in compliance with the suggestion of the hon. proprietor who had last spoken, that a clause would be introduced, defining and pointing out the principle on which remuneration should proceed.—(Hear! Hear!) He had urged the necessity of such a clause in his place in the next room, and he would urge it in that court. He stated this, because he wished to be well looked after.—(A laugh.) He was not desirous of possessing power, which by any chance he might be able to abuse.—(Hear! Hear!) One part of our best prayer besought the Divinity to "lead us not into temptation, but to deliver us from evil;" and he wished very much to avoid temptation, and to eschew evil. With this feeling he trusted some defined principle would be laid down, on which those allowances should be granted. For this purpose, he thought a specific clause ought to be inserted in the act, and even incorporated in the petition. By this easy mode, reasonable allowances might be made on definite grounds, and the petition could go forward unlogged with that opposition which must be attended with great inconvenience. The hon. gentleman, who on a former occasion had opposed the proposition relative to the ship-owners, mustered only *few* adherents, and they probably imagined that this day they would bring a larger

army into the field. But he hoped that hostilities would cease, and that all opposition would be withdrawn, if it could be shewn that no wish to exercise feelings of private partiality influenced the directors, and that they had the real interest of the Company at heart, instead of encouraging what was vulgarly called a job.—(Hear ! hear !)

Mr. Hume said, he should be sorry and ashamed if any gentleman could justly charge him with having imposed upon the court by garbled extracts, or by wilfully advancing what was incorrect. He must therefore put himself right with the hon. proprietor (Mr. Gooch), who had noticed a statement made by him in a former court. He would assure that gentleman that in his mention of the circumstances connected with the ship *Astell*, he was perfectly correct. That vessel was one of *Als*, to which relief had been granted, in contravention of the established system of the Company, and contrary to the contracts entered into by the owners. He held in his hand a letter, shewing that the whole business ought to have been taken up by a committee, and which charged the court of directors with acting in a manner derogatory to the interests of the Company in that transaction. The *Astell*, which was built on the bottom of the *Prince of Wales*, was one of the vessels then relieved. The owners contracted for £20 17s. peace freight, and £9 5s. to £11 5s. gradually-increasing war contingencies. As these war contingencies were small, compared with those obtained by other owners, whose contracts were of a later date, and who were receiving £19 10s., application was made to the court of directors for relief, and they continued the peace freight of the *Astell* at the same rate for which the owners of the *Prince of Wales* had originally contracted, but they raised the war contingencies to £18 10s. per ton, being £8 10s. more than had at first been contracted for. The contract thus broken was made in 1801, and on that occasion the tenders of twenty respectable ship-owners were rejected, and that of Mr. Mestac was received. No man in the court, he believed, would be less ready to lend himself to an improper action than the hon. proprietor. But what was the fact with respect to the six ships to which he had alluded? In 1800 or 1801, the ships were contracted for; and in a short time afterwards the owners requested to be relieved from the operation of their contracts. He did not wonder that his hon. friend (Mr. Atkins) should be anxious to support the present proposition, since he was was one of those who had contracted and who had received relief. His war contingencies were increased from £14 4s. to £18 6s. If they would read over the papers, they would

see what immense remonstrations had been granted. Instead of keeping gentlemen to the strict performance of their contracts, they absolutely held out encouragement for the infraction of them.

An hon. Proprietor rose to order. As the hon. gentleman (Mr. Hume) had drawn the attention of the court to a point of order, perhaps, in strictness, he ought to confine himself to a denial of the observation of the hon. proprietor (Mr. Gooch) which had called him up. That hon. proprietor had accused him with having read garbled extracts of certain documents to the court; and it struck him that the regular course was to deny the fact. At present the hon. gentleman was prejudging the question. They could not tell the length to which he might go; and if the court heard him, they would tacitly authorize a reply from the hon. proprietor (Mr. Gooch), who might endeavour to prove his original assertion, and to controvert the facts stated by the hon. gentleman. By this means much time would be lost.

Mr. Hume proceeded.—A very few words would settle the matter. The hon. proprietor had blamed him for mis-stating circumstances, and declared, that he had not been fairly used by him, in the notice that he had taken of the transaction relative to the ship *Astell*. He had stated (and the fact could not be denied), that the *Astell* was taken up at £20 17s. peace freight, and £9 5s. to £11 5s. (being, on the average, £10 per ton), war contingencies. The owners were released from the war contingencies, but the peace freight was continued by the court of directors. They received on the first voyage of the *Astell* £18 10s. war contingencies. These were the simple facts of the case. His hon. friend (Mr. Atkins) had also received relief. His war contingencies were raised, on application, from £14 4s. to £18 5s. or £18 6s. being an increase of between £4 and £5 pounds. He did not, in the occasion alluded to, speak of the *Astell* only. He mentioned six ships, in favour of the owners of which, the court of directors gave up the sacred principle on which the system of tender and contract was founded. He introduced nothing that was not fair and just; and for the truth of his statement he would refer to documents.

Mr. Alderman Atkins wished to say a few words in answer to part of what had fallen from the preceding speaker. He wholly misunderstood the case to which he had last alluded. He would find by looking to the proceedings of the shipping committee, that the question which he and others disputed with the Company was very different from what he supposed. It was this—Whether or not we were at peace, *bona fide*.—Whether, under what

was called the peace of Amiens, they really could be considered in a state of peace—or whether it was not rather a state of preparation for war? This was the fact; and he must state besides, that neither he nor the owners of the other vessels, who then claimed relief, had full justice done to them.

Mr. Hume.—“I spoke of the year 1807.”

Mr. Alderman Atkins said, the *Dover Castle*, which he had built for a special peace freight, was completely under the control of the Company. If they did not grant relief when adverse circumstances oppressed the ship-owners, they never could get vessels built of the size necessary for carrying on their trade.

Mr. R. Jackson requested that the resolution of the court of proprietors, of the 27th of March, 1816, should be read*, which having been done, the learned gentleman observed he was anxious to draw the attention of the court to that resolution, because it was important, that the present court should be possessed of what passed on that day, in order to judge correctly of the wisdom of their proceedings on the present occasion. The question now before the proprietors related to a point of their establishment, for which they paid about £1,700,000 *per ann.* and the measure proposed might cost the Company half a million of money. A question in a pecuniary point of view, embracing such an extent of expense, must be admitted on all hands to be one of very great importance. On the 27th of March last, when the subject was brought under their consideration, he had expressed opinions which subsequent reflection had not induced him to alter. His view of the question proceeded on this ground:—If it could be fairly shown that the tempest of the time, that the distress of the present period, threatened to overwhelm the gentlemen who had entered into contracts with the Company, they ought on that, as on other occasions, to act with liberality. They would act so;—and he was happy to find that the hon. director (Mr. Pattison) and his hon. friend (Mr. Kimball) concurred with him in thinking, that in such cases the liberality of a great body was only another name for wisdom.—(Hear! Hear!) But he felt that while they acted equitably and liberally, they ought to take care that their proceedings did not trench upon the great principle of public tender, which was established when the tonnage of the Company did not amount to one-third of what it was at present. It was of so much importance to support this principle, that he recollected an hon. director, who had great

weight in their affairs, when delivering his opinions in that room, emphatically observed, that, but for the success which had attended the system of proceeding by public contract, that good ship, the *East India Company*, must have gone down. Some of their directors were old enough to know, and would admit, that the old shipping system was the greatest evil under which the Company had ever suffered—that it was the basis on which abuses of the worst kind were founded—and as long as the ship-owners, acting on a portion of that system, could come down and vote in that court on questions in which they were deeply interested, their conduct must be viewed with great jealousy, and, in his opinion, was open to considerable objection. At the same time he wished it to be understood, that he felt no hesitation in granting relief, if it were proved to be decidedly necessary. He had opposed the outline of the bill that had been introduced to them in March last, which he understood would form no part of the bill now about to be proposed. The spirit of that bill was, that the directors should have the power to administer relief, not in specific instances, but according to a principle of general discretion. He recollected that some years before, the aggregate amount of remuneration was £300,000—a sum infinitely beyond what could have been expected. He stated, at that time, how indiscreetly such a power—the power of distributing this relief—might be used. Those who had the highest degree of interest with the directors, were, he observed, likely to be treated better than those whose influence was less extensive, although their claims might be more entitled to respect. Men, possessed of commanding interest, would, perhaps, get very great indemnification, while others, without interest, might be pressed to the wall, and come in for a very small share of relief. The question was, this day, whether the prayer of the petition, did or did not pledge the court to any specific proposition, with respect to the manner in which relief should be granted. If it did, he should tremble at it. There were many cases in which relief was called for, but they differed as much as possible. Some of the claimants had three or four voyages to perform—others had been long revelling in high war-freights—and some, from the state of the times, had been suffering continual losses. All these circumstances should, undoubtedly, be very closely investigated, before a decision were made. The ship-owners, in general, must excuse him if he smiled, when they told the court, that they had only made one, two, or three per cent. of their capital. This had been the language for the last twenty years—and

* It had been introduced in the early part of the debate.

yet a degree of rivalry, amounting almost to animosity, appeared to exist, as to the parties who should continue to be employed by the Company, and should be selected to enter into those losing contracts. Here the proprietors could not be so raw as not to know, that though a ship-owner, by his open and palpable contract, might get but four per cent. for his money—yet, by other means, he perhaps received five times four per cent. He meant not to insinuate that they made this profit dishonestly—by no means; but when they did realize it, it was but fair that it should be carried to their account, although it did not appear on the face of their contract. If a ship-owner had an opportunity of nominating the officers to his vessels, and, by that means, of providing for his family or his friends, was it not an object of primary importance to him? Was it not equivalent to a valuable consideration? If any one rule of judging of their profits was more fallacious than another, it was that which they submitted to the court, when they got up, and declared, "we have barely made so much by our contracts." Some of them were *simple owners*, others were *managing owners*; some of them made a great deal, others much less. But, if the managing-owners, or others, were placed in such a situation that they must demand an indemnity, let the court be made acquainted, specifically, with their losses. The petition only called for reasonable allowances, as far as the Company might think fit to grant them. His hon. friend (Mr. D. Kinnaird) had, on this part of the subject, placed, in a very clear point of view, the propriety of having specific claims laid before the court. He (Mr. Jackson) when the subject was last year before them, thought that a plan might be devised, by which each case would be made specific. The then hon. Chairman (Mr. Grant) peremptorily rejected his advice; though it was evident to him (Mr. Jackson) that the ship-owners themselves were ready to agree to it. Not one of the whole body would, he believed, have opposed it. How was this suggestion met? Why the hon. gentleman then in the chair, said, "that, to refuse the discretion which the bill would have vested in the directors, would look like a want of confidence in them—and, if we did not feel confidence in the executive body, it was better to displace them at once;" with much more of the same sort of *verbiage*. The court divided on that occasion—and, when he stated, that fifty-five ship-owners were present, and only five gentlemen who were not, every one must at once see the result. But it was unfortunate that the advice he had given was not taken on that occasion. For the bill came before his

Majesty's ministers in so questionable a shape,—so little guarded by restrictive provisions—giving such extensive and uncontrolled powers to the directors—that it met with very little support in that quarter, and then, probably, the executive body found it necessary to withdraw it. But the very defects which occasioned its rejection, by those who, it was expected, would have supported it, were previously arraigned, and pointed out in that court. The question now was, as he had already observed, whether the petition then before them, calling for an act of the legislature, to enable the Company to grant relief to certain ship-owners, pledged the proprietors to any proposition, as to the relief to be given, or the manner in which it was to be appropriated. He would suppose, that the 2 or £300,000 was to be distributed according to the discretion of the directors. In exercising that discretion (unless there was a total abandonment of that which was considered a sound discretion in private life) they must look to the several claims of A, B, C, and so on,—and, having investigated the circumstances of each case, decree an allowance, conformably with those circumstances. This should be made the subject matter of a specific provision in the bill; instead of granting unlimited powers—which, in two instances were given to the directors—and the recollection of which awakened that due alarm in his Majesty's ministers, which they appeared to have felt when the last bill was submitted to their consideration. If a committee investigated the claims of the different ship-owners, they could make to A, B, and C, a specific allowance, according to the peculiar nature of the case—and, in each instance, an exacting clause could be drawn up, stating the grounds of the particular grant, as well as the measure of it. In that case, there would be no necessity to proceed on such a general proposition as might shake the principle on which public contract was founded. He well knew that the historical speech of his hon. friend (Mr. Hume) did a great deal in defeating the attempt that was made in the last year, when this claim of the ship-owners were first debated. That admirable speech was read in quarters of high consideration, and where they acted on it, in order to discountenance the proposition that had then been made. They opposed that proposition on this ground—as they did at present—(and ministers would allow him to say, that, if they ever abandoned the principle, they would betray the country)—that, to adopt it, would be committing a public wrong. "It is," said they, "idle to talk. We are the country, and the country us—and, without betraying it, we

cannot throw away this sum." If the subject were merely referred to a committee up stairs (to use a parliamentary phrase) he feared it would be nothing but a farce; and, unless his Majesty's ministers looked down a little from their throne of politics, and considered the interest of the Company, with that attentive eye which they demanded, he felt quite sure, that the operation of this petition, and of the bill that would probably be the consequence of it, would take a great sum out of the pocket of the Company, and in the most unsatisfactory manner. He repeated, that, unless government looked most cautiously into this business, and watched it most narrowly, the Company would again be visited by a very heavy expense. He did not wish to notice the manner in which a similar power had been exercised. He would not willingly go into that detail—but he felt that a strong hand ought to exist somewhere in order to check and control the exercise of so great a power, or, after all, it would be a most expensive operation. He hoped it would be found necessary, on this occasion, to do that, which a member of the board of control, in a former session, recommended to be done—namely, to institute a somewhat more general inquiry into the Company's shipping-system than now appeared to be contemplated. The hon. magistrate (Alderman Atkins) stated, that vessels freighted at £12 per ton would be unfit for the Company's trade, and would probably sink. But, he demanded, had merchants at Liverpool, and other places, a greater appetite for losing their fortunes than the Company had? Were they more likely than the Company to trust their merchandise in crazy vessels? If they did not endeavour to procure reasonable freights, they would soon see American shipping employed, instead of English—and they must all perceive the danger that would attend the placing in the hands of the Americans so great a carrying-trade. If they went on giving £26 per ton for the sake of dignity, whilst others were only paying half the money, the ruinous expense that must be incurred, was most evident. This would be the end of the system. If a committee were formed, he hoped they would have the assistance of the hon. gent. (Mr. Wallace) and he further hoped that it would be so far a committee of their own, as to be made *select*. This would remove an invidious responsibility from the directors, and would tend to the satisfaction of all parties. If that plan were adopted, and A or B sent in an account which was not considered correct, an opportunity would be afforded of showing that the statement was unfair, and the party might be called on to set it right. There was one passage in the petition

which he should like to see altered. It was that in which it was set forth, that "If the Company prosecuted suits in equity against the owners, for that to which the Company were entitled under the different contracts, it would be illusory in practice; and therefore the petitioners were of opinion that it would be advantageous to make such allowances to the owners, taking in all the ships above mentioned, as would relieve them from the whole loss sustained, or from any loss which they were likely to sustain from the fulfilment of their contracts, on the present terms." Thus though they might have made great profits on the first part of their contract, they would under this statement, if they were likely to lose by the succeeding part, be entitled to relief. He believed this was not intended, but such was the fact. He should propose that the paragraph should run thus—"That it would be of advantage to your petitioners if they were enabled to afford the owners equitable relief, according to the circumstances of their different cases." He was anxious that the relief should not be general, but particular and respective; avowing, as he would, that he was ready to grant all fair and equitable relief, consistent with the principle of public contract, which, in this and every succeeding measure, ought to be guarded as the life-blood of the Company. Whether the silence or non-observation of gentlemen behind the bar, or the listlessness and apathy of those before it, threatened a return of the old system—if not in name, at least in fact, such a departure from established rule ought to be strenuously resisted; for no funds could possibly stand against a constant perversion of contracts, which amounted, in the aggregate, to £1,700,000 *per ann.* He thought it was right thus fairly to place his opinions on record. He would not object to the petition, but he should be more pleased with it if the alteration were made which he had suggested.

The hon. Mr. F. Elphinstone said, he did not mean to oppose the petition; but he wished to ask, whether the bill would embrace only the single object of granting relief to certain ship owners. He was of opinion that the whole shipping system should be minutely looked into. If the present measure would not go the length of procuring such an investigation, he conceived it would be right to introduce such a clause as would command an examination into that important subject. The system was, he believed, at just a one as could be devised; but he should like, as so long a time had elapsed since it was established, that it should be fairly looked into again.

Mr. Lowndes said, a gentleman connected with the shipping interest had, in

the course of that month, *that himself*, because he had been for a long time lying out of his capital, which was quite unproductive. Had the proposition which was adopted on the 27th of March last been immediately carried into effect, in all probability the gentleman to whom he alluded would not have been in that distressed state of mind which led to this melancholy catastrophe. He hoped this circumstance would make a proper impression on the court, and cause them to hasten their proceedings.

The *Chairman*.—"The words suggested by the learned gentleman shall be immediately inserted in the petition; and there is nothing to preclude such a charge as my hon. friend has mentioned, from being introduced in the bill."

Mr. *R. Jackson*.—"I hope his Majesty's ministers will be given to understand that we wish for a select committee; any member of which may, if necessary, move that the power of the same be extended."

Mr. *Lowndes* said, he had been informed that, in answer to an application from the Chair, relative to the mode of presenting the Address recently voted to the Prince Regent, Lord Sidmouth had stated that there were two ways, either by the hands of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, or by attending at a levee.

The *Chairman*.—"If the hon. proprietor is not too hasty, I will presently give him and the court every information on the subject. I wish to know whether the hon. gentleman means to persist in his amendment?"

Mr. *Hume*.—"I certainly do."

The motion, as amended, was then put from the Chair, and negatived. After which the motion, "That this Court do approve the said petition, and that it be presented to the House of Commons accordingly," was carried in the affirmative.

ADDRESS TO THE PRINCE REGENT.

The *Chairman*.—"I have to acquaint the court that an application has been made to Lord Sidmouth, to know when his Royal Highness the Prince Regent would be pleased to receive the Address voted by the general court, to which an answer had been received. Both the letter of the Chair and the answer shall be immediately read for your information."

[The letter of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman stated, they had the honor to acquaint Lord Sidmouth, that the general court of proprietors of East India stock had agreed to an Address to the Prince Regent on the late atrocious outrage; and the court expressed their wish that it should be presented by such of the proprietors as pleased to attend, they begged to be favoured with an early intimation of the day on which his Royal Highness

would be pleased to receive it. In answer, the Right Hon. Mr. Addington stated, that he was directed by Lord Sidmouth to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman. There were two modes of presenting the Address—either by placing it in the hands of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, or by attending with it at the levee. If the former mode were preferred, he requested that the Address might be transmitted to him immediately; if the latter, he begged to inform them that a levee would be held on the ensuing Thursday.]

Mr. *Lowndes* thought it was an insult to the court, to propose that an Address from that hon. Company should be presented through the agency of a deputy's deputy. Their Address ought to be received with the respect due to a great Company who had 60,000,000 of subjects under their command. He would never consent that their Address should be presented in any other way but such as became the dignity of a great and powerful body.

Mr. *R. Jackson* was convinced that no slight was intended. Nothing like an affront was, he believed, meant; and it was not wise to anticipate a feeling which they had no right to suppose existed. As the matter had gone on with great propriety and good humour up to the present time, he trusted that so it would proceed to the end, and that they would lay their Address at the feet of their Sovereign without indulging in any angry feeling. Now, with respect to the communication made by the Under Secretary of State, he wished to observe that much inconvenience would be felt if they went up with the Address on Thursday next, which a slight intimation from the Chair would tend to prevent. It would be recollected that Thursday was fixed for a debate in that court, and if that day were named for receiving the Address, they would find it necessary to adjourn, as many of those who wished to deliver their sentiments would probably join in the procession. An intimation from the Chair would prevent that day from being named. He therefore hoped that the first levee after Thursday next would be suggested as the most convenient time for presenting the Address.

The *Chairman* acquiesced in the propriety of this observation.

Mr. *Lowndes* hoped the court never would descend so much from their just dignity as to suffer an Address voted by them to be sent to the Secretary of State. He thought it was rather too much for his learned friend to view the circumstance so coldly, when he held in his hand his learned friend's letter, in which he expressed himself very warmly on the subject. A certain *etiquette* was, he knew,

to be pursued on such occasions; and though the corporation of the city of London and the two universities had alone the right of presenting petitions and addresses to the Sovereign on the throne, he hoped the Company would always assert their right of presenting their addresses by their own delegates at the levee, and not descend to act by deputy. If a man had a great number of tenants who wished to congratulate him on any event, it would be most preposterous to refer them to his steward.

Mr. R. Jackson said, there was something either very much to his credit or to his discredit, in the letter alluded to by his hon. friend; and as he had mentioned it, a little explanation was necessary. His hon. friend had written a note to him, in which he expressed a great desire to know when the Address would be presented. He, in consequence, wrote a private letter to him on the preceding day, stating that he believed the subject would

be mentioned in the next general court to-morrow, and that Lord Sidmouth's letter would give some idea of the manner in which the Address should be presented. And he further observed, that he hoped the court would not suffer their dignity to be compromised by transmitting their Address through the hands of any Secretary of State. This was the whole of the transaction.

Mr. Hume concurred entirely in what his hon. friend (Mr. Lowndes) had said. When it was expressly stated in the letter from the Chair, that the members of this court wished to present the address personally, it was little better than an insult to mention that it might be sent to the Secretary of State. If it were not a direct insult, it was very like one.

Mr. Lowndes said, he approved very much of the sentiments expressed in his learned friend's letter, and he hoped he would never abandon them.

The court then adjourned.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE extraordinary fall of rain in our northern provinces, towards the end of the last month, has inundated the countries, and occasioned considerable injury to the crops. The cotton plant in particular has suffered much, from having been some days drenched. The heavy rains in Bengal have also produced considerable mischief. The Ajjee, which discharges itself near Cutwa, was so much swollen, that it overflowed its bank, in some places thirty feet high.—*Calcutta.*

Several shocks of earthquake have been experienced at Rungpore on the 12th, 14th, and 15th ultimo. The last day they were very severe, and occasioned considerable apprehension.—*Calcutta.*

Letters from the upper provinces mention that a considerable quantity of rats has fallen, and removed the apprehensions which were created by the long drouth in these quarters. We hope soon to learn that this fortunate change in the weather will have produced beneficial effects in the stations which have recently been so unhealthy.—*Calcutta.*

During the last week the neighbourhood of Madras has been visited by some severe storms, which, however, have not yet had the desired effect of clearing the sultry atmosphere, usually felt so oppressive at this season of the year. About four o'clock on Monday morning a slight shock

of an earthquake was distinctly felt in Madras. This phenomenon, so rare on this coast, was followed on Tuesday night by one of the most awful storms we almost ever witnessed. Several buildings, we hear, were struck by the lightning, and amongst them the house of Lieut.-Colonel Marshall, which the electric fluid penetrated. Provisionally all the family escaped unhurt; and we are happy to say, no material injury was done to the building.—*Madras, Sept. 24.*

The actual fall of rain at Madras during July and August, and to Sept. 25th, was 14½ inches, nearly double the average quantity.

In an old MS. journal of a voyage to China in 1636, we find the following description of what the relater terms strange sea snails or carrels:—12th May, N. lat. 6, 58, W. long. 13, 47, we saw a great many shell fish, or small snails, like those on the land, having at the mouth of the shell a lump of white tough froth-like jelly, by which it swimeth or floateth. Pricking one of them it distilled some drops of a perfect oriental azure, so opened divers of them, and found that about the head it yieldeth that coloured liquor, as also purple, tawny, &c. very lively and shining. Whether this be any kind of that shell-fish called murex, mentioned in histories, out of which they drew that precious purple so much esteemed by the ancients,

I know not. It is likely that the spongy froth commences at a certain time, and then they sink to the bottom : when at convenient season it increases again, and supports it. In a little cove hard by the Chapel Valley (St. Helena), I found a flying fish, and brought it on board. None in the ship had seen a larger. It was between eighteen and nineteen inches long, and weighed twenty-six ounces. It hath the form of a mackerel at first sight, but the head, mouth, back, scales, and colour of a mullet, with great eyes, and the lower part of the fin of the tail much longer than the upper. It had four wings, two great and two small ; the greater reached from half an inch of the gills to half an inch of the end of the body ; the two less towards his tail, right over which, on the back, was a small fin bearing towards the tail. It was dainty eat.

A coal-black young tiger is now on board the *Java*, Captain Hodges, recently arrived in the river from Bengal. He is about twelve months old, exceedingly ferocious, so that it is dangerous to approach the iron cage in which he is confined. It is supposed the captain intends him as a present to the Prince Regent. He has also brought two very beautiful buffaloes ; they were likewise very fierce when brought on board, but during the voyage have become more docile.

We learn from a late traveller in Egypt, that a Dongolose horse had been sold at Cairo, at a price equal to a thousand guineas sterling. Bruce describes the horses of Dongola as the most perfect in the world. "At Halfala and Gerri begins that noble race of horses justly celebrated all over the world. They are the breed introduced here at the Saracen conquest, and have been preserved unaltered to this day. They seem to be a distinct species from the Arabian horse such as I have seen in the plains of Arabia Deserta, south of Palmyra and Damascus, where I take the most excellent of the Arabian breed to be in the tribes of Mowalli and Anucey, which is about lat. 36°. Whilst Dongola, and the dry country near it, seems to be the centre of excellence for this noble animal ; so that the bounds within which the horse is in its greatest perfection seem to be between the lat. 29 and 36, and between long. 30 east from Greenwich, to the banks of the Euphrates. To this extent Fahrenheit's thermometer is never below 50 in the night, or 80 in the day, though it may rise to 120 at noon in the shade, at which point horses are not affected by the heat, but will breed as they do at Halfala and Dongola. They are," he adds, "entirely different from the Arabian ; but if beautiful and symmetrical parts, great size and strength,

the most agile, nervous, and elastic movements, great endurance of fatigue, docility of temper, and seeming attachment to man, beyond any other animal, can promise any thing for a stallion, the Nubians, above all comparison, the most eligible in the world. The horses of Halfala and Gerri do not arrive at the size of those in Dongola, where few are lower than sixteen hands. They are black or white, but a vast proportion of the former to the latter. I never saw the colour we call grey, that is dappled ; but there are some bright bays, or inclining to sorrel. They are all kept monstrously fat upon dora, eating nothing green but the short roots of grass, found by the side of the Nile, after the sun has withered it. This they dig out where it is covered with earth, and appears blushed, which they lay in small heaps once a day on the ground before them. They are tethered by the fetlock joint of the fore leg with a very soft cotton rope, made with a loop and large button. They eat and drink with a bridle in their mouth." The traveller relates also the superior good qualities of the horse of Sheikh Adelan, not quite four years old, and full sixteen hands high.

The maritime towns of France are represented as busily engaged in equipping expeditions to carry their flag into seas where it has long been nearly unknown. Captain Segur, Knight of the royal orders of St. Louis and of the Legion of Honor, is expected soon to sail from Dieppe in the *Ceres*, with a complete set of officers belonging to the royal navy, to explore such parts of the Indian Ocean where their manufactures may find most ample means of development. He will take on board some young pupils, to whom this voyage will ensure a speedy and complete instruction in commerce and navigation.—It is thus by means of instructive voyages that our rivals hope to form seamen and practical schools of navigation.

The ship *Rurik*, commanded by Lieutenant Von Kotzebue, which was fitted out two years ago by Count Romanow, for a voyage of nautical and geographical discovery, happily arrived in June, 1816, in the harbour of Petropavlovsk (St. Peter and St. Paul), and sailed in July to Behring's Straits. This account has just been received from Kamtschatka.

Lieutenant Kotzebue, commander of the ship *Rurik*, has discovered, on his voyage round the world, several new islands, which he has named Romanow's, Speridow's, Krusenstern's, Klebsow's and Swarrow's Islands.

An expedition is fitting out at Cronstadt, for a fourth voyage round the world, by the Russian American Company.

Information has just been received of the death of Major Peddie, before he reached the Niger. Lieutenant Campbell is now the Commanding Officer, and we understand proceeded to carry into execution the orders received by Major Peddie.

The Congo sloop of war is arrived at Deptford. Several large cases, containing the natural productions of Africa, collected in the late expedition to the Congo, have been sent to Sir Joseph Banks, for the purpose of being assorted into their respective classes; many of them are of a kind hitherto unknown, and the whole will shortly be submitted to the inspection of the public.

Sir Thomas Strange, late Chief Justice of Madras, has left ready for publication three volumes of Reports of Cases decided in the Recorder's Court and Supreme Court of Judicature at that Presidency, while Sir Thomas presided in these Courts. They are printing at the Madras Government Press, and will be published immediately.

NEW LONDON PUBLICATIONS.

Algebra of the Hindus, with Arithmetic and Mensuration: translated from the Sanscrit. By H. T. Colebrooke, Esq. 4to. 3l. 3s.

A Narrative of the *Briton's* Voyage to Pitcairn's Island. By Lieut. Shillibeer, R. M. 8vo. 8s. 6d. boards.

Manuscrit veni de St. Hélène, d'une Manière inconnue. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

A Translation of the St. Helena Manuscript. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Outlines of Geology; being the Substance of a Course of Lectures delivered in the Royal Institution of Great Britain. By William Thomas Brande, Sec. R.S. F.R.S.E. Prof. Chem. R.I. &c. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

An Essay on the Variation of the Compass; showing how far it is influenced by a Change in the Direction of the Ship's Head. By William Bain, Master, Royal Navy.

The History of the University of Edinburgh, chiefly compiled from Original Papers and Records. By Alexander Bower. 2 vol. 8vo. 24s.

The Ancient History of the Egyptians, Carthaginians, Assyrians, Babylonians, Medes and Persians, Macedonians, and Grecians. By M. Rollin. 12 vols. 12mo. £2. 8s. boards.

M. *Æmili Porri* *Dictionarium Ionicum Græco-Latinum*, quod Indicum in omnes *Herodoti Libros* continet, cum Verborum et Locutionum in his observatis dignarum accuratâ Descriptione. 8vo. price 12s. in boards.

IN THE PRESS.

The Colonies, and the present American Revolution. By M. de Pradt, formerly Archbishop of Malines.

Very speedily will be completed in 20 numbers, price 6s. each, The New General Atlas, on a scale similar to that of D'Anville, comprising 76 Maps full coloured, and Engravings illustrative of the Heights of Mountains, Magnitude of Rivers, &c. also a Memoir on Geography, a Chapter on Physical Geography, and a Consulting Index of Places.

Lieut. Edward Chappell will publish early in next month, a Narrative of a Voyage to Hudson's Bay, containing some account of the north-east coast of America, and the tribes inhabiting that remote region; in an octavo volume, illustrated by plates.

Sir William Adams has in the press, An Inquiry into the Causes of the frequent Failure of the Operations of extracting and depressing the Cataract, and the Description of an improved Series of Operations.

Dr. Coote has in the press, the History of Europe, from the Peace of Amiens in 1802 to the Peace of Paris in 1815, forming a seventh volume of the History of Modern Europe.

A new edition, entirely remodelled, of Dr. Thomson's *System of Chymistry* is printing in four octavo volumes.

Historical Account of Discoveries and Travels in Africa, from the earliest ages to the present time. By the late John Leyden, M.D. Completed and enlarged, with Views of the present State of that Continent, by Hugh Murray, Esq. F.R.S.E. In 2 vols. 8vo. with Maps and Charts.

An Abridgment of Universal History, commencing with the Creation, and carried down to the Peace of Paris, in 1763, in which the Descent of all Nations from their common Ancestors is traced, the Course of Colonization is marked, the Progress of the Arts and Sciences noticed, and the whole Story of Mankind is reviewed, as connected with the moral Government of the World, and the revealed Dispensation. By the Rev. E. W. Whitaker. In four 4to. vols. price 8l. 8s.

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

Extract from the Second Report of the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society, 1816.—The Committee of the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society present to the subscribers the following report of their proceedings during the year 1815.

First.—Protestants.—It being the first object with the society to furnish their poorer countrymen living under this government with a copy of the Holy Scriptures, the Committee regret that through the small stock of English Bibles and Testaments which remained from the last year, and the non-arrival of the supplies they have written for, both to Calcutta and London, they have been deprived of the means of supplying in the manner they would wish, the numerous applications which have been made to them by the commanding officers, both of his Majesty's ships of war, and the European regiments.

Through this deficiency and the circumstance that in Bombay few English Bibles and Testaments are exposed for sale, and those at a great price, not only the private soldier and sailor in a foreign land, amidst a profligate and idolatrous people have been deprived the means of becoming better acquainted with the moral duties of their holy religion; but even the sick in the hospitals and barracks, whilst their only hope was directed towards that land "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest," could receive no cheering consolation from the study of that word, which "speaks peace unto their souls and is able to make them wise unto salvation."

This distressing deficiency, the committee trust, the arrangements they have now made will prevent for the future; and they are the more anxious to do this, as they are conscious, that amidst all the zeal which has been sometimes displayed for the promotion of Christianity, it may justly be retorted that the spiritual wants of our poorer fellow countrymen have seldom been sufficiently brought under contemplation.

The great disregard indeed hitherto shewn to the lower classes of Protestants, whilst it has exhibited the English in a very unfavourable light, has also materially lessened their numbers; and accordingly to this cause is it principally to be attributed, that the number among the lower orders of Protestants in Bombay, either native or European, exclusive of those who are immediately employed in the service of the country, is exceedingly few; fewer certainly the committee be-

lieve than would have been the case, had earlier attention been paid to the means and duty of continuing them in the Protestant faith.

2d. Native Christians.—The expectation held out by the committee in the first report of distributing the Scriptures in Portuguese to the native Christians of that Church, has been realized with great success; and they have not only dispersed a considerable number on the Islands of Bombay and Salsette but have forwarded no less than 550 to Goa, at the particular request of the British Envoy, who describes the natives and even the priests as coming in crowds to relieve them.

The committee have also sent a few in compliance with a wish expressed by the Portuguese Vicar at Cannanore; who, however, when he found that the translation had not the authority of the Censor of the Inquisition, refused to distribute them himself, but nevertheless allowed his congregation to receive them from others, and the number sent was very soon called for.

List of Protestant Missionaries Resident in India, specifying their Places of Residence and the Society to which they belong.

Place.	Names of Missionaries.	Society to which they belong.
Aggra	Pracock	Baptist
	M'Intosh	Do.
Allahabad	N. Kerr	Do.
	Kurram, a Native	
Amboyna	Jabez Carey	Do.
	Joseph Kam	Do.
Balaore	John Peter (Armenian)	Do.
Bellary	John Hands	London
	Joseph Taylor	
	Wm. Reeve	
Berhampore	Francis Krishna	Natives
	Sidher Randa	
Bombay	Samuel Newell	American
	Gordon Hall	
Calcutta	W. Greenwood	Church
	C. J. G. Shroeter	
Calcutta	Henry Townley	London
	James Keith	Do.
Canton	Robert Morrison	Do.
Columbo	J. D. Palm	Do.
	James Chester	Baptist
	Thos. Griffiths	Do.
	Beal, Clough	Wesleyan
Jainapattin	James Lynch	Do.
Galle	T. H. Squance	Do.
	G. Evans	Do.
	St. Brinkhurst	Do.
	Robert Carter	Do.
	R. Jackson	Do.
	J. Killaway	Do.

Place.	Names of Missionaries.	Society to which they belong.	Place.	Names of Missionaries.	Society to which they belong.
Galle	J. Mackenney.	Wesleyan	Nagpore	Ram Mohun	
	W. J. Fox	Do.	Pandura	I. De Silva	
	T. Osborna	Do.		Bhagpat (Native)	
	H. Newstead	Do.	Paina	— Thomson	
	John Barry	Do.	Rangona	A. Judson American	Baptist
	Dr. Poor	Americans		G. H. Haugh	
	— Richards	Do.	Scrampore and		
	H. Hardwell	Do.	Calcutta	Dr. Marshman	Baptist
	H. Meigs	Do.		— Carey	
	E. Warren	Do.		— Ward	
Chinnarah	Robert May	London		— Lawson	
	J. D. Pearson			— Easton	
Chittagong	Du Bruyn	Baptist		— Carey	
Chunar	Wm. Bowley	Church		— Leonard	
Cutea	Wm. Carey, Jun.	Baptist		— Yates	
	Kaseela Molhemad	Natives		— Randell	
	Vishnu Kalia			— Penny	
Dalal	John Kerr	Baptist		— Wm. Smith and six	
Digah	Wm. Moore	Do.		Natives	
	Joseph Howe	Do.	Sirdhana	John Chamberlain	
	Headsband	Do.	Sorot	Carepit Aramob (Armenian)	
	Man Prasad	Do.		James Skinner	London
				Wm. Fyvie	
Dinapore and			Tanjore	I. C. Kailoff and four	Christian Knowledge Society, London
Sadamahli	Ignatius Fernandez			Natives	
Ganjam	William Lee	London	Tinnerelly	Charles Mead	
Gomally	Kristina (Native)	Baptist		St. Rander	
Gurja	Pawla		Tranquebar	A. Cuenemmer and a	
Isle of France	John Le Brun	London		Native.	Danish Church
Yatarla	Wm. Robinson	Baptist	Travancore	Thomas Norton	Christian Knowledge Society, Do.
	— Trout				
	— Bailey		Trichinopoly	C. Pople	
	Joseph Phillips				
	J. C. Nipper	London	Vepeng	C. W. Parnold	
Samarang	G. Bruckner	Baptist	Viaagapattam	John Gordon	London
Jeamore	Wm. Thomas	Do.		E. Fritchert	Do.
	Sephul Ramoh	Do.		James Dawson	Do.
	Mankatana	Natives			
	Nurritoma				
Madras	I. C. Scharrer	Church	Church Missionaries		8
	C. T. E. Rhenius		London	Do.	94
	B. Bailey		Society for promoting Christian Knowledge		3
	T. Dawson		Baptist		30
	Wm. Lovelass	London	Wesleyan		16
	Richard Kull		American		7
	W. H. Harvard	Wesleyan	Danish		1
Malacca	Wm. Milne	London			
	C. H. Thomson	Do.			
	W. H. Medhurst	Do.			
Mectot	Permand and his		Total of European Missionaries		98
	brother (Natives)	Church	Total Native	Do.	33
			Total Protestant Missionaries in India		131

INDIA HOME INTELLIGENCE.

East-India House, April 9th, 1817.—

At a Court of Directors held this day, the unanimous thanks of the Court were voted to Thomas Reid and John Bebb, Esqrs. for the zeal and attention shewn by them to the interests of the Company during the past year.

The same day a ballot was held for the election of six Directors, in the room of

R. C. Plowden, Esq.
J. Huddleston, Esq.
G. A. Robinson, Esq.
W. S. Clarke, Esq.
J. Thornhill, Esq.
G. Raikes, Esq.

who are out by rotation. The glasses

were closed at 6 o'clock, when the election was declared to have fallen upon

W. Astell, Esq. 420
C. Grant, Esq. 418
Sir J. Jackson, Bart. 420
C. Marjoribanks, Esq. 421
S. Toome, Esq. 421
G. Smith, Esq. 418

April 10th.—At a Court held this day, John Bebb and James Pattison, Esqrs. were chosen Chairman and Deputy Chairman for the year ensuing.

The following is the list of Directors for the present year, with the Committees to which they are appointed.

A
LIST OF THE DIRECTORS
OF THE
UNITED COMPANY OF MERCHANTS OF ENGLAND,
TRADING TO THE EAST-INDIES.
FOR THE YEAR 1817.

[illegible]

The Court of Directors have resolved, that in future, the commanders of their chartered ships be prohibited from taking their wives with them on the voyage. This regulation, which has long been a standing order, we understand will be strictly enforced.

Capt. Travers, of the Bengal Establishment, accompanies Mr. Badley, who proceeds shortly to take charge of his appointment to the Residence of Bencoolen.

John Bruer, Esq. F. R. S. Historiographer to the Company, has resigned that appointment to retire on a pension.

Mr. Palmella, many years in the Se-

cretary's Office, has retired from the service.

James Law, Esq. late of the Bombay civil service, and Nevill Reid, Esq. have announced themselves candidates for the Direction since our last. Mr. Law was a writer of the year 1789.

The undermentioned Officers on the Bengal Military Establishment, are permitted to return to their duty.

Col. L. Thomas, (via France.)

Capt. J. Smith.

— W. Collyer.

— H. Hodgson.

Madras Military Establishment, do.

Lieut. N. Spence,
— J. Hodge,
— W. Vaughan,
— B. Watson.

Major W. Storey of the Madras Military Establishment, has been restored to the service.

The Rev. H. Jeffreys has been appointed a Chaplain on the Bombay establishment.

WATERLOO SUBSCRIPTION.

The following address to his Grace the Duke of Wellington, accompanied the Subscription of the Inhabitants of the Province of Bengal, received by the Commissioners of Distribution, in January, which amounted to £21,112 1s. 4d.

"Calcutta, Dec. 28, 1815.

"To Field-Marshal His Grace the Duke of Wellington, &c.

"May it please your Grace,

"The sentiments excited throughout Europe by the late splendid achievements of the Allied Armies find an echo in every British bosom, in whatever quarter of the globe. We rejoice in events so honorable to the name of Englishmen, so happy in their consequences for Europe and for the world; and emulating the benevolent and patriotic example of our brethren at home, we are now assembled in Calcutta, to perform the grateful duty of mitigating as far as in us lies, those private afflictions which are unhappily inseparable from every great national triumph.

"On the occasion with which the idea of your Grace's name is so proudly associated, we presume to offer ourselves to your recollection, by soliciting your Grace to become the organ for conveying to the General Committee in London the sums contributed for a purpose so eminently national, by the inhabitants of this city, and others of our countrymen residing within this presidency, persuaded that in so doing we are offering the most grateful tribute in our power, to your Grace's personal feelings, while at the same time we give utterance to our own, by joining in the general homage to those extraordinary energies, which, amid the wreck of surrounding nations, and through years of difficulty and trial, have been cherished in the bosom of a free state for the eventual deliverance of all.

"That subject of the British empire must be indeed unworthy of those blessings and those honors to which he was born, who does not acknowledge a kindred interest in the fortunes of the army which fought at Waterloo—who does not feel his own rank in the scale of humanity exalted, and recognize a new incentive to generous and manly action in the event of that memorable day.

"While endeavouring (however inade-

quately) to discharge some part of the great debt which their country has contracted to the memories of the brave men who bled on that occasion, the community of British India indulge a peculiar pride in addressing themselves to your Grace; they cannot forget that India beheld the dawn of that military career which has since shone with such univalued splendor; and they trust, that even in that effulgence of glory, the recollection of former times may justify them with your Grace, when they presume to claim a more than ordinary interest in whatever concerns your character and fame. Permit us, my Lord, as members of that community, to offer our united and cordial congratulations on the signal, and, we trust, final triumph with which your long labours have been now crowned. May it please the Great Disposer of Events to prolong your earthly existence, that in witnessing the happiness of Britain and the surrounding nations, your Grace may enjoy the best reward of a life devoted to your country; and may the remembrance of those fields in which you have borne so illustrious a part, long be cherished by a grateful people as their dearest ornament and defence, and descend to after ages the richest inheritance of their children.

"We have the honour to be, my Lord,
"Your Grace's faithful and devoted servants, (Signed) MOIRA.

&c. &c. &c."

A third communication has lately been made from Bengal, amounting to £2,200. The first remittance, also, from Bombay, has lately arrived, it amounts to £7,000; and one from Prince of Wales's Island, by W. Petrie, Esq. of £1,000.

House of Lords, Tuesday, March 11.—The Carnatic Commissioners Bill passed the Committee.

Friday 21.—The Royal Assent was given by commission to the Silk Bounty Bill.

House of Commons, March 11.—Mr. Brough brought up the Report of the Committee on the Cochineal and Indigo Acts, which was agreed to, and leave given to bring in a Bill in pursuance thereof.

Wednesday, March 19.—The Report of the Committee of the East-India Trade was agreed to; and a Bill ordered to be brought in conformably therewith.

Powney v. Bristoe.—At the late Gloucester Assizes was tried, before Mr. Justice Park, and a Special Jury, a cause in which Capt. Richard Powney, of the Bengal Artillery, was the plaintiff, and Geo. Bristoe, Esq. formerly a Captain of his Majesty's Navy, was defendant.

The expectation of this cause had ex-

cited a considerable degree of interest in Cheltenham, from which place it rose; a great number of the most respectable families had come from that place to hear the trial. The amusement, however, which was anticipated, was considerably damped by the serious turn which the cause took, the learned Judge declaring that he would not suffer any improper merriment in that Court, but the cause should be tried like any other.

The simple circumstances were, that on the 27th of September last Captain Powney was walking up the High-street of Cheltenham, attended by a person going to shew him a lodging-house, when the defendant, Mr. Brisac, wilfully threw himself against Capt. Powney, and pushed him with great violence against some passers-by, making use of insulting language, which terminated in blows from his walking stick. Capt. Powney, by the advice of some high naval and military officers then at Cheltenham, brought an action of assault against the defendant; and had the plaintiff wanted any additional testimony to his character as an officer and a gentleman, than that of those officers, he had a large share of it from the strong sentiments expressed by the learned Judge who tried the cause; his Lordship desiring it might be understood that Capt. Powney had acted with the correct feelings of a gentleman, in appealing to the laws of his country for a just punishment on the defendant, for his unjustifiable conduct, and reminding the Jury of the propriety of giving such damages as should operate as an atonement to his feelings for the personal insult.

The Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff with £100 damages; and the Judge, further to shew his opinion of the cause, certified on the record that it was a proper one to be tried by a special jury, to enable the plaintiff to recover the costs thereon.

Counsel for the plaintiff, Messrs. Jowls, Taunton and Manley; Solicitor, Mr. Hughes. Counsel for the defendant, Mr. Danney and Mr. Fuller; Solicitors, Messrs. Newmarch and Harris. Mr. Danney waived himself of the circumstances of the case, and the great disparity in the ages of the parties, to indulge in that vein of humour for which he is so remarkable, and afforded, it is said much amusement to a very crowded and respectable Court. The plaintiff, we understand, intends devoting the amount of the damages to charitable purposes.

THAMES POLICE.

Henry Hackroot, a Swede, was brought up on a charge of having thrown overboard and drowned William Fitzpatrick, a seaman belonging to the East-India Asiatic Journ.—No. 17.

Company's ship Cornwall, at a place called Whinapo, seventeen miles from Canton.

The evidence was in effect, as follows:—J. Stewart, one of the ship's company, stated, that the prisoner, the deceased and several others of the crew, were rowing a boat within six miles of the ship, on the 24th of October. Somebody complained that the deceased did not pull his oar; upon which the prisoner said to him, "You rascal, if you don't pull your oar, I'll throw you overboard." The reply of the deceased was, "That's more than you can do, thank God." The prisonersaid, "Is it then?" and seizing Fitzpatrick by the back of the trowsers, threw him overboard. The prisoner said at the time, "There you are now." The boat's crew tried to save the deceased, but the night was dark, and they failed. The prisoner immediately attempted to throw himself overboard, but was prevented by one of the crew. The witness did not think that a hole was torn in the trowsers of the deceased by the violence of the prisoner.

Capt. Toussaint, Commander of the Cornwall, stated, that he was at Canton when this occurrence took place, but he heard of it immediately after. He also heard that the body was found, but in so mutilated a state as to prevent the features being distinguishable. There was, he observed, a remarkable circumstance in the evidence taken at China in the contradiction given by one of the boat's crew to the statement just made with respect to the trowsers of the deceased. Besides, not one of the crew could recognise the body. There existed in the ship a very great prejudice against the prisoner, for what reason he did not know, except it was on account of his decided superiority over the whole of the crew, it being usual with him to work more than six of the ordinary men. It was even said on board that they would have blood for blood. So affected was the prisoner at the event, that it was with great difficulty he was kept alive during the voyage, and he was, for a considerable time, out of his senses. Capt. Toussaint was present at the examination of witnesses at China, and he remarked that the deposition of Stewart was not like the account given by him in the ship.

Captain Toussaint having deposed that the ship lay sixty or seventy miles from the sea, Mr. Wilson, Solicitor to the East-India Company, said the case was out of the jurisdiction of the Admiralty, and the evidence should therefore be examined before the Privy Council, who would order a Special Commission for the trial of the prisoner.

Hackroot is a stout young man. He appeared deeply affected.—Remanded.

Mansion-House, April 15.—Samuel King and — Moore were yesterday brought before the Lord Mayor, charged with a fraud on the East-India Company. It appeared from the evidence of a poor illiterate seaman, who it seems had been selected by the prisoners as the fittest person to carry their nefarious designs into execution, that the prisoner Moore, who is in the Company's service, had met him in the street, and understanding that he wanted a birth, undertook to procure him one, upon condition that he would take a paper for him to the India House and receive some money on his account. Witness took the paper as directed, but was too late, as the business of the house was concluded for that day. He went again the next day in company with King and another person, and they each received (on presenting the paper) £3. 4s. They then went to a house in Fenchurch-street, where they met Moore and divided the money. It seems that Moore was employed by the East India Company to provide men for the service, and that the paper presented by the witness was a charge for bounty for three able seamen, pretended to have been procured and paid by the prisoner, whereas the men so engaged by him proved on inspection to be quite the reverse of what they were represented to be. The prisoners denied that they had any fraudulent intention. —Remanded.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Thursday, April 17th—Special Jury—Williams v. Webster.—This was an action to recover damages for an assault and false imprisonment. Mr. Gurney addressed the Jury, observing that the outrage of which his client complained was committed on board a ship on its voyage to India, the plaintiff being mate, and the defendant captain. The sole object of Mr. Williams in coming before the Court was the vindication of his character, and to remove every supposition that he could have been properly subjected to confinement. It was no part of his purpose, while vindicating his own, to cast any imputation on the character of Captain Webster, who had probably been actuated by misinformation; that misinformation should have been given to him would appear extremely probable, when it was known that on board the ship commanded by the defendant, a conspiracy to run away with it had just afterwards broken out, and two of the crew had actually

been executed as ringleaders of the mutiny.

Mr. Scarlett on the other side observed, that the proposal had been made by him in the absence of Capt. Webster. It was fit to state, that in the course of the voyage from India the defendant had felt it his duty, even to the plaintiff, and much more to the crew of the ship, to put him into confinement. He was far from wishing to say that he had taken any part in the mutiny; but he firmly believed, that the design of the defendant in imprisoning him, was to protect him from the violence of the crew. It was due to the plaintiff to admit, that when the contest unhappily arose, he most readily and zealously assisted the captain in putting an end to it. The sum for which the verdict was to be taken was £50, which was recorded.

Mr. Gurney added, that the traitors on board the *Indiaman* were a part of those who had custody of the British officers at the Isle of France, and that but for the exertions of the plaintiff and defendant they would have succeeded in running away with the ship and cargo, worth not less than £300,000.

Lord Ellenborough.—It is unnecessary to make any observation; no doubt a sound discretion has been used on both sides. It appears from the record, that the Captain, whether legally or illegally, acted from proper motives. The imprisonment of an individual for his own protection is certainly a new case; but I do not say, that under certain circumstances it might not amount to a justification, when the imprisonment had in view the preservation of the whole ship.

Mr. Gurney observed, that although the imprisonment before the mutiny might be justifiable, it could not be justified after that had been suppressed, and upon the complaint of the very persons since executed.

An embarkation from the depot of deserters, at Portchester, is to take place immediately, for the Cape of Good Hope; they are to serve for life abroad. The transports *Abcona*, *Lloyd's*, *Sisters*, and *Borrington*, will take on board those for the Cape. A detachment of the 48th regiment (200 men) is embarked in these vessels.

The new building in Cannon-row, originally intended for the Transport Office, and afterwards for the Ordnance Department, is nearly completed for the reception of the India Board, to which they will remove in a short time.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

CHINA.

AN American ship from Canton brings an account that at the time she left, forty-two ships, chiefly Americans and Swedes, were loading in the river with teas for Europe, (*Great Britain and Ireland*).

It has been publicly asserted, that much English capital is embarked in these speculations, the success of which depends on the continuance of the duties. The Captain of a vessel of this description lately cleared £60,000, his own share of the voyage.

CALCUTTA.

The evils of Amir Khan's irruption towards the capital of Jaypoor, now begin to display themselves. The unfortunate Prince, destitute of means to answer the daily demands on his exhausted treasury, is fain to have recourse to loans. The country, desolated by the ravages of a cruel enemy, and deserted by its native cultivators, has failed to produce the annual harvests, and heaped on its inhabitants all the evils of famine. Manji-Das and Chand Singh, the principal minister and commander, have been forced to conceal themselves in the sanctuary of their own dwellings, to avoid the exactions and insults of their disorderly followers. Meanwhile Amir Khan rages about, and gleans from the impoverished villagers a scanty subsistence for his merciless troops.

Private letters, dated in the end of September, intimate that the Marquis Hastings moderates declaring the Jaypoor, and some other Rajapoot states, allies of the Company, thus freeing them from the oppression of the Mahrattas. Amir Khan, it is added, has received three repulses in attempting to storm Jaypoor.

Calcutta, Oct. 1.—Our latest accounts from Jaypur state, that the Raja of Joudpur was still negotiating with Amir Khan, but that the demands of the one and the means of the other afforded but little hope of an early adjustment. In truth it appears, that if the Khan was disposed to quit the invaded country his troops would not consent, unless money could be found to satisfy their expectations; and if the condition of the Jaypur chieftains is correctly represented, he has not any resources from which he can supply a sum equal to the demands of the invaders. He appears also to be so much under the influence of the Thakur, that he is afraid to contract such engagements as would effectually liberate him from his thralldom, and insure the future tranquillity of his government. This seems to be the idea prevailing among the news writ-

ters of his own court, although we know not otherwise that it is founded in truth. We are assured, however, that this undecided personage, on the 8th ult. in consequence of a threat communicated by the Khan, observed to the principal minister, Manji Das, "If Amir Khan continue impracticable, you must negotiate with another power."

Later accounts mention a skirmish between the troops of Amir Khan and the Jaypur force now in Tumkha, in which the latter obtained a trifling advantage. Shortly after Bapuji Simla with his army arrived at Jaypur, and it was supposed they would speedily return, their assistance not being required. Amir Khan, had sent a large force to plunder in the neighbourhood of Sikawal. It is also stated that the Vakeels of the Jaypur government had returned from Delhi without effecting the object of their mission.

Amir Khan was encamped at Sawoorda, on the 20th August; Bapji had taken possession of the city of Ragbhayur and summoned the fort. Lall Singh was encamped near Tunga. The Jaypur troops, as usual, were numerous, and threatened the minister.

The Raja has requested to have a personal interview with Amir Khan, and his army had retired from Bakul, and encamped on the river Bandi.

Holkar had returned, and the camp was at Droria on the 31st of July.

The repose of his Highness and his royal mother was recently disturbed by the sudden appearance at the door of their tents of a person who declared himself to be Juswant Rao Holkar, and demanded instant restitution of his former dignity. Without wishing to question the piety of mother or son, we may fairly doubt whether the new claimant was a welcome guest, and shall easily believe that the joy of the court was unfeigned on discovering him to be a madman.

Ranjit Singh had issued six lacks of rupees to his army. Radhakissen, a person high in the service of Ranjeet, proceeding on an embassy to Kabul, was attacked on the way by a gang of people, of what description is not known; twelve of the escort were killed, and Radhakissen was mortally wounded, and died at Pashawar. The bandits obtained plunder to the amount of several lacks of rupees. Ranjeet was preparing to march to Noorpoor.

A large force collected by the Zemindars in the vicinity of Attock, having made an attempt to obtain possession of that fortress, the troops of Ranjeet Singh suc-

ceeded in repelling the attack, and killed fifty of the assailants. The Raja of Multan having failed to perform his engagements, Ranjeet has expressed his determination to proceed thither, and reduce the whole country to subjection. Ranjeet was at Lahore on the 9th June. He had demanded tribute from the Raja of Khulooria, who refused to pay it, saying he had never been tributary to any power, and was besides under the protection of the English Government.

Uckbars from Holkar's camp to the 26th of Sept. mention the receipt of a letter from Amir Khan, in which he complains that the Jaypore Vakeel had quitted his camp, without effecting any settlement. The latest accounts from Jaypore, state that the guards of the city had been strictly ordered not to permit any armed persons to enter the city, Thakoor excepted; each of whom might pass, with four armed men. The gates were also directed to be shut every evening at blue o'clock, but no reasons are assigned for these precautions. The Jaypore ministers and chieftains strongly recommended the Rajah to unite with the Joudpore force, to chastise and expel Amir Khan; but the Rajah declined their advice, observing that he was sure the Joudpore Rajah would not act against Amir Khan, because he believes the Khan to be "a good man." The latter however was busily employed in plundering the countries of Japore and Joudpore. Manjee Dass the principal Jaypore minister is reported sick; but his illness is supposed to be feigned, to avoid the importunities of Roy Chund Singh, and the troops who claim the payment of their arrears—the period fixed for that purpose by Manjee Dass having elapsed. Mohsah Khan has proceeded to Hindour.

Uckbars from Holkar's camp to the 4th ult. state, that the camp was still at Deoriah; and the cavalry sitting at Dhurnah. The Uckbars from Holkar's camp to the 12th ult. state, that the Bhace had given directions to dig twenty yards deep in a particular spot of ground, in consequence of information conveyed to her by certain Zemindars, that at that depth, the late king Alomgir had deposited sixty lacks of rupees, beneath six large guns. The digging had commenced, but the workmen had not even reached the guns, Seindeah was watching the movements of the Khan. It was also reported at Delhi, that Amir Khan had been defeated by the troops of the Mikaur Raja. Several detachments of the Khan's troops had plundered the country in the neighbourhood of Daudwah, and that fort and city were afterwards taken and pillaged.

Ranjeet Singh, on the 12th ult., was still at Lahore; but his park of artillery

was preparing for an immediate march towards Kohistan.

Our latest accounts from Multan, are dated the 13th ult. The Governor of that place, Serferaz Khan was then at Shoojahabad. Ismael Khan, an ambassador from the Amirs of Sindh, was on his way to Cabul. Intelligence had been received from Liakh, stating that a large detachment of the Bhugaur army was marching against Abdul Samund Khan at Dayerah Dunpunah. It was escaped when the intelligence was dispatched, at Liakh and Sultankote. The Peshore Uckbars contain no intelligence of importance.

Our native correspondent at Delhi, states, that Amir Khan was escaped, when the latest accounts left him, near Joudpore, the Rajah of which place was still very ill. It is conjectured that the Khan was awaiting his death, in order to take advantage of the circumstances which that event might afford, for supplying his wants. On the other hand, it is stated that a large force under a person of the name of Jacob; and the army of Bapoojee guns, when the Uckbar was dispatched. Guffoor Khan had reported to the Baher, that four battalions of British troops had arrived via Querat at Jalpore, about eighty miles from Joudpore; and that this intelligence had been communicated by Amir Khan. Baharem Seit was in disgrace.

The Jaypore Uckbars to the 24th ult. mention that Miran Gunesh, at the instance of Manjee Dass had undertaken to pay all the arrears of the army, when all the troops were to proceed to different quarters. "A letter of friendship," had been written to Mr. Metcalf. The Peshore Uckbars to the 13th ult. state that Prince Oyoob and Yar Mahomed Khan, have the joint management of the affairs of that court. Letters from Cabul mention, that Prince Camron had demanded six lacks of rupees from Vizier Futeh Khan, on account of the two last years; and that prince Mashud, the son of Futeh Ally Shah had murdered Isah Khan. The widow of the deceased, had in consequence raised a considerable force to avenge her husband's death, and Khorsaan was in a state of great agitation. It is added that Mahmood Shah the king of Cabul had promised assistance to the widow of Isah Khan, either directly or indirectly.

It was expected that Prince Camron would join her cause with part of the Durrany army from Candahar. Prince Feerozuddeen had arrived at Cabul from Hurrat, and reported that one Kachar Khan had reached the latter place, demanding tribute or revenue in the name of Futeh Ally Shah, and insinuating that the coin should bear his title. This intelligence is stated to have produced some uneasiness

In the first instance, but the Vizier Puteh Khan and other chieftains prevented their master from proceeding to Candahar; and advised him to send to Prince Cameron, the money he required, with orders to march forthwith with the Dorany troops to Khorashan Mahomed Shah, adopted this advice, and proceeded himself to Peshawar.

The latest accounts from Umritsir, mention that on the 8th ult. Runjeet Singh was at Lahore.

Our latest intelligence from Holkar's camp is dated the 19th ult. The Hindostany cavalry who had long sat in Dhuram, received half their arrears with a promise of the remainder after a month. The other cavalry refused to receive less than the sum due, and threatened violence, if not immediately paid.

The Ukhbars from Jaypoor are dated the 18th October. The Rajah had called a council of his principal Sirdars to consider the state of his affairs, and to determine what should be done with the army under Raja Loll Singh, in consequence of the defeat of Mir Sheo Narain. The chieftains replied that when Amir Khan had been driven to extremities, and when there was every reason to expect that he would be overcome; the Raja, contrary to their advice, had made peace with him; and that the subsequent misfortunes of the Raja, were imputable to the bad policy which he had pursued. That, however, if the Raja would provide two lacs of rupees for the payment of troops, and encourage them by pitching his own tent, the outside of the city, they would answer with their lives, for the defeat of Amir Khan and Raja Loll Singh. The Raja declared his inability to supply the sum required, and the chieftains separated, without coming to any resolution likely to protect the tottering government, or repel the enemy. While the Raja was thus avowing his inability to pay his troops, he appointed a boy, nine years of age, the son of Manjee Doss, to the office of paymaster—an office for which it should seem, he is fully competent.

The annual boat races in celebration of the Durga Puja, commenced at Malda on the afternoon of the 30th of September. About two hundred boats, I believe, were engaged. These assembled on the above day at Ludraw; on the 1st instant at Malda; on the 2d at Moncheerah; on the 3d at Englishbazar, opposite our worthy Resident's house; and on the 4th at Foolburrab; Khalbaba, Bhangleba, Sunkhmaluraba, &c. The length of many of the largest boats, was from sixty to seventy feet, and they were manned with from thirty to forty oars each, or perhaps more; the rowers were all richly

dressed in coloured clothes, some in red, and others in yellow, &c. with white and red caps. The owners of their respective boats sat in the greatest state imaginable, smoking their long hookahs, and listening to the sound of music from the tom-tom, &c. A great concourse of people attended to view the ceremony, which had a most pleasing appearance, and afforded general delight to the natives.

Ever since Monday, the 23d ult. we have had a greater abundance of rain than has been before experienced at this season of the year. I presume it will enable the indigo planters in the lower provinces to commence their October sowings at a much earlier period than usual; and at the same time have proved exceedingly favorable to the rice crop. sanguine hopes, therefore, are reasonably entertained by the natives that the produce of this season will be more than usually abundant.—October.

By H. M. ship *Orlando*, we have been informed of the loss of the ship *Caroline* of this port. She struck during a dark night on a shoal in the straits of Malacca, on which La Paix of this port was lost ten years ago. The crew and part of her cargo have been saved, and it is said, that her hull is not totally lost. About eighty chests of opium saved from the wreck, were sold on the spot, and it is stated, that on opening the chests, some of them were found to contain sawdust and woodshavings mixed with the opium. This fraud, will of course, be traced to the perpetrators.

An ordinance has been passed by government for the regulation of the conduct of mechanics and workmen, within the limits of Calcutta; and for the punishment of those who neglect or refuse to perform their engagements, either by failing in their attendance at the time or place of work, or refusing to work at such time or place, or during such hours of work. A former ordinance had provided for the punishment of workmen leaving their work unfinished.

There is also in the late ordinance a provision for the punishment of artificers, or workmen purloining or embezzling the articles given them to work up, or fraudulently detaching them from the owners. It was understood to have been framed for the benefit of the European tradesmen of Calcutta, who have hitherto sustained great losses from a multitude of frauds and abuses.

Supreme Court of Judicature.—On Tuesday 22d November, was held the 4th sessions of oyer and terminer, and gaol delivery, and 4th admiralty sessions for

1816. The Hon. Sir Anthony Baller, in his address to the grand jury, regretted to observe the great preponderance of murders and burglaries on the calendar. It was to be feared, from the numerous recent instances of daring attacks on the houses of Europeans, as well as natives in the city and its neighbourhood, that the latter class of crimes was rather on the increase. It was true the dwellings of the natives were in general poor miserable huts; but they were not on that account less valuable to their owners, whose only asylum and security they were. The crime was still more deleterious in the houses of Europeans, because it was usually committed in the dead of the night, when all were asleep, and from the heat of the climate the inhabitants were forced to leave their houses in a great measure open. He however hoped much from the increasing vigilance of an intelligent and active police. The principal cases on the calendar were that of Gorman for the murder of his wife, and that of Tomoo Baburchee, who it appears had entered a house by forcibly lifting up the bolt, by which the venetian windows are usually secured. His Lordship finally called the attention of the jury to two cases on the admiralty side. On these he did not comment, because in event of their proving misdemeanours instead of felonies, the jurisdiction of the court might be questioned.

Thomas Lewin, Esq. having produced the requisite testimonials, and taken the usual oaths, was admitted a barrister. Charles Trebeck and T. B. Swinhee, Esqs. were admitted Attornies of the Court.

The epidemic disorder, which we have formerly mentioned, continues to prevail in the northern provinces; and Delhi Futtelghur, Cawnpore, and Allahabad, are all suffering this awful visitation. At Allahabad there were nearly 150 men in the hospital of the detachment doing duty there; and many officers, women, and children severely indisposed. At Cawnpore eight or ten men died daily, and the 87th regiment have lost between eighty and ninety in twenty-five days. Of the four King's regiments at that station, there were nearly 1600 on the sick list in the first week of the present month (October). We are sorry to add that Dr. Calder, of the Medical service on this establishment, and Lieutenant Macartney, of the 25th Light Dragoons, have fallen victims to the disease.

We understand that official information from the highest medical authority at Cawnpore, under date 9th instant, states that the sickness still continues, though not in so violent a degree, and that a considerable alteration for the better has taken place in H. M. 87th regiment, the symptoms being now less violent, and the casualties considerably diminished. As

the favourable alteration in the season was then taking place, it could not fail to accelerate and increase this improvement in the condition of the sick. We hope soon to have the pleasure of announcing that the sickness, so unusual in that part of India, has entirely disappeared. We have letters from Agra of the 11th instant, from which it appears the usual health was enjoyed at that station.—*Harkness, Oct. 19.*

A. D. 1816, Reg. 16.—On the 10th June was passed a regulation, for the trial of civil suits, in which the native officers and soldiers attached to regular corps on the military establishment of the Presidency of Fort William, may be parties.

The annual relief of the army will occasion the following changes of the undermentioned corps:

European Regiment at Berhanpore.

NATIVE CAVALRY.

1st Regt. at Kurnaul
3d ————— Muttra.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

2d Bat.	1st Regt.	at Fatty Ghur
1st —	2d —	Secroa & Byram
		[Ghaut
2d —	2d —	Agra
1st —	6th —	Delhi & Rewary
2d —	6th —	Bareilly
1st —	7th —	Delhi & Rewary
1st —	11th —	Hudnapoor
2d —	11th —	Ally Ghur
1st —	14th —	Banda
2d —	14th —	Berhanpore
1st —	16th —	Chitragong
2d —	16th —	Loodhiana
1st —	17th —	Hansi
2d —	21st —	Sultanpore Oude
2d —	24th —	Adjyghur & Ka-
		[Jingur
2d —	25th —	Cawnpore
2d —	25th —	Loodhiana
1st —	27th —	Muttra
1st —	30th —	Barrackpore

Extract from the Proceedings of an European General Court Martial, assembled at Kurnaul, on Tuesday, 10th September 1816, for the trial of Lieut. J. Elwood, 2d Bat. 5th Regt. Native Infantry, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it.—President, Lieut.-Col. A. Maxwell; Judge Advocate, Capt. Patrickson; Dep. Judge Advocate General of 2d and 3d divisions Field Army.

Charges preferred by Major Parson, commanding 2d Bat. 5th Regt. against Lieut. Elwood:

1. For conduct highly disgraceful as an officer in the following instance: viz. Contempt of my authority, and great disrespect towards me, his immediate commanding officer, in declaring to Lieut. and

Adjutant Arbuthnot, whom I had directed to wait on him on the forenoon of 1st July, with orders that he (Lieut. Elwood) should come to some immediate settlement with a native woman, by name Mahomdy Kharumbi, who had made several complaints against him, that "neither Major Patton, or any body on earth, should force him to give up her property until she had accounted to him for every thing she had under her charge." "That it was not Major Patton's business." "That she might, if she pleased, go to the *adawlet*" (civil court), or words to that effect.

2d. For further contempt of my authority on the same day, namely, 1st July, in having, when told by Lieutenant Arbuthnot, in obedience to my orders, that I should be under the necessity of forwarding charges against him (Lieut. Elwood), to the Right Hon. the Commander in Chief, if the matter above alluded to was not immediately settled, replied to that officer (Lieut. Arbuthnot) in the following, or words to a similar import, "That Major Patton may send charges when he pleases, but if he does, I will immediately resign the service. The property I will not give up." And when questioned by Lieut. Arbuthnot whether the above was the answer he should deliver to Major Patton, replying, "It is, Sir, now you have got your answer."

3. For conduct highly insubordinate and disrespectful to Lieut. and Adjutant Arbuthnot, when in the execution of his duty, and as representative of his (Lieut. Elwood's) commanding officer, on 1st July aforesaid, in addressing him in a sneering and ironical manner, and calling out to him, "Oh, I know you, you are a fine fellow," or irritating words to that effect.

The whole of and every part of which was subversive of good order, in opposition to good order, and in breach of the articles of war.

(Signed) R. PATTON, Major,
Commanding 2d Batt. 5th Regt.

By order of the Right Hon. Commander-in-Chief,

J. NICOL, Acting Adjutant-General.

Adj. General's Office,
Pres. of Fort William,
5th Aug. 1816.

Additional charge against Lieut. Elwood by Capt. Price, commanding 2 Batt. 5th Regt. at Saharunpoor, 4th July 1816. For breaking his arrest on the evening of 3d instant, having gone to the Sergeant Major's, Bengalaw, in the lines, between the hours of seven and eight o'clock, bestowing on the Sergeant Major the most gross and illiberal abuse, such conduct being in breach of the articles of war, very

irregular, and highly unbecoming the character of an officer.

Sentence.—The Court having attentively considered the evidence brought forward on the part of the prosecution, together with what the prisoner, Lieut. J. Elwood, has urged in his defence, is of opinion that he is not guilty of the first part of the first charge preferred against him, namely, "for conduct highly disgraceful as an officer," acquits him of it accordingly. The court is of opinion, that the prisoner, Lieut. J. Elwood, is guilty of the remainder of that charge, and of the other charges exhibited against him.

The Court having thus found the prisoner guilty of so much of the first charge, and of the whole of the other charges, the same being in breach of the articles of war, it sentences him, Lieut. John Elwood, to be cashiered.

(Signed) A. MAXWELL, Lieut. Col. 2d
Batt. 5th N. I. and President.

(Signed) W. G. PATRICKSON, Capt.
Deputy Judge Adv. Gen. 2d
and 3d Divisions of Field
Army, conducting the Trial.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) MOIRA.

While the Commander in Chief, adverted to the extenuatory circumstances, remarked in this particular case by the members of the Court, assents to their application for lenity towards Lieut. Elwood, and remits the sentence, his Lordship observes with concern several indications on the face of the proceedings, which give an unfavourable impression respecting that officer's former conduct; the Commander in Chief could not have allowed himself to restore Lieut. Elwood to the service in the present instance, without intimating that such points are not unnoticed, and expressing his hope that the indulgence exercised on this occasion will awaken in Lieut. Elwood sentiments worthy of his profession. By command. (Signed) C. J. DOYLE,

Lieut. Col. Mil. Secretary.

Lieut. Elwood is to be released on the receipt of this order at Kurnaul, and directed to return to his duty.

COURT MARTIAL.—General Orders, by His Excellency the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief, Calcutta, 23d of September, 1816.—At a general court martial held at Bellary on the 15th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1816, Lieut. Edward James Mockler, of his Majesty's 84th regiment of foot, was arraigned upon the undermentioned charges, viz.—1. "For appearing drunk on parade; 2. Personally telling Lieut. Col. Campbell, 4th regiment, in presence of the Adjutant, on the public parade, a dis-

rect falsehood, and persisting in the same. 3. For affixing his signature to a certificate attached to the state of his company, of having performed a duty which he actually did not execute. 4. A breach of his word of honor, publicly and solemnly pledged to Lieut. Col. Campbell, his commanding officer, in presence of the officers of the regiment assembled to witness it." Upon which charges the court came to the following decision:—"The court having considered the evidence on the prosecution, as well as what the prisoner has urged in his defence, are of opinion that the prisoner Lieut. Edward James Mockler of his Majesty's 84th regiment, is guilty of the first, second, and third charges, but the court acquits him of the fourth charge. The court having found the prisoner Lieut. Edward James Mockler, guilty of the first, second, and third charges, do by virtue of the articles of war, sentence the said Lieut. E. James Mockler to be cashiered." Which sentence was approved and confirmed by his Excellency the Right Honorable the Earl of Minto, K. G. Commander in Chief in the East Indies.

The name of Lieut. Edward James Mockler of his Majesty's 84th regiment, to be struck off the strength of that corps from the date of this order being made known to him, which the commanding officer will specially report to the Adjutant General of his Majesty's forces in India, and the Military Secretary to the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief.

His Excellency is pleased to direct that the foregoing orders shall be entered in the general order book, and read at the head of every regiment in his Majesty's service in India.

By order of the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief. (Signed)

T. M'MANUS, *Adjutant General.*

Sept. 26.—The Hon. Sir Anthony Rollet, Junior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at this Presidency, took the oath of office, under the usual salute from the ramparts of Fort William.

The following eulogium on the character of the late Major James Lumsdaine, has appeared in the Calcutta papers:—

"In announcing the melancholy event of the death of Major James Lumsdaine, Deputy Commissary General, on the 14th of September, at Meerut, we communicate the loss of one of the most distinguished individuals of the Bengal army, and one of the finest young men, who have ever adorned the profession of arms in India. Possessed of talents of a high order, of the finest feelings of the gentleman, and of the highest spirit of the soldier, the deceased was at once, a distinguished public character, and the pride and admiration of all who knew him.

Descended from an ancient family in Scotland, to the estates of which he was presumptive heir, and nephew to the late David Scott, Esq. every profession was open to his choice, on his commencing life. His high spirit induced him to select the military profession; and he came out to India at an early age. In the course of the Mahratta war, though only a cornet in the 4th regiment of cavalry, he had happily an opportunity of distinguishing himself in the field, and attracting the notice of Lord Lake. On the termination of that war, and the death of Cornwallis, he was appointed an aid de camp to Sir George Barlow, then Governor General, who early discovered his merit, and soon rewarded it, in removing him to an important situation, in the grain department, of which he soon became the head. On the institution of the Commissariat, he was appointed first assistant, and has ever since conducted the duties, and superintended the management in the field, of that most important department. His integrity, his talents, and enlarged views, early attracted the notice, and secured him the confidence and approbation of Government. To his exertions, may be greatly ascribed, the decided success of a department, which had many difficulties to encounter, and which has received the repeated and high commendations, both of the authorities of this country and at home. The establishment at Hissar was suggested by him, and owes its present flourishing condition to his superior management. Thus devoted to the interests of the state, of which he was such an able and distinguished servant, he was also the pride and ornament of private life. His warm and generous nature, delighted in all the enjoyments of social intercourse. His accomplished manners, his high spirits, and his amiable virtues endeared him wherever he went. The warmth of his friendships, and the benevolence of his heart, secured him the attachment of all that was respectable in life. With a happy felicity of nature, he was at once the man of gaiety and of business—though keenly alive to all the fascinations of society, never were its attractions known to interfere with his duties to the state. At an age, when the aspiring are scarcely commencing their career of reputation, he had already secured whatever was most valuable in life. In the possession of every blessing that can render existence dear, he has, alas! fallen at an early age, a victim to the influence of the climate. In the loss of such a character, how much has society to lament? How many associations are destroyed, which can never be renewed? His fate will be deplored by all who had the happiness of knowing him; and many an individual will bitterly feel, that one of the

dearest ties that bound him to existence, has been sent asunder. The state has lost one of its ablest servants, and may record its loss; but alas! what can speak the sorrows of the afflicted family he has left to weep his fate!"

A singularly daring robbery was committed on Thursday, 12th September, by two Sircars (house stewards), who rented an upper-roomed house in the China bazar, for a gentleman whom they pretended to expect from up the country. It was agreed, that if the gentleman approved of the house it was to be taken, otherwise a week's rent was to be forfeited, and a chest of drawers and some trunks or chests were accordingly sent into it. In the front of the house was a shop occupied by a native dealer in broad cloth. On the roof they got on Thursday night, and having cut through two of the burghas, entered the shop, and carried off several bales of broad cloth, to the value of 6 or 7000 rupees, which it is supposed they packed in the chests and trunks they had introduced, as the house was found empty between ten and eleven o'clock on Friday morning, when the robbery was first discovered. The roof of the shop being low, the villains found little difficulty in lowering themselves down on the table on which the bales were ranged. They have escaped detection.

ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

September 1816.

R. A. Ward, Esq.—Administrator, D. Heming, Esq. Registrar.

T. Templeton, Esq.—Executor, H. Wood and Anth. MacTier, Esqrs.

Peter Bremner, Esq.—Executor, J. B. Inglis, Esq.

Mrs. El. Fay.—Administrator, D. Heming, Registrar.

Lieut. W. Babington.—Administrator, D. Heming, Registrar.

Major W. R. Williams.—Administrator, D. Heming, Registrar.

Mr. J. Hill.—Administrator, D. Heming, Registrar.

Thomas Colhoun, Esq.—Executor, D. Clark, Esq.

A. P. Brown, Esq.—Executor, D. Clark, Esq.

Gov. Charters, Esq.—Executor, H. Alexander, Esq.

J. P. Carr, Esq.—Executor, Major Thos. Anburey.

J. H. Hutchinson, Esq.—Executor, J. W. Fulton, Esq.

Mr. Thos. Yeats.—Administrator, D. Heming, Registrar.

Mr. R. Patton.—Administrator, D. Heming, Esq. Registrar.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

Sept. 27, 1816.—Sen. Cornet C. B. Nield to be Lieut. from Sept. 15th.

Asiatic Journ.—No. 17.

Mr. Huxton, Civil Engineer, to survey the enclosures of Dinn Dinn.

Capt. R. Hampton, 20th reg. N. I. is transferred to the situation of Agent to the Commissariat at P. W. Island and dependencies.

Messrs. T. Warlow and A. Irvine, Engineer Cadets, are admitted to the service.

The promotion of Mr. Allen of the Rocket Corps, to the rank of Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, is cancelled by the Governor General, and he is directed to hold himself in readiness to embark for Europe.

Oct. 4.—11th Reg. N. I. Ensign D. P. Wood to be Lieut. of the 12th Reg. N. I. Capt. Lieut. L. L. Gale to be Captain. Lieut. Alex. McLeod to be Capt. Lieut. Ensign J. Bunyon to be Lieutenant.

The Governor General has resolved on the establishment of the appointments of Superintendent of Civil and Military Buildings in the upper or western provinces, and that the office of Civil Architect shall cease from this date.

Lieut. Col. Thomas Pearson, 27th Reg. N. I. is appointed Superintendent as above.

Capt. T. Phipps, 13th Reg. N. I. to be Superintendent of Civil and Military Buildings in the Lower provinces.

Oct. 11.—5th Reg. N. C. Capt. Lieut. J. Kennedy to be Captain; Lieut. H. Tuffnell Roberts to be Captain; Lieut. Cornet W. Lumsdaine to be Lieut. Infantry.—Sen. Major F. Drummond to be Lieut. Colonel.

11th Oct.—Capt. P. Byers, to be Major; Capt. Lieut. I. Turner to be Captain; Lieut. H. Nicholson to be Captain; Lt. Ensign J. Walker to be Lieutenant.

Infantry.—Major Jas. Garner to Lieut. Colonel.

15th N. I.—Capt. W. Burgh to be Maj.; Capt. Lieut. Joseph Garner, to be Capt.; Lieut. H. Davidson, to be Capt.; Lieut. Ensign Chas. Marshall to be Lieut.

Major J. Mount, to relieve Capt. D. McLeod, superintending works at Schamsoor, the latter to assume charge of the gunpowder works at Ishapore.

Commissariat.—Oct. 4.—Lt. Col. R. Stevenson, 12th N. I. to be Dep. Commissary General; Lieut. W. Lumsdaine, Assist. Comm. General, supervisor of the Establishments at Bhoar.

Surgeons.—Messrs. A. Scott, A. Wood, G. N. Check, J. Burnet, H. Smith, J. Grant, are admitted to the service Assist. Surgeons.

Oct. 4.—Mr. Assist. Surgeon Davies is appointed to the Medical charge of the establishment at Bhoar.

11.—Mr. Assist. Surgeon J. Morrison to the medical duties at the civil station at Tirhoot.

Furloughs to Europe.—Lieut. W. Sage 24th N. I.; Mr. Assist. Surgeon A. F. Bombay.

Invalided.—Lieut. Col. F. Drummond.
Territorial Department, Oct. 11, 1816.
—Mr. R. C. Plowden, Salt Agent.

BIRTHS.

- Sept. 1. At Futeypoor, the lady of Lieut. Walter, Intelligence and Quarter Master 1st Battalion 90th Regt. of a daughter.
 Oct. 7. At Patna, the lady of John Hume, Esq. of the 6th L. Regt. of a son.
 5. At Dacca, the lady of H. S. Pigne, Esq. of the Civil Service of a son.
 7. At the house of her father, Commodore John Hayes, the lady of George Bran Law, Esq. of the Civil Service of a son.
 7. At Madras, at the house of Major Showers, St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of Charles Roberts, Esq. of a daughter.
 8. At the same place, the lady of Lieut. W. O'Reilly, of a daughter.
 8. At Allahabad, the lady of Lieut. Steel Hawthorne of the 11th N. I. of a daughter.
 20. At Chinnai, at the house of her father G. Hesketh, Esq. the lady of R. Thos. Wm. Smith, Esq. of Nations, of a son.
 11. At Cawnpore, Mrs. P. Reid, of a daughter.
 12. At the house of her father, the Hon. Sir Francis Macnaghten, the lady of Colonel Sewell of a son.
 Sept. 17th. At Meerut, the lady of Col. Nicolls, Quarter-Master-General of his Majesty's forces in India, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- Oct. 15. At Agra, at the house of Lieut. W. W. Moore, 12th Regt. N. I. the lady of Capt. G. A. Beaumont of the ship Emma, of a daughter.
 14. At Serampore, Mrs. John Eyles of a daughter.
 15. Mrs. Caroline Baker of a son.
 16. Mrs. R. Astley, of a son.
 21. At the house of J. W. Sheerer, Esq. the lady of Gordon Palmer, Esq. of a daughter.
 — The lady of Capt. H. Roberts, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, of a daughter.
 23. At the house of her brother, Capt. Ben Pirgesson, the lady of Capt. John Jones of the 7th Regt. N. I. Cavalry, of a daughter.
 25. The lady of Lieut. Reynolds of the 1st Batt. 94th Regt. N. I. of a daughter.
 Oct. 2. Mr. A. Fleming, to Miss Charlotte White.
 — Mr. M. Anger, to Miss J. E. Dabur, youngest daughter of Colonel H. Dabur.
 4. Mr. John Henderson of the Pilot Service, to Miss Emily Mann, daughter of the late Mr. David Mann, of Hongah.
 25. Mr. Peter Smith, to Miss Elizabeth Baker.
 26. Capt. Dore, Baker, late of Grenada, Esq., to Miss Ann Woodman, eldest daughter of Mr. W. Woodman.
 28. Mr. P. D'Sa, to Miss A. Hudson Harvey.
 26. George C. J. Crane, of the 4th N. I. to Miss Sophia Atkinson.

DEATHS.

- Lately, Charlotte Sophia, the only daughter of Lieutenant and Quarter Master Oakes, of the 1st Battalion of the 4th Regiment of N. I.
 Lately, at Mangher, Francis De Souza, Esq. M.D. late Police Surgeon.
 Lately, at Cawnpore, James Alder, Esq. Assist. Surgeon in the establishment.
 Capt. Thomas Hunt, late Commander of the Pomona, Country ship, and formerly Master of H. M. sloop *Harcourts*, *Modelick*, and *Harriet*.
 Lately—Mrs. Mullins.
 The infant son of John McWhiter, Esq. aged 4 years and 7 m. who.
 Lately—Mrs. Thomas Mizzle, of the H. C. *Albatross*.

PRICE CURRENT.—Sept. 1816.

Imports.	Rs. As.
Vermillion, per chest,	118 0
Quicksilver, per seer,	3 8
Camphor, per maun,	65 0
Pepper, per do.	16 0
Tin, new, per do.	22 0
Ditto, old, per do.	30 0

Butelnut, Malacca, . . . per do.	4 0
Ditto, Pedier, per do.	4 8
Tulenague, per do.	35 0
Malay Gammer, per do.	4 0
Raw ditto, per do.	2 8
Half boiled, per do.	2 12
Bartans, Malacca, . . . per hundred,	0 12
Iron, Swedish Rat, . . . per fy. md.	5 0
Ditto, square, per do.	5 0
Ditto, English Rat, . . . per do.	4 4
Ditto, bar, per do.	4 2
Alum, per do.	5 4
Brimstone, per do.	9 0
Cloves, per seer,	2 14
Small ditto, per do.	3 6
Mace, per do.	14 0
Nutmegs, per do.	2 0
Coir Maldavin, per maun,	10 0
Ditto Ceylon, fine, . . . per do.	7 0
Ditto ditto, coarse, . . . per do.	4 0
Ditto Nagore Peria, . . . per do.	9 0
Satin, flowered, per piece	31 0
Ditto, plaid, per do.	38 0
Ditto, single, per do.	15 0
Velvet, per do.	55 0
Grize Curialn, per do.	11 0
Nankern, per corgé,	45 0
Copper, 22 to 24 oz. . . per fy. md.	50 8
Ditto, 16 to 23 oz. . . . per do.	60 0
White Lead, per do.	18 4
Tea, Hyson Green, . . . per box,	110 0
Sugar candy (China), . . per tub,	20 0
Almonds, per maun,	13 0
Raisins, per do.	14 0
Cardamoms, best, . . . per seer,	3 8

Exports.

Patchery Rice, Bausful, per maun,	2 2
Ditto Patna, Salla, . . . per do.	2 5
Moogy Rice, 1st sort, . . . per do.	1 4
Ballaum, 1st sort, . . . per do.	1 1
Ditto mchakka, per do.	1 0
Gram Patna, per do.	0 14
Wheat, Dooda, per do.	0 14
Ditto, Gungajally, . . . per do.	0 12
Ditto, Jannally, per do.	0 13
Turmerick, per do.	2 12
Sugar, Benares, 1st sort per do.	10 0
Ditto, ditto, 2d sort, . . per do.	9 0
Ditto, ditto, 3d sort, . . per do.	8 8
Ghee, 1st sort, per do.	20 0
Ditto, 2d sort, per do.	19 0
Ditto, 3d sort, per do.	18 0
Raw Silk, 1st sort, . . . per seer,	8 0
Ditto, 2d sort, per do.	7 8
Ditto, 3d sort, per do.	7 0
Ditto, Bananagore, . . . per do.	7 8
Gunnies, per hundred,	6 8
Gunny bags, per do.	6 12
Opium, Patna, per chest,	225 0
Ditto, Benares, per do.	215 0
Patchack, per maun,	2 0
Cotton Jaloue screwed, per do.	15 4
Ditto, Bhomorghur, . . . per do.	118 at 12 0
Ditto, Cutchowra, . . . per do.	14 4
Red Wood, per do.	2 4
Black Wood, per do.	1 12
Dry Ginger, per do.	6 12

Long Pepper, per do.	28	0
Cumin Seed, per do.	5	8
Sheet Lead, per do.	12	8
Stick Lark, per do.	10	0

MADRAS.

The Bera Rajah has accepted a subsidiary force from this presidency, of 6 brigades of Nat. Infantry, and 2 Regts. of Nat. Caval. under the command of Col. Walker; the detachment was about to proceed on the 23d Sept.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

September 14th, 1816. Lieut. Alex. Gordon, of the Madras establishment, 2d assistant to the resident at Nagpore.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 21. At Calicut, the lady of the late W. C. Greaves, Esq. of the Madras Medical service, of a daughter.

At Madras, the lady of Richard Clarke, Esq. of a son.

The lady of H. W. Kensington, Esq. B. C. Civil service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 31.—At Nellore, by the Rev. W. Roy, Capt. C. P. Davies, of the 8th Light Inf. of Carriago, to Miss M. M. Dickey, of Nellore.

DEATHS.

At Ganjam, M. M. Houghton, Esq. late Garrison M.D., at that place.

Aug. 13. Same place, Mr. Alist. Surg. James Barclay.

31. At Seringapatam, the lady of Major A. Jones, of the M. S. V. B.

Sept. 28th. Mr. Antonio Wintourby, aged 50 years.

29th. At Cannanore, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. Lathbridge.

Oct. 2th. Mrs. Elizabeth Hestonson, relict of G. H. Hestonson, Esq.

7th. At Goodcherry, Mrs. De Bergeon, the lady of Capt. N. J. De Bergeon, late of his Majesty's Moulton Regt.

8th. At Houghty, the infant son of R. C. Brownson, Esq.

Master Thomas Clayton.

9th. Mr. Patrick Ross.

At Cannanore, the lady of Major Blair, of the Artillery.

11th. Mrs. Louisa Turner, Widow of the late Richard Turner, Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service.

12th. At Chunar, Isabella, wife of J. Law, Esq. aged 35 years.

14th. The infant son of Col. Smith.

20th. James, second son of Capt. Andrew Glass, Commander of the Mysore, lately at Ganjam.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.—Frederic and Maria, from England.

Passing in, C. Cleburne, Esq. Capt. P. Fraser, T. N. I. Lieut. T. Gifford, Messrs. Chisney and Golden, Assist. Surg. and Mr. Carmichael, free practitioners.

H. M. Ship Bacchus, Capt. H. M. from Calcutta.

Passenger to England, per ship Grant, Mrs. Irving, Mrs. Irvine, Lieut. E. Sprout, Mr. J. Prelog.

H. C. Ship.

Passenger to Europe, per H. C. ship Larkins, Capt. Wood, H. M. 2d Lieut. Master H. M. Gurnell.

The Hon. Sir Thomas Strange, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature, lady Strange and family; Mrs. Cassimjee; Mrs. Carson; Lieut. F. Widdall, 2d Bat. 10th Regt. M. I.; Lieut. F. Widdall, 2d Bat. 10th Regt. M. I.; Lieut. J. B. Godfrey, 2d Bat. 21. Regt. Lieut. C. H. Gibb, 1st Bat. 10th Regt. Children, Messrs. Thomas Elliot Colebrook, Edward and Henry Lowry.

BOMBAY.

Nagpore, 22d. September, 1816.

The Pindari, a description of free-

bouters, like the Malvattas in former times, have of late become bolder and more daring every year. They now extend their predatory incursions into the Company's provinces, and invade our districts with impunity; putting to flight Judges, Collectors, and Civil officers of every description; the defensive system seems to have been adopted by Government, and these depredators are not to be rooted out of Bopal and the adjoining countries. In what way will the Peshwa, the Nizam, and the Raja of Nagpore regard this appearance of imbecile fearfulness? The season for Pindari excursions is now at hand, and a frontier line of 200 miles is to be defended.

Letters from Jaulna mention that the Pindaris had made their appearance on the southern extremity of Malwa, and that a part of their force had already crossed the Nurladda and entered Kandesh. The Jaulna force has been ordered to hold itself in readiness to march at the shortest notice, and it was expected that, notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the season, the force would shortly move towards the Northward. The Nizam, with the concurrence of the British Government, was organizing a body of 5000 cavalry, to be divided into five corps, commanded by British officers, and to be employed in co-operation with the regular troops, in defending his Highness's dominions against the depredations of the Pindaris. We sincerely hope that the example of the Nizam will be followed by the other native princes of India, and that by well concerted measures, the power of these wretched marauders will be annihilated. The horrible excesses which they committed last year, must be fresh in the minds of our readers;—Plunder, rapine and murder marked their dreadful track, and wherever they went, these humane locusts, made all void!

A line of battle ship to be called the Ganges, is now constructing at Bombay, agreeable to the orders of the Court of Directors, and at the desire of the Admiralty.

In the march of a detachment of our Indian army, under the command of Sir Gen. Holmes, from Baroda to Palenpore, in the territories of his Highness the Guikwar, two young officers of the 56th regiment were amusing themselves, during a halt, by snipe shooting. They had been beating the jungles on the bank of a river, and one jungle they had repeatedly tried in vain. They were, however, surprised by a tremendous roar, and the sudden spring of an enormous tiger from this very jungle. Lieut. Wilson, on whom the animal sprung, upon his recovery, stated, that he neither saw, nor heard, nor felt,

more than that the monster's mouth was close to his own. His companion, Lieut. Smelt, saw the tiger spring; he gave a backward cat-like stroke with his paw, and on Wilson's fall he smelt him, paused for a moment, and then leapt off, as a cat would have done if disturbed at a meal. Smelt, expecting Wilson had been killed, reached the camp, and immediately sent his dooley (a sort of palanquin) bearers to the spot. They found the gentleman alive, but insensible; his flesh had been torn away from the head downwards to the lower part of the back, and a wound also on the thigh—in all nineteen wounds. A half-eaten buffalo was found in the jungle: luckily for Wilson the tiger had dined. We are happy to add, that the wounded gentleman is now living and well; both the sportsmen will be rather more cautious in future, how they go snipe-shooting in India.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

12th. Sept. 1816.—Mr. A. Crawford, to be 2d Assist. to the Collector of Surat.

BOMBAY SHIPPING.

Arrivals:—Aug. 31.—*Brig Johnny*, Capt. Ballard, from Prince Water's Island.

Sept. 1.—*M. C. Crutcher*, Aurora, Capt. Harner from Bassora.—6th. *Earl of Buckinghamshire* from Greenwich; Capt. R. Chubb, ship *Orpheus*, Capt. Finlay from London.—10th. *Ship Cornelia* Box from the Persian Gulf.

Departures:—Aug. 31.—*Arrived Boat Chaser*.—Sept. 9.—*Ship Milford*, Capt. M. Boleo to China.—Passengers:—Mrs. Boleo and child; Rev. V. Mary Orino, a Franciscan Friar and Apostolic Missionary.—11. *Ship Lord Castleburgh*, Capt. Mr. H. Laing to Calcutta.—9. *H. M. Ship Challenger*, P. H. Frydges, Esq. Captain.

FORT MARLBOROUGH.

BIRTHS.

May 2nd. At Fort Marlborough, the lady of Charles Holloway, Esq. of a daughter.

DEATHS.

July 2d. At Fort Marlborough the infant daughter of C. Holloway, Esq.

10th. At the same place, Capt. Capson Thomas, late of the Country Service.

JAVA.

Ternate, 1st. July.—“The ship *Theban*, Capt. Robertson, belonging to Java, sailed from this port for Amboyna on the 21th. April last. During the passage three Javanese, who composed part of the crew, killed the captain, the first mate, (Mr. Athanass), and a boy. They afterwards run the ship ashore at Kulla Bessce; and took to the ship's boat, in which they proceeded to sea, taking with them an unfortunate girl belonging to Amboyna, her two slaves, all the money found in the ship, and some other articles.—This information was communicated by three Bengali Lascars, who afterwards arrived at Kulla Bessce. The Javanese threatened to murder them; but set them free after much entreaty. We are daily looking for the Lascars at this island. Although no accounts have yet been received of the Javanese, every expedient for their apprehension has been resorted to, and we think it very possible that ere long they will be laid hold of.

We observe that it is stated in a *Calcutta Journal*, that a gentleman recently arrived from Java, mentions that the sentiments which generally prevail at Batavia are not gratifying to our national feelings. This, it is added, is really what we expected; and we think it very possible that the delay which unavoidably took place in delivering up the island may have produced some slight degree of irritability in the minds of those who were so long waiting for place and employment. It must also be recollected, in justice to the Dutch, that they considered themselves as delayed in getting possession of their own property; that the old inhabitants had lived too long under new masters, and were anxious to see their national government restored; and that the Commissioners and suite were naturally anxious to assume their honours, and exercise their authority.

PENANG.

Extract of a Letter from Penang.—The *H. C. ship Elphinstone* having sprung the foremast in her passage across the bay, put into Boring for the purpose of procuring a spar to refit; Capt. Haviside, Mr. Minidy, his second mate, Mr. MacDonald, Surgeon, the carpenter, a midshipman, and some seamen, in all making thirteen persons, went on shore for the purpose of cutting down a tree for that purpose. They had not been landed long, when while the carpenter and his gang were employed in felling one, the other party was attacked by some Malays, and in an instant the second mate and Doctor were killed on the spot, and Captain Haviside with five seamen most dreadfully wounded. An investigation is now taking place, and the disposition of the parties will no doubt be forwarded by this opportunity to the Supreme Government. Capt. Haviside's wounds are so bad, that (though most anxious) he is not able from great pain and danger to give his testimony. It is supposed that he must lose his arm.

An American, in the service of the new king of Acheen is arrived, it is said, to explain matters. Many contradictory reports of the origin of this atrocious affair are afloat; thus much however is certain, that precaution had been taken to procure leave to land and fell the tree, previous to the party leaving the boat.

The wounded men were left in the hospital at Penang, and the *Elphinstone* with Capt. Haviside proceeded in company with the *Wexford* for China, on the 30th Sept. The wounded we are sorry to add were considered in a very bad state.

APPOINTMENT.

F. Cornwallis, 20th. Sept. 1816.—Robert Ibbetson, Esq. to be Sheriff of Prince of Wales' Island for the ensuing twelve months.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS, AT HOME.

BIRTHS.

April 30.—At Hallybury, the lady of the Rev. Dr. Hutton, Principal of the East-India College, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

April 1.—At Cumberwell, J. Parkes, jun. of Warwick, Esq. to Anna Maria Frances, only daughter of the late Nath. Perry Kees, Esq. of Calcutta.

DEATHS.

March 24.—At his house in Trenchard-place, J. Dunbar, Esq. late of Penang.

Lately, in Scotland, Lieut.-Col. Alnutt, of the Company's service.

At Westhill, Shoreham, Surrey, in the 63th year of his age, Major Thomas Harriott, late of the Hon. East-India Company's service, Bengal establishment.

March 20.—After an illness which he bore with exemplary patience, (at the house of his uncle, Robert Hardwicke, Esq. Wisbeach) William the duke, aged 22 years, only son of Colonel Hardwicke, commanding the Royal artillery.

Lately, at Omaha, after a few hours illness, Lieut. Gen. Judge, 60d regiment, youngest son of Wm. Judge, of Lurab, in the county of Westmorath, Esq. and cousin to the Marquis of Hastings.

LONDON MARKETS.

Tuesday, April 21, 1817.

Coffee.—The extensive sale at the India House on Friday last went off with great briskness; the prices were much higher than what had been anticipated; the ordinary Bengals sold much about the last sale prices; the good went off at a half-penny per lb. higher; the Sumatra were 1d per lb. higher; nearly the whole were taken for the home manufacture, of course subject to 1d per lb. duty, when cleared for home consumption.

Coffee.—The demand for Coffee by private contract had greatly revived: last week a considerable public sale was brought forward, consisting of British plantation and foreign; the whole went off freely at prices 2s. higher. The quantity of Dutch was inconsiderable; the few lots, however, went off at a similar improvement with the Jamaica Coffee. East-India Coffee has been in rather limited demand, and the prices are little improved, with the exception of the damaged, which we believe sells freely at a small advance.

Sugar.—The Sugars newly arrived are inadequate to the demand; any good parcels meet a ready sale as they are brought to market, and at higher prices than what had been looked for. The stock of sugar in the warehouse is chiefly of low brown descriptions, which remain in limited request, and will probably continue so until the fruit season commences. The new Sugars realize prices about 2s. per cwt. higher than the old.

Silk.—The prices of Silk are nominal, on account of the sale at the India House.

Indigo.—The sale at the India House continues; the prices are rather lower than generally anticipated, yet greatly above the prices realized at the last sale.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Home Ports.

Gravesend, March 20.—Arrived, Alexander, Schooner, from the Isle of France.

40th.—Sailed, Prince Regent, White, for St. Helena. Helena, for the Cape of Good Hope.

21st.—Ceres, Heisl, for the Isle of France.

April 7.—The Herald, Foreman, of the Isle of France.

10th.—William Pitt, Graham, for India; Louch for Bombay.

Doel, March 30.—Arrived the Westmoreland, from Bengal.

March 30.—Sailed the Waterson, for Madras and Bengal.

April 6.—The Triton, for the Isle of France.

10th.—The Devonshire and Royal George, for China; Layton, for the Isle of France; the Northumberland private ship.

Fortmouth, March 20.—Arrived the Icarus, Capt. Deyon, from Mauritius 10th Nov.; E. India Packet, Kellace.

April 12.—Adamant, transport, from the Cape.

March 21.—Brilliant, Gangs, Isabella, Samuel, and London, transports, for Sierra Leone, Cape, Ceylon, and Bombay.

April 2.—Abouca, Horodios, Lloyd's, A-tim, Maria, and sisters, transports, for the Cape of Good Hope, with troops; Dorchester, Telford, and Royal George, Transvaal, for China.

China, March 21.—Arrived the Ida, Dorr, from Canton, in 140 days, with tea.

Plymouth, April 1.—The Paragon, for the Isle of France.

Sedley, April 2.—Arrived the Northumbrian, Lawson, had Albion, Fisher, from Calcutta, for London.

10th.—The following commanders took their final leave of the Court previous to departing for their respective destinations, viz.:

Captain B. Alagar, of the Thomas Grenville; and W. Youngblood, of the Lord Castlereagh.—for Bengal direct.

10th.—The dispatches were finally closed at the East India House, and delivered to the purveyors of the following ships, viz. William Pitt, Captain Charles Graham; and Comatic, Capt. J. Blanshard, for Madras and Bengal.

Passengers per Comatic:—for Bengal—Mr. Charles Fraser, writer; George Money, Esq.; Rev. D. Corns and family; Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie; Misses Fraser and Rodell; Mr. Andrew, Mr. Hicks, Mr. Abington, Mrs. Barnett; Misses Thorby and Philips; and Mr. Hastie, surgeon. For Madras—Mr. and Mrs. Greenough, Captain Green, and Misses Haddock. For Ceylon—Mr. Carrington.

Passengers per William Pitt:—for Bengal—E. T. J. Glen, Esq. sen. merchant; W. Bell, Esq. factor; Messrs. Towner and Townsend, writers; Col. L. Thomas; Captain Chisler; Mr. Munro, surgeon; Messrs. Murray and Maclean; Messrs. Hutton, Hallhead, Hunter, and Heathcote. For Madras—Messrs. Wharley and Elliott, writers; Mrs. Begbie, and Miss S. Stevenson.

April 10.—Yesterday the dispatches were closed at the East India House, and delivered to the purveyors of the following ships, viz. Dorchester, Capt. N. Turner, and Royal George, Capt. C. S. Turner, both for China.—Passenger per Dorchester, Mr. John Hecira, for China.

SHIP-LETTER MAILS FOR INDIA.

PRIVATE SHIPS.

Ship's Name. Tons. Probable Time of Sailing.
Isle of France, Madras, and Bengal.

Sappho..... 400 Apr. 25.

Calcutta.

Prince Regent ... 400 May 20.

Bombay.

Mary..... 240 May 10.

Albion..... 427 May 15.

Madras and Bengal.

Contest..... 280 Apr. 30.

Madras and Calcutta.

Ganges..... 400 Apr. 30.

Calcutta.

Thalia..... 670 Apr. 20.

Cape of Good Hope.

Gayland..... 140 Apr. 27.

Thomas..... 100 Apr. 27.

Gertrude..... 180 Apr. 27.

Venus..... Apr. 27.

	L. s. d.	L. s. d.		L. s. d.	L. s. d.
Cochineal	0 3 6	to 0 4 0	Turnerick, Bengal..Cwt.	1 8 0	to 1 10 0
Coffee, Java	3 14 0	— 3 16 0	— China	0 0 0	— 0 3 0
— Cheribon	3 11 0	— 3 13 0	Zedary	7 10 0	— 7 15 0
— Hamban	3 14 0	— 3 15 0	Galls, in Sorts	0 0 0	— 0 0 0
— Mocha	3 0 0	— 3 10 0	Indigo, Blue		
— Telom, Surat	0 1 3	— 0 1 5	— Blue and Violet ..		
— Extra fine	0 1 4	— 0 1 7	— Purple and Violet ..		
— Bengal	0 0 10	— 0 1 1	— Fine Violet		
— Rouba	0 1 10	— 0 2 8	— Good Ditto		
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.			— Fine Violet & Copper		
— Aloes, Epatica	5 0 0	— 14 0 0	— Good Ditto		
— Anniseeds, Surat	4 10 0	— 5 0 0	— Good Copper		
— Barka, Refined	5 10 0	—	— Midding Ditto		
— Enriched, or Tinned	3 5 0	—	— Ordinary Ditto		
— Camphire unrefined ..	10 10 0	— 13 0 0	— Fine Madras		
— Castoreum, Malabar..lb	0 3 0	— 0 5 6	— Midding Ditto		
— Ceylon			— Ordinary Ditto		
— Casta Buds	20 0 0	— 31 0 0	Rice	1 0 0	— 1 8 0
— Lignea	6 10 0	— 14 0 0	Safflower	3 10 0	— 3 10 0
— Castor Oil	0 3 3	— 0 4 0	Sago	1 10 0	— 2 0 0
— China Root	2 0 0	— 2 3 0	Saltpetre, Refined..Cwt.	0 3 0	— 2 3 0
— Coculus Indicus	0 0 0	— 2 15 0	Silk, Bengal Skein		
— Columba Root	2 10 0	— 2 15 0	— New		
— Dragon's Blood			— Ditto White		
— Gum Ammoniac, lump..			— China	1 17 0	—
— Arabic	3 10 0	— 3 0 0	— Organiser	0 8 0	— 0 13 0
— Benzoin	7 10 0	— 8 0 0	— Spices, Cinnamon	0 3 7	— 0 5 8
— Anise	3 0 0	— 7 0 0	— Cloves	0 4 0	— 0 1 3
— Galbanum			— Burdock	0 7 0	— 0 10 0
— Galingum	17 0 0	— 22 0 0	— Maca	0 3 8	— 0 5 8
— Myrrh	8 0 0	— 10 0 0	— Nutmeg	3 0 0	— 3 10 0
— Olibanum	5 0 0	— 8 0 0	— Pepper, Company's ..	0 0 7	—
— Lac Lake	0 1 2	— 0 1 9	— Pyralis	0 0 7	—
— Dye	0 8 0	— 0 3 8	— White	0 0 11	—
— Shell, Black	2 10 0	— 0 13 0	Sugar, Yellow	1 18 0	— 2 4 0
— Sh. of Red	3 10 0	— 14 0 0	— White	0 6 0	— 0 5 0
— Stick	3 10 0	— 8 0 0	— Brown	1 12 0	— 1 14 0
— Musk, China	0 15 0	— 1 0 0	— Tea, Bohea	0 2 8	— 0 5 7
— Nux Vomica	1 10 0	— 1 15 0	— Congou	0 2 8	— 0 3 5
— Oil Clove	0 8 0	— 0 9 3	— Souchong	0 3 10	— 0 4 6
— Cinnamon	0 14 0	—	— Camph	0 5 8	— 0 3 9
— Cloves	0 3 0	—	— Twankay	0 2 11	— 0 3 4
— Maca			— Pck	0 4 8	— 0 5 8
— Nutmeg	0 1 4	—	— Hyson Skin	0 2 10	— 0 4 3
— Opium			— Hyson	0 4 3	— 0 5 8
— Rhubarb	0 4 2	— 0 10 0	— Gunpowder	0 5 4	— 0 6 0
— Sal Ammoniac	3 0 0	—	Tortoiseshell	1 2 0	— 1 2 8
— Senha	0 1 6	— 0 8 6	Woods, Sanders Red..ton	11 0 0	— 11 11
— Turnerick, Java	1 10 0	— 1 15 0			

Sale commenced
April 16.

Goods declared for Sale at the East-India House.

On Thursday, 1 May—Prompt 1 August

Private Trade and Licensed.—Sallampores—
Madras Handkerchiefs—Silks.—Surat Goods—
Nankeens—Chengas—Bandanones—Lumpatives.

On Tuesday, 15 May—Prompt 1 August.

Company's, Licensed, Private Trade and Pri-
vate.—Tel.—Galanga Root—Safflower—Lac Dye
—Shellack—Turnerick—Pepper—Ginger—Lac
Lake—Tamarindis—Casta Ligna—Saltpetre—
Rattans—Benjamin—Japan Wood—Cubebs—Sago
—Casta Buds—Camphire—Gum Arabic—Stick-
lark—Sal Ammoniac—Borax—Treal—Cumin
Seeds—Catechu—Castor Oil and See 1—Senna—
Cinnamon—Keweenaw Shells—Red Sanders Wood
—Coculus Indicus—Aristolochia—Elephants' Teeth
—Gum Copal—Calapan Oil—Oil of Mace and
Casta—Olibanum—Gum Ammoniac—Munjeer
—Malacca Canes—Banila—Seedlac—Gum Animi
—Rhubarb—Cardamoms—Mother-of-Perl Shells—
Goat Skins—Ebony Wood—Satin Wood—TeakWood—Jatrol Wood—Cullila—Kysbooks Wood
—Oats—Rice—Gum Kino—Aloes—Corallian—
China Root—Atsail.

On Friday, 25 May—Prompt 25 August.

Company's and Licensed.—Coffee—Sugar.

On Tuesday, 3 June—Prompt 30 August.

Company's.—Tea Bohea, 500,000 lbs.—Congou,
Camph, Peche and Souchong, 4,350,000—Twan-
ky, 850,000—Hyson Skin, 150,000—Hyson,
650,000—Teak, including Private Trade, 4,500,000
lbs.

On Tuesday, 10 June—Prompt 1 September.

Company's.—Bengal Piece Goods, viz. Madras,
7,100 pieces—Calcutta, 21,450—Prohibited 15,042.Company's.—Coast Goods, viz. China Galleries,
150,164—Coast Prohibited, 12,774—Surat Prohi-
bited, 12,048—Nankeen Cloth, 24,158—Also
damaged Coast and Burnt Goods.

Indian Securities and Exchanges.

We have only refer to our information on this subject in page 502 of our last number.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 25th of March to the 25th of April 1817.

1817.	Bank.	3 p. Cent.	Redeem.	5 p. Cent.	4 p. Cent.	Cons.	Long.	Annuit.	100 th	Impar.	3 p. Cent.	Dura.	Annuit.	Quarant.	India.	Stock.	South Sea.	Stock.	Annuit.	New Brit.	5 p. Cent.	India.	Barbadoes.	For Account.	£. s. d.	1817.
Mar 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70 70 1	18 10 0	Mar 26
27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70 70 1	—	27
28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70 70 1	—	28
29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70 70 1	18 10 0	29
31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71 71 1	18 10 0	31
Apr. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72 72 1	—	Apr. 1
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72 72 1	—	2
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72 72 1	18 10 0	3
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72 72 1	—	5
9	256 156	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	18 10 0	9
10	256 256	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	18 10 0	10
11	255 256	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	18 10 0	11
12	255 255	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	18 10 0	12
14	—	71 71 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	18 10 0	14
15	255 254	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	18 10 0	15
16	254 254	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	18 10 0	16
17	254 254	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	18 10 0	17
18	254 250	70 71 1	71 72 1	71 72 1	71 72 1	71 72 1	71 72 1	71 72 1	71 72 1	71 72 1	71 72 1	71 72 1	71 72 1	71 72 1	71 72 1	71 72 1	71 72 1	71 72 1	71 72 1	71 72 1	71 72 1	71 72 1	71 72 1	71 72 1	18 10 0	18
19	251 250	71 71 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	18 10 0	19
21	—	71 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	18 10 0	21
22	254 251	71 71 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	18 10 0	22
23	250 251	70 71 1	71 72 1	71 72 1	71 72 1	71 72 1	71 72 1	71 72 1	71 72 1	71 72 1	71 72 1	71 72 1	71 72 1	71 72 1	71 72 1	71 72 1	71 72 1	71 72 1	71 72 1	71 72 1	71 72 1	71 72 1	71 72 1	71 72 1	18 10 0	23
24	251 251	71 71 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	72 72 1	18 10 0	24

E. EVTON, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

JUNE 1817.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—The Account given in one of your late numbers of a visit to the Cavern Temple at Elephanta is amusing. Few objects in India have more generally excited or gratified the curiosity of travellers than this celebrated cavern. The attention of the studious is equally attracted thither. Hence, it is interesting to record its actual state of preservation or decay, mutilation or perfection, at different periods of its existence.

The visit alluded to above, was paid it seems in the year 1712; and describes, probably from recent recollection, several of the prominent figures and features then conspicuous. I have frequently visited the cave: several times in the year 1804, for the express purpose of noting the actual state of the temple, and of describing its mythological embellishments. The notes that I made, either in the cave, or immediately on quitting it, and corrected in it at a subsequent visit, I now hand to you, for insertion, if you see fit, in your Journal. They embrace a description of every compartment,

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and groupe, and I believe of almost every figure discernible in the interior of the stupendous work.

When in the temple I also sketched its ground plan. It is not presumed to be mathematically accurate, though the dimensions were I think taken with some care. It will serve to shew the relative situation of the compartments, &c. described, as well as the general design of the cave.

In the following description I have added nothing to the original notes made or corrected in the temple: such as I now see occasion to annex, will be in a marginal or detached form.

I may perhaps hereafter trouble you with some observations on the history of this temple.

I am, Sir, &c.

April 1817.

E. M.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ELEPHANTA CAVE.
Written in 1804.

(1) On the left entering the cave is a niche* or compartment, the principal fi-

* Marked 1 in the ground plan.

gure in which is Budha*, sitting on an expanded lotus†, the stem of which is held by two much mutilated females. On Budha's left is a well executed plantain tree; the trunk and several leaves pretty perfect. Over this is Garuda carrying Vishnu, nearly perfect, except Garuda's face, and two of Vishnu's hands—in one of his right hands was a lotus—the hand is broken off. Over this is a spirited mounted male; the species of animal on which he rides equivocal—its hoofs are discernible. On Budha's right, in the upper corner is Brahma sitting on a lotus. In the opposite corner, an emaciated Brahman. Three or four well carved swans are embossed on Brahma's lotus. Beneath Brahma is Indra—his elephant trappings scarcely discernible. Several groupes of figures in bold relief over-spread Budha. Some bold chowries‡. On the right of Budha, the remains of Ganesa may be fancied—on his right a man as large as life is sitting on a step; and another is on the opposite side of the niche, holding in his hand a chaplet of beads. The remains of an animal like a lion are seen near the figure supporting the stem of the lotus. Budha's head dress is finely ornamented; several crescents, and a large rose extending on each side behind his head, as if confusing his hair, are among the ornamentals. If Budha were standing, he would be perhaps fourteen or fifteen feet high. The whole compartment or niche may be about eleven feet square. The most prominent part of the figures are sunk three or four feet into the rock—two feet from the ground is plain—a sort of shelf or table is thus formed under Budha.

(2) In a similar‡ compartment to the right as you enter, is a spirited eight-handed colossal figure of Mahadeva, sixteen feet high. One of his right hands was apparently in the act of drawing a sword: it is broken off. One of his left hands seems to hold aloft a group of diminutive figures. A right hand held a sceptre or staff, round which a serpent twines. On the right of this is Ganesa very perfect. Over him an admirably ex-

ecuted emaciated Brahman—his ribs are seen starting through his skin, his long beard, shrivelled flaps, and half lifeless hand, are deserving of much commendation. The head dress of Mahadeva is highly ornamented, not unlike Budha's. On the left of the colossal figure is seen Indra mounted on his elephant trappings, well executed—near him Vishnu on Garuda. Near Ganesa is Brahma, seated on a lotus, bearing three or four swans. Several single figures, mostly mutilated, fill up this compartment. It is eleven feet high and fourteen broad, directly facing that first described. The distance between them is fifty-five feet, being the extent of the open entrance to the cavern, which is divided into three portions by two pillars equidistant from the sides of the entrance.

(3) Fronting the centre of the entrance is the well known bust of the grand‡ Hindu Triad; respecting which it is not necessary to remark farther, than that the vindictive ferocity of Siva's countenance is finely contrasted with the mild serenity of Vishnu's. On the right of this bust having a colossal‡ figure leaning on a dwarf between, is a grand‡ compartment containing, among a vast variety of groups and individuals, a gigantic four-handed figure of Mahadeva conjoined with Parvati. One of his right hands rests on a bull's head well executed—another holds a shield. On the right is Brahma on the lotus with swans in the usual stile; and on the other side is Vishnu mounted on Garuda, also in his usual stile; which, it must be confessed, is here somewhat ridiculous; for Vishnu is generally seated on Garuda's shoulders with his legs in front, Garuda holding him on by the‡ ancles. Throughout the cave, Vishnu has just such a wig as Dr. Johnson wears in his portrait by Reynolds; and has always a snake round his neck, the head and tail joined in front. Near Brahma, in the compartment under description, is Indra, mounted; his elephant is sitting, in a good posture. In the lower corner, nearest the grand bust, is a standing female figure, bearing a small

* See Note (1)

† See Note (2)

‡ See Note (3)

§ This compartment is marked § in the ground plan.

|| Marked § in the plan.

¶ Marked § in the plan.

** See Note (4)

*** § in the plan,

box on the upturned palm of her hand—the arm is broken off—above her is a wigged boy holding a bow—above him a wigged woman; above and near her, several other wigged figures. On each side of Mahadeva are a handsome pair, male and female: a similar pair are seen in several other compartments; sometimes, as here on the side toward the bust, holding garlands or wreaths of flowers: on the other side the male wears a disk. The grand figure in this compartment is about fourteen feet high. Mahadeva in this character is called *Ardha Nari*, or half-man—the one left breast is very prominent. This one breasted figure has given rise to various surmises of its having reference to the story of the Amazons†. The compartment is well filled with groups and single figures; many with wigs.

(4) On the left (the spectator's right) of the grand bust, in a compartment‡ corresponding with that just described, having a giant leaning on a dwarf forming the frontal of a pilaster§ between, are two colossal figures, male and female, leaning in fine attitudes, on two dwarfs, the female on a female dwarf; who seem to express the weight they sustain, by their countenances and beaming limbs. The male figure is fifteen feet, the female twelve feet high. Here, also, we see *Brahma* on the lotus, on the side next the bust; and *Vishnu*, on his wigged vehicle, on the other. One of the dwarfs has a Cobra Capello twined round his right wrist, and a tortoise suspended at his breast. A figure in a supplicating posture, is kneeling in the fore ground; his back, or rather his right side, toward the spectator—the fleshy pressure of the leg and thigh well done—his hair is highly dressed in the skill of a *Hamillie* wig, confined by a rose, exactly like a soldier's, or a leather cockade, of the present day. At his back a handsome female stands, holding a lotus and chowrie.

(5) One of the four hands of the principal male in this, and in its opposite compartment, holds a hooded snake—in both compartments is likewise seen the emaciated *Brahman*. This compartment

is fourteen feet broad, and sixteen high; and is well filled by groups and individuals in a variety of well imagined attitudes.

(6) Proceeding toward your right from the bust, in a compartment|| more advanced into the cave, you see on the left a compartment smaller than the two last described. The two principal figures seem to be a bridegroom four-armed, ten feet high, and a bride eight feet high—two of his hands are broken off, and both hers. Her countenance is finely expressive of diffidence and modesty, although supported and encouraged by a male behind her; one of whose hands rests gently on her shoulder—her left hand and the bridegroom's right are connected by a string. *Brahma* is in bold relief in the foreground, kneeling on the bridegroom's left: behind *Brahma* is a female with a chowrie. On the right of the bride, facing her, with his right side to the spectator, is a full faced wigged figure, bearing in both his hands a covered round vessel—his head is encircled by a crescent, similar to that given by the Hindus to their male deity the moon (*Chandra*). Facing this figure with the crescent, on the other side, over *Brahma's* head, on the bridegroom's left, is a four-handed bearded personage of venerable aspect; having in one of his hands a disk, not unlike a domestic millstone, or the *Chakra* of *Vishnu*—in another hand a lotus, drooping. Several prominent figures bear chowries; and the whole compartment has been well filled up by groups and individuals in bold relief. *Vishnu* is not now discernible among them, but may have been on the bride's right, answering to *Brahma*—whatever was there is defaced. Above are seen the handsome pair of male and female, and several bearded figures.

(7) Corresponding with this niche, that is on the other side of the back part of the cave, to the right of the bust, and advanced into the body of the cave, is a similar‡ niche, the subjects of which are very much mutilated—the lower figures particularly. One male, indeed, to the right (on the spectator's right) is pretty perfect, and another opposite; but they

* Or rather half woman. † See Note (3).
‡ 6 of the plan. § 7 of the plan.

|| 8 in the plan.
¶ 9 in the plan.

have no discriminative attributes. There is also about the middle of the whole, between the two principals, a good female figure suckling an infant, in some preservation. The emaciated Brahman is also here, sitting at the foot of the principal male. The principal figures appear to have been a male and female, sitting. The back ground is carved into something like characters, running over their heads. In almost every compartment, overspreading the principal subjects, and sometimes holding garlands or festooned flowers, are two† pair of elegant figures, male and female, in a dying easy attitude—no wings—their drapery flowing in a fine style, and their limbs well turned—the female generally has only one ankle ornament.

(8) Directly opposite, face to face, is a compartment containing a much mutilated many-handed male, seated on a lotus, supported by the outstretched arms of Mahadeva in that character, perhaps where he is called§ —. His five heads can scarcely be discerned. The figure sitting has apparently on a right and left extended arm one or more smaller persons. On the spectator's right is Ganesa feeding himself from a vessel held on one of his left hands.

(9) Corresponding with this compartment, to the right of the entrance, consequently on the other side of the cave, and directly facing the marriage * ceremony before described, is † another. It contains a figure that has given rise to much speculation. It is of Siva, fourteen feet high, but his lower extremities are broken off. His attention is by his attitude turned toward his left; his aspect is terrific, indicating the instant execution of some avenging act. He had eight hands, the superior right and left are uplifted, and either support a cloth or curtain, or are putting it over the terrible event he threatens, the fingers grasp the cloth. The left upstretched arm is finely executed; the right is broken at the elbow; the next right hand is broke off at the wrist, the corresponding left holds a bell, in good preservation, over a cup in the upturned palm of the next; a copra capel twines round at the elbow joint.

The third right hand grasps a long straight sword, perfect. The two fist hands, right and left, are broke off above the elbow; but the left appears to have supported a kneeling figure of nearly the size of a man; or it might have grasped one of its legs, both of which, as well as its arms and head are broken off; its back is turned toward the threatenor, and leaning so in his direction as to drop its blood, if spilled, into the cup before mentioned. The head of the principal figure has a highly ornamented cap not very unlike a ‡ grenadier's; a skull and copra capel are among its frontal ornaments. He has also a pendant necklace, and a long girdle composed of heads, of which only two or three are discernible, flowing over the left shoulder and thigh, where it is broken off; the Brahmanical § thread and a belt broader, run in nearly a like direction; on all the wrists are bracelets, and above the elbows are bazarbands on three of the arms. No figures remain in any preservation to the right of the principal, or under him. On his left, near the supposed victim, are two bearded faces expressive of pity, a compassionate female is just above them, leaning forward over the victim. She holds a scarf with both hands, and is an elegant person. Below the bearded faces are two or three females of pitying aspects; the same emotion, intermingled with terror, is evident in every face of this compartment whose features can be traced.

(10.) Over the subjects just described, is a row of males and females of rather diminutive size; in the middle, nearly over the head of Siva, is a thing like a mitre with a crosser cut deep in it; it is surmounted with a cross, but the limbs not exactly at right angles. Two aged emaciated males are on the right (the spectator's right) of the mitre, holding up their hands betokening pity and pain. On the other side of the mitre are two figures of a similar description; in front of each pair is a prostrate distressed male child, their heads near the mitre. Beyond the last mentioned pair, to the left of the mitre, are a male and female in great anxiety and distress, holding scarfs in their hands. The subject supposed to be like a mitre, crosser and cross, ap-

† See Note (6)

‡ is in the plan.

§ See Note (7)

* is in the plan. † is in the plan.

‡ See Note 8. § See Note 9.

pears also in a compartment before described as containing characters in the back ground. Fancy may perhaps have had some share in making this resemblance, but it is vastly curious and striking whether remarked before or not. ‡

(11.) On each side of the grand bust, forming the front of two ¶ pillars between it and its neighbouring compartments, are two colossal males in a standing posture, leaning on dwarfs.

(12.) All the niches and figures around the sides of the principal cave have now been noticed, but a detached * room in its body remains to be described. It is about twenty feet square internally, excavated like the whole of the cavern, out of the rock. It fills the space between four pillars midway between the compartments last described and that containing the supposed marriage ceremony, but not so immediately between them as to intercept the line of light from one to the other. The walls of this room extend from the floor to the roof, being, like them, part of the original rock. A door-way is in the centre of each side of the room about five feet wide and eight high. There are no doors, but holes are observable at top and bottom where posts may have been inserted. Inside, the walls are plain, and the room is nearly filled with a monstrous Linga, inserted in the Voni, pointing to the east; on which side opposite the door in that face, are the remains of a cow's or bull's head, heretofore apparently perforated for carrying off liquids poured over the Linga, through the animal's mouth. Around the edge of the pedestal of the Linga is a channel leading to the head.

(13.) But the most striking points of this room are the external grenadier-cannon-like figures on each side of the four door-ways. They are about sixteen feet high, stand pretty upright, have highly ornamented caps, finished in a style of minute elegance, as are also their other ornaments and parts of dress: one is leaning on a dwarf. †

(14.) The roof of the cave is seventeen feet from the floor, it is apparently supported by twenty-six pillars, distant four-

teen feet and a half, many of which are broken, some just above the basement, others under the capital, which with part of the shaft, remains adhering to the roof, being, as well as the floor, part of one and the same original rock. ‡

(15.) The whole of the main body of the cave has now been noticed. There yet remains to be spoken of, two side caves to the north and south, on a line § nearly with the bust, or back part of the grand cave, with which they were heretofore connected by a passage under the same roof, but now disjointed by the falling in of stones and rubbish.

(16.) The one to the § south may be called a viranda, about twenty feet wide and sixty long, open to the eastward, with pillars and pilasters like the grand cave. On the right as you enter, (after passing on your right the ¶ compartment in which is the woman suckling a child) is an end * viranda, or recess, about twelve feet deep, and as long as the width of the longer viranda, of which it is the north end.

A figure of † Ganesa is seen at one end looking to the east; along the back are ‡ eight or nine standing figures about seven feet high. This viranda or recess is darkish, and has some water standing over its floor; and it is not easy to discern what the figures in it may be.

(17.) Facing this recess, at the other end of the viranda, is § another, similar in depth, but without figures. If it ever had any, of which there is some appearance, they have been destroyed.

(18.) A room ** about fifteen feet square occupies the center between these two end virandas, but does not project between them, as its front side is on a line with the back part of the long viranda, out of which a door-way leads into the room. This room is insulated on its three other sides by a viranda or gallery ten feet wide, cut round in the rock, and its ends open to the long viranda.

‡ See Note 13. § See Note 12.

¶ 12 in the plan. ¶ 9 in the plan.

* 14 in the plan. † 15 in the plan.

‡ 16 in the plan. § 17 in the plan.

** 18 in the plan.

‡ See Note 10.

¶ Before noticed, marked 4. 7. in the plan.

* 12 in the plan. † See Note 11.

NOTES.

(1) Should the reader not be versed in Hindu mythology, he may, perhaps, desire to know something of the divine personages, &c. mentioned in this description. He will, if so, find sufficient notice of them in Moore's Hindu Pantheon, reference to which is indicated by the names of the god, goddess, &c. being printed in capitals. This single mode of reference is preferred to the frequency that would otherwise be necessary; and room could not be afforded in such a work as this for an account of those multitudinous personages.

(2) The Isior, or Isora, is highly venerated by the Hindus, as it was formerly by the Egyptians. A vast deal of mysticism attaches to this lovely vegetable.

(3) Chowries are implements formed of the long white hair of a wild cow, for whisking flies from important persons or objects. The handle is sometimes of ivory, silver, or of more costly materials. The name is more correctly *chauri*.

(4) Plate 13 of the Hindu Pantheon represents the Hindu Olympus, with an assemblage of the gods of that idolatrous race. Vishnu is there seen bestriding the shoulders of his vehicle Garuda, nearly as here described.

(5) Tales of Anandana, not very dissimilar to those popularly current in Europe, are found in the writings of both Hindus and Mahomedans. Some notice on this subject, that may point the way to further inquiry, (which is in worth while, perhaps, to pursue,) is given in Moore's Tract on Hindu Infanticide, p. 42.

(6) These are supposed to be *flower-showerers*, personages of frequent mention in the romantic and mythological machinery of the Hindus. They are called *pasha-chitri*, that is, *flower-showerers*. See Hin. Pan. I am in some doubt if the comparison under description contains more than one pair of these elegant figures, though *two pair* are noted in my memoranda.

(7) The name is omitted in the memoranda. *Pancha-mukhi*, meaning *five-headed*, was doubtless intended. It is one of the names and forms of Shiva. See Hin. Pan.

(8) A grandeur of former days, such as is seen in Hogarth's march to Finchley, or lying on the ground in the picture of the death of Wolfe.

(9) This mystical thread is called *sennar*. See Hin. Pan.

(10) I agree, however, that if it be so striking, it is equally so that it should not have been remarked by others, which is, I believe, the case. I recollect shewing it to some companions of my visit, who readily recognized the resemblance.

(11) Three figures are, I conclude, of meretrices, or one-headed men, from my not having noted any extras, or particular attributes. I recollect, among other ornaments, the mystical *sennar*, mentioned in note 9 above; and as this triple thread is always worn next the skin, we may judge these persons to be more elaborately ornamented than clad. From their stature, they must rise from the floor to the architecture.

(12) I have not noted an architrave, but I think I recollect that one is carried from pillar to pillar throughout the whole of the cave.

(13) My sketches of the ground plan were not connected at the moment of making them; and I am not quite certain as to the relative position of these two side caves, or wings. My recollection would lead me to suspect the one to the south is more distant from the main cave than is indicated by the plan.

Here my account made or corrected in the cavern, ends; and ends as it begins, abruptly. It makes no mention of the contents of the room last described, which my memory allows me to say, is a vast conical stone Linga, not, like that before described in the room in the body of the cave, marked 12, filling its area, but leaving space between its base and the walls of the room for circumambulation. A little rice, a few flowers, and a pice (a copper coin worth about a farthing), laid before the Linga, denoted a recent votary, humble, but probably sincere.

The side cave to the north, corresponding with the southern, is also unnoticed in the above account. Whatever may have been its form and subjects, they are now scarcely determinable, from the falling in of rubbish. There are the remains of rooms, pillars, pilasters, and figures; and in a sort of hole or well, marked 19 in the plan, is very fine water.

On each side of the grand bust is a dark room, marked 20-21 in the plan. Their dimensions are not ascertained, eighteen or twenty feet perhaps. They are strewn with rubbish, and inhabited by bats.

In conclusion, I may remark, that I have compared several descriptions of the cave, and prints of some of its parts, with the subjects themselves, and found all incomplete in generals, and inaccurate in particulars. A good and full description is still wanted. And such a one, combining an exact measurement of the ground plan and the other parts, accurate representations of the groupes and figures, and an account of the Pantheistic cavern, would I think profitably occupy the time of some intelligent gentleman of Bombay, and be well received by the public.

E. M.



Ground Plan of Elephanta Cave.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,

Owing to the despotic governments of the East, it has been found prudent with their philosophers to make their sovereign sensible of any act of notorious wickedness through the means of a parable; and Nathan, though a prophet and addressing a king after God's own heart, deemed it best to adopt this method of making David aware of his being an adulterer and murderer of the very worst sort. Sadi tells us that, "they asked Alexander the Great how he came so readily to subdue the ancient monarchies of the east and west; for that the

"kings of former times exceeded him in revenue and territory, in experience and the number of their troops, yet none of them had gained such easy victories; when he replied, of any country, which through God's grace it was my fortune to subdue, I never oppressed the inhabitants, nor spoke ill of the former sovereigns; and I left its laws, customs and religion as much as possible as I found them." And this we know was the policy of both the Greeks and Romans, who were the great and most permanent conquerors of the ancient world.

بزرگش نخواهند اهل خرد * که نام بزرگان بزشتی بر
 این همه هیچ است چون می گردد * تخت بخت و امرو نهی و کیرو دار
 نام نیک رفتگان ضایع مکن * تا بماند نام نیکت یادگار

Men of sense esteem him not magnanimous, who speaks with contumely of the mighty that are gone; a throne and good fortune, command and prohibition, sovereign power and dominion, all those are vanity? once they have passed away, but traduce not the fame of such as have preceded you, that a memorial may hereafter remain of thine own reputation.

During our eleventh century Sultan Mahmūd of Gazna subdued Hindustan twelve different times, and carried off immense plunder; but being most intolerant in his religious principles, neither he nor his successors made any permanent settlement in India. Other Muhammadan tribes of Afghans and Patans were after him more successful, because though less distinguished by the splendour of their arms, they were more liberal to the native institutions of the country. Even the great Timour, though he carried victory and rapine into India, made no permanent settlement; yet it was destined for his descendants in the persons of

Hamaūn and Babar, when positive exiles from their own country to establish themselves at Delhi: and during their reigns, and those of their immediate successors Acbar, Jihangir and Shahjihan, one of the greatest monarchies flourished, in the dynasty of what is called the Great Moghul, that modern times have witnessed, and continued in the full lustre of its glory for upwards of two hundred years. This was chiefly owing to the liberality of their government, particularly of the three last sovereigns, in religious matters; so much so indeed, that the Mustis and other learned doctors of the Muhammadan faith had as bad an opinion of them, as Dr. Claudius Buchanan and some of our late missionaries in India have of the East-India Company. In order to gratify his own sect, Acbar ordered one of his most learned Mulavis, a Pundit on the part of the Hindus, and a famous Portuguese missionary who resided at his court, to

discuss in open court before him the merits of their respective faiths; and was so well pleased with the arguments of the last, that he desired him to procure a translation of the *Chronicles*, the *Prophecies* and the *Gospel*, having already he observed the

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Tawrit and زبور Zabour, or Pentateuch and psalms in the ancient Zand language, or dialect of Persia, which was appropriated by Zartasht to religion, and in which according to oriental history those books were originally written; but it does not appear from Achar's annals, from which I extract this anecdote, that this liberal request was ever complied with; the Pope, to whom the missionary referred it, refusing his sanction to any translation of the Scriptures at that particular juncture, when Luther and the other reformers gave him so much trouble in Europe; and thus was one of the best opportunities of propagating the Christian religion sacrificed to that anti-christian doctrine of making a secret of its mysteries. Jehangir and Shah-jihan were equally liberal towards the Hindus and Christians; but Darî Shokoh, the heir apparent of the last, being more imprudent in his ill-timed and avowed patronage, fell a victim to the Muhammadan doctors, who had long been seeking such an opportunity, and to the hypocrisy of his brother the famous Aurangzeeb; who after deposing his father and putting his three more open minded brothers to death established the long reign of intolerance in Hindustan, which led ultimately to the present degraded state of the Moghul dynasty, and the establishment of the English Company in its room. Let us take a lesson by this concise retrospect, and not be persuaded to risk the stability of that wonderful empire, which has grown into its present majestic state chiefly through a very different

conduct. That Providence, which so late made our nation the instrument of restoring liberty to Europe, has it perhaps in embryo also to convert the pagan world through us to Christianity in India; and our first step should be to prevail on the Muslims, who though now residents there for a thousand years are still in the proportion of but one to ten of the Hindus. For this purpose it were proper for us mutually to understand their sentiments of Christianity, and our sentiments of Muhammadanism.

Some years ago it was my good fortune to read Persian for several months with one of the few learned Mulavis, that are still to be met with in Bengal, who came as Munshi to the civil chief at the out-of-the-way station where I then resided, and falling occasionally on the subject of the politics and religion of our respective governments, it was he that first made me aware, that the liberal party among themselves ascribed the late misfortunes of the House of Timour to the hypocrisy, murderous disposition and intolerance of Aurangzeeb, who passed the last thirty years of his long reign in the Dakhan or South of India, and in endeavouring to retrieve the errors of the first twenty; but the unsubdued spirit of the Hindus, which his illustrious predecessors had lulled to sleep by their generosity, was awakened by his bigotry and fanaticism, and had already laid the foundation of the Mahratta Empire. Taking their ideas of Christianity from the Portuguese and other Catholics, my preceptor like all his Musulman brethren considered the English of India, if they had any other religion but the worship of money, to be idolators and polytheists; and I had much ado to make him comprehend, that we were dissenters from the doctrine of the Pope of Rome; and meeting him afterwards in Calcutta I got him introduced

into the Church during the administration of the sacrament, conceiving that the solemnity of that awful ritual might operate to his conversion; but in this I was unfortunate; for after the first presentation of the bread and cup he expressed himself so uneasy, that I was glad to get him out; when he explained his impression, that the communicants not only worshipped those elements, but were in constant adoration of a very fine painting by Zofani of the Lord's supper, which is the elegant ornament of the altar; and no arguments and explanations, I could use, ever persuaded him to the contrary.

Much has been said of the fascinating allurements of the Musulman faith; that its promised rewards accord with the corrupt propensities of human nature in general, and with those of warm climates in particular; but less attention has been paid to the many sublime sentiments and the classical elegance of the language of the Koran, which every Musulman of taste understands in its original Arabic, and in this it has its chief advantage over our Scriptures, and the captivating manner in which it is commented on by such poets and rhetoricians of Arabia and Persia, as no age or nation has been superiorly graced with.

It has been urged by his opponents that Muhammad could himself neither read nor write; and that his followers admit, considering his faculty of composition in this instance as one of his miraculous gifts; for any more than the poems of Ossian and Homer, the Koran was not committed to writing during the lifetime of its author, but collected as we now have it by Abubakar, Omar and Othman, from the mouths of his companions, and put into its present form; and this readily accounts for some incongruities and

many repetitions. Yet we must admire Muhammad's art in accommodating, as he has uniformly done, its doctrines and its rites, its precepts and its histories to the preconceived opinions, the favorite passions and the deep-rooted prejudices of those, to whom it was immediately addressed; for with the Jews he upholds the inspiration of Moses and the prophets, with the Nighoshaks and Sabians the interposition of angels and the luminaries of the skies, and with the Christians he agrees in the divine mission of our blessed Saviour, and most of the gospel truths; nay he insists, that both Moses and the Messiah (John xvi. 7.) had foretold his coming; that he came to purify the word of God, which had through the degeneracy of his immediate predecessors, and particularly in the introduction of idol worship into the Christian church, been polluted and corrupted; that he was doomed to shut the book and close the seal of prophecy, and make a final offering of the divine mercy, and of holy instruction to sinful man.

Sadi says, " the ordinances of
" a dervise, like himself, consist
" in gratitude and thanksgiving,
" obedience and adoration to the
" deity, contentment, charity and
" a belief in the unity and providence of God, a resignation to
" his will and commandments, a
" confidence of his favor, and a
" brotherly love and forbearance
" with all mankind:" and such is the doctrine and faith inculcated by the Koran and its commentaries; but unassisted in his rituals by a virtuous propensity, or a divine inspiration, the fabricator of it was unable to exalt his followers to the sublime conceptions and rational ideas of the eternal beauties, and every sentiment with them is earthly; and thus by absurdly and impiously materializing what was spiritual, and sensualizing what

was divine, he fabricated a system of incoherence and depravity, repugnant to the nature of the Supreme Being; yet likely, as he well knew, to accord with the appetites and habits of the mass of his corrupt followers in the luxurious climates of civilized Asia and Africa; but the hardy spirit of Charles Martel gave a final check through the hand of Providence to its becoming the religion of Europe and the whole world! On Muhammad stating the gross indulgences, with which he meant to gratify his followers in Paradise, a Jew could not help observing, that such must lead to still grosser evacuations; but a Jew had no idea of a resurrection, and place of reward and punishment in any form; whereas the Christian in his lowest condition of this life is consoled with the declaration of his Saviour that, Matt. xxii. 30, "In the resurrection they will neither marry, nor be given in marriage, but will be as angels of God in Heaven:" and, quoting Isaiah lxiv. 4, "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for those that love him."

Islam, or the orthodoxy of a Musulman, consists of iman or theory and faith: and din, or practice and religion; his faith or creed is so simple, as like our English Fid. Defens. to be used as the reverse of the Oriental coins.

لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله There is no God, but God: Muhammad is the prophet of God: which comprehends: 1. A belief in God. 2. In his angels. 3. In his scriptures. 4. In his prophets. 5. In the resurrection and day of judgment: and 6. In predestination. And the din or practice comprehends 1. Pilgrimage to Mecca.

2. Prayer. 3. Abstinence and fasting. 4. Alms: and 5. Ablution. The Khalif Omar observed, that prayer, including of course ablution, carries us half way towards the deity; abstinence and fasting bring us to the gate of Paradise; and alms get us admission. Indeed charity is a practice, as well as precept with all sorts of Musulmans. Hassan, the son of Aly thrice during his life divided all his property with the poor; and twice gave it away entirely; and many are given to such pious and good works.

In attending to this din, or religious practice, of the Musulmans, we may learn from its heretofore bitterest enemies the best collateral means of propagating the Christian faith, the neglect of which has retarded its progress more perhaps than their arms, and the attachment of the Hindus to their stocks and stones. A missionary to be respected by a native of India, whether Musulman or Hindu, must accustom himself to many privations, and in particular he must put up with water as his sole beverage, and hold wine and all sorts of spirituous liquors, intoxicating drugs, perfumes and all such indulgences, in abhorrence; he must be rigidly abstemious in his use of flesh, fowl, fish and all sorts of meat, and live chiefly, if not entirely, on vegetable substances; he must occupy most of his time in reading and in prayer, but must on no occasion engage in that, or in eating his regular meals without having purified and washed his whole body: for cleanly as an Englishman thinks himself in comparison with some of his more northern neighbours, most of his habits appear an abomination to a native of India, for purity and sanctity are synonymous terms with them, thus Hafiz says:

چون طهارت نبود کعبه و بناخانه یکست * نبود خیر در آن خانه که عصمت نبود

Where the practice of bathing is neglected, the house of God and temple of the idol are put upon the same footing; where there is no chastity of body, no good can come of that place or form of worship.

And though conscious himself of having no idol-worship, as the Catholics have to defend, yet the Protestant Missionary ought to avoid the appearance of such by not admitting into his place of worship any images or pictures, and instead of selecting for discussion such dark and ambiguous mysteries, us have little or no relation to human life, and which few can explain to their own satisfaction, and still less defend, so as to cause a comprehension and produce a conviction on the infidel, he should meet his antagonist on the field of gospel morality, which in its excellence can have only a heavenly extraction. For however much other parts of the Christian system might lose in influence and cease to be objects of belief and veneration, its morality even with the most sceptical has commanded respect from its conformity to the most select moral constitutions of the world, into which its founder would seem to have had a more profound insight, taking it as a human act, and of which he evinced a more comprehensive view, than any other philosopher or theologian, whether Orientalist or European, ancient or modern. Whether it be owing to more simplicity of ritual, or an appearance of more sincerity and zeal, but I have understood from a gentleman lately returned from Bengal, that it is no uncommon thing to see both Muslims and Hindus of rank and learning attending the service on a Sunday and Thursday at the temporary chapel, where the Asiatic Society meets, opened by Dr Brice, the minister of the Scotch Kirk sent out by the East-India Company to minister for their civil and military servants of the presbyte-

rian persuasion; and I am convinced that his form of service, by delivering his prayers and sermons without a book, and the former in a standing posture, and the communicants taking the sacrament in the same form in the body of the church, conforms more with their ideas of piety and devotion, than the set formulas of the Catholic or Lutheran churches, and the paraphernalia of high mass, or any sort of pictured altar.

Of our blessed Saviour the Koran makes frequent mention, and on no occasion otherwise than in terms the most respectful; indeed like King Agrippa a Musliman might say "almost thou persuadest me "to be a Christian," for he firmly believes, and their poets often refer to them, the *immaculate conception* of the Virgin, and the *divine character and miracles* of the Messiah; but the faithful vehemently deny his character as son, and his equality, as God, with the father, of whose unity and attributes they entertain and express the most awful ideas; while they consider our doctrine as perfect blasphemy, in as much as implying a polytheism; and insist, that any copies of the scriptures, which could warrant such a doctrine, have been corrupted from the originals by the Jews and us Christians; and for Muhammed and Ali, who were both very extraordinary men, and the second a personage of unexceptionable morals, they entertain the highest veneration; and the usual conduct of our Missionaries of calling the one an impostor, and the other a weak enthusiast, would incur their irreconcilable wrath and implacable revenge. The residence of *مریم* or the Virgin Mary they call *نصرت خانہ* or the abode of chastity, and to that there is a reference in the last quotation I made from Hafiz: the *پردہ شبی* or curtain of Isa is considered as the fourth

mansion of Paradise, and equally the residence of the Messiah and the Sun; synonymous with which are همایه' مسیح and همخانه' مسیح

which are symbolical epithets of the sun, as being the companion and fellow inmate with the Messiah. Muloṽi Manovī says:

کیست از دمدمه روح قدس * حامله چون مریم بالست نیست

In this is typified the immaculate conception, and in what follows the برهان مسیح or evidence of the

Messiah's faculty of raising the dead by Sayid Zoo-al-facar of Shirwan is finally expressed:

باز چون رخسار جانان گشت طرف بوستان * باز چون کیسوی دلبر شد صبا عنبر نشان
از کف موسی ستاک شاخ را بینی اثر * وز دم عیسی نسیم صبح را یابی نشان

Once more the borders of the flower garden blossomed fair as the cheeks of the lovely; again the dawn shed perfume like the ringlets of our heart-deluders; you may see in the hand of Moses (in his rod) an emblem of the budding trees,

and you may fancy in the breath of Jesus (which revived the dead) a type of the refreshing zephyr of the morning.

And in the following tetrastich Amamī Harvī recognizes his divine origin:

ای که بیان کردند صورت اورا مزاج * وی که بیان دیدداند معنی اورا کیان
احمد از اسرار قرب عیسی از انوار قدسی * موسی از اطراف طور خضر پیام جهان

Speaking of Omnipotence: Yes! who have set forth the symbols of his corporeal constitution, or who have contemplated the purity of his spiritual nature? Muhammad was accessory to his secrets, Isa made holy by emanating from his person, Moses conversed with him on Mount

Sinai, and Khazr (Elias) was the medium of communicating with the prophets, and of delivering his commands.

Musulmans admit his meekness and humility on this earth, thus Iban Yimīnī:

رو مسیح نفسی زین خدگان روی بتاب * هم طویله نبرد عیسی و مریم با خر
ابلقی چرخ نبرد مرکب همچو تو مسیح * خر خری لایق تو نیست خرابار مخر

Take thyself aside, O Spiritual Messiah! and tangle not with this vile herd, it is not decent that Jesus and Mary should put up in the same stable with an ass: the dappled steed of the skies were the suitable conveyance of such a Messiah,

such a contemptible beast is not fitting for thee.

They also admit of his wearing the crown of thorns; thus Khacani, who often speaks of him:

عیسی خلل گردد از خارها کلین * ادریس سجد گردد از غنچمای نستر

Jesus became familiar with the thorn of the rose-bush, and Idris (Enoch) made companions of the buds of the narcissus.

But they reject his submitting to crucifixion, saying that a substi-

tute was found to amuse the Jews, while he withdrew to the cell of Sokuba a holy man, whence he ascended to heaven: thus Khacani:

زامتحان طبع مریم زاد بر چرخ دوم * تیر عیسی نطق را در خد کمان آورد ام

I have laid the arrow of Jesus's eloquence on the balista or great bow, and after the experiment of the son of Mary mean to ascend up to heaven.

They often refer to his faculty of working miracles: thus again Khacani:

منکش بکلم کیمیا بخش * خاکش بمسح توتیا بخش

Through his chymical knowledge Moses turned it's chaff into the philosopher's stone, and by his skill in miracles the Messiah changed its earth into autimony.

Hafiz also mentions his faculty

بر آسمان چه عجب کر ز کنته حافظ * سماع زهره برقص آورد مسیح را

It should not surprise, if in repeating the strains of Hafiz, Venus with her

of reviving rotten bones; but on another occasion, though I fancy without intending any disrespect, puts him into strange company:

singing should lead the Messiah through the spheres.*

Also Akhsiki

بلغظم حسد می برد یاد عیسی * ز طبعم عرق می کند نار، بژدک

The memory of Isa envied my eloquence, and the fire of the pseudo-prophet Mazdak blushed at beholding the brilliancy of my wit.

Speaking of his own prophet Muhammad, Kamal Ismaeil remarks:

عیسی ز مقدم تو بایام بژد داد * وز یمن آن سخن نقش جان بمرده داد

To the tribe of Ayiam Isa announced your approach, and throughout Yimen that spiritual eloquence restored the souls of the defunct.

But it were endless to continue such quotations, which the Persian scholar can readily refer to in their originals, and such as are not Orientalists may say with the Persians

بس است. But what finer example can I offer, and which must suit every man of taste, than another apologue from Sadi's *Bustan*, containing a beautiful paraphrase of the well known parable of the pharasee and publican, as contained in the xviiiith chapter of St. Luke. And as it is in Sadi's best style, as comprehending a

مقدمه Macaddimah or preceptive proam; a تمثیل Tamsil, or exemplary application; a خاتمه Khatimah or reflective epilogue, and a مقال Macal or moral, I shall give a literal translation of the whole, and the Persian text of the Tamsil or narrative part of the apologue; promising that such a lesson, whether a portion of our own sacred scriptures, or a quotation from a Nizami, a Sadi or a

Jami, ought to teach us, that virtue should bear prosperity or adversity with patience, and vice should always live in the dread of that misery, which it would wish to others; for he that would repine at the dispensations of Providence, might find himself cut off from his own expected portion; and he, who would presumptuously assume the sword of punishment, might find its point turned against his own bosom, for every man that exalteth himself shall be abased; and he that humbleth himself shall be exalted. Sadi's apologue is as follows: *Bustan* iv. 5. 6.

Macaddimah or *Proem*. Expect not sincere devotion from the worldly-minded and vain man, nor a knowledge of God from the self-conceited: if ambitious of exalted rank, do not, like the narrow-minded, look upon your neighbour with an eye of contempt: how can a man of understanding entertain the notion, that supreme dignity consists in being haughty?

* Hafiz is by no means singular in this awful and disgusting confession of characters and systems; the Catholic literati of Europe were formerly accustomed to commingle the agents and personages of Christianity with the relics of the ancient Pagan deities, in their poems and in their more operative reflections.—E.

Covet not a station of loftier renown,
than that mankind may esteem you to be
of a courteous disposition. Were a being
like yourself to treat you with disdain,
would you not behold his pomp with an
eye of scorn? in as much as you bear
yourself superciliously with others, you
shall appear to them just as the arrogant
seem to you: many, that had risen, are
losing ground, for the fallen have recovered
themselves and are occupying their

places; I can admit, that you are yourself
unsullied, only do not reproach me, who
am polluted with sin: one holds the
knocker of the Caba, or temple at Mecca,
in his hand, another lies drunk and wall-
owing by a tavern; should God accept this
man, who dare reject him? and were he
to reject the other, who would presume
to save him? that found not the door of
repentance shut against him, nor was this
accepted notwithstanding his good works.

- * که در عهد عیسی علیه السلام
* بجهل و ضلالت سر آورده بود
* ز ناپاکی ابلیس از وی نخل
* نیاورده تا بوده از وی دلی
* شک فربه از لقمه‌های حرام
* ز دوده کنه دوده انورده
* نه کوشی چو مردم نصیحت شنو
* نمایان بهم چون مه نو ز دور
* جوی نیک نامی نیندوخته
* که در نامه جای نوشتن نماند
* به غفلت شب و روز مخمور و مست
* بمقتضوره عابدی بر گذشت
* بیایش در افتاد سر بر زمین
* چو پروا نه حیران در ایشان ز نور
* چو درویش در پیش سرمایه دار
* ز شبهای در غفلت آورده روز
* که عمرم بغفلت گزشت ای دریغ
* بدست از نکوئی نیاورده چیز
* که مرکب به از زندگانی بسی
* که پیرانه سر شرمساری نبرد
* که کربا من افتد فیس آخرین
* روان آب حسرت بروی اندرش
* که فریاد حالم رس ای دستگیر
* ترش کرده بر فاشق ابرو ز دور
* نکون بخت جا هل چه در خورد ماست
- شنیدستم از راویان کلام
یکی زندگانی تلف کرده بود
دلیری سیه نامه بخت دل
بر برده ایام بی حاصلی
سرش خالی از عقل و پر ز احتشام
بناراستی دامن الوده
نه پای بیندگان راست رو
چو سال بد از وی خلایت نفور
هوا و هوس خرمش سوخته
سیه نامه چندان تنعم براند
کنه کار و خودرایی و شهوت پرست
شنیرم که عیسی در آمد ز دشت
بزیز آمد از غرغه خلوت نشین
کنه کار بر کشته اختر ز دور
بحسرت تامل کنان شرمسار
نخل زیر لب غرر خواهان بسوز
سرشک غم از دیره باران چو میخ
بر انداختم نقد عمر عزیز
چو من زنده هوکنز مبادا کسی
بدست آنکه در عهد طفلی بمرد
کناهم بیخس ای جهان آفرین
نکون مانده از شرمساری سرش
درین کوشه نالان کنه کار پیر
و ز آن نیمه عابد سر پر غرور
که این مدبر اندر پی ما چراست

بکردن در آتش در افتاده * بباد هوا عمر بر داده
 چه خیر آید از نفس تر دامش * بدورخ شدي در پی کار خویش
 چه بودی که زحمتا بریدی ز پیش * که صحبت بود با مسیح و منش
 همی رنجم از طاعت نا خوشش * مبادا که در من فتنه آتش
 بمحشر که حاضر شود انجمن * خدایا تو با او مکن حشر من
 درین وقت وحی از جلیل الصفات * در آمد بعیسی علیه الصلوات
 که کر عالمست این و کر آن جهول * مرا دعوت هر دو آمد قبول
 تبه کرد آیم بر کشته روز * بنالید بر من بزاری و سوز
 به بی چارگی هر که آمد برم * نیندازمش ز آستان گرم
 از و در گذارم عملهای زشت * بانعام خویش آرمش در بهشت
 و کر عار دارد عبادت پرست * که در خلد با وی بود هم نشست
 بگو نکت از و در قیامت مدار * که این را بجهنت برند آن بنار
 که او تکیه بر طاعت خویش کرد * و رین را جگر خون شد از سوز و درد
 ندانست در بارگاه غنی * که بیچارگی به ز کبر و منی

Tamil or Application. From the story-tellers of the desert I had it in detail, that in the days of Jesus, on whom he blessing, a wretch had made so prodigal a use of his life, that he had blazed it away in ignorance and vice; so abandoned, profligate and hardened a sinner, that the devil was even ashamed of his wickedness: he had squandered his time to so unprofitable a purpose, that he had not during his whole life done any man an act of grace: his head was cold of thought, yet full of ostentation, and his belly pampered with whatever was forbidden; his raiment stained with all manner of pollution, and his dwelling blackened with the smoke of every sort of crime: he had neither the feet of the virtuous to lead him thro the paths of righteousness, nor the ear of the pious to listen to admonition: mankind shunned him with abhorrence like a season of pestilence, and beheld his iniquities from afar like the moon in her wane: luxury and dissipation had burnt up his harvest, nor had he sown the seed of an honest reputation: his gloomy record was so crowded with intemperances, that there was no room left to insert any more; in short so depraved and headstrong a victim of sensuality, that he was day and night lost in drunkenness and debauchery.

I have heard, that Jesus, on returning from the wilderness, had occasion to pass by the cell of a hermit; when the holy man, stepping from his sanctuary, felt at the Messiah's feet and rubbed his forehead before him in the dust: while the ill-starred sinner stood aloof, dazzled like a moth by the beams of their united lustre; consoled with contrition and blushing from shame, he took his humble stand like Lazarus by the door of the rich man, muttering his repentance, and warmly craving forgiveness for the days and nights which he had wasted in negligence: whilst the tears of remorse streamed from his eyes like rain from a cloud, he said aloud, "alas! I have passed my life in idle debauchery; I have prodigally spent the currency of my precious existence, and secured for my soul no valuable return; and now man dissipate his time as I have done mine, for in that event his death were more desirable than life; happier was he who died in his infancy, for his holy head bore not the brand of infamy; pardon my iniquities, O Creator of the world, for if I meet my deserts, evil must be my lot!" His head was bowed into the dust from shame, and the tears of regret poured down his cheeks: on one side stood the old sinner, piteously

crying, "O succourer of us all! listen to my lamentable tale": on the other side stood the hermit with his head filled with pride, and knitting his brows from afar at the wretched transgressor, and saying: "how can this hardened sinner presume to approach us? how can so ill conditioned a savage make himself our equal? he is sunk to the neck in fire and flames, and has committed his life to the storm of dissipation: what probity can we expect from so polluted a habit, what manner of society can he offer for the Messiah and me? what must have been his lot had he perished amidst his wickedness, he must have sunk into the pit of hell overwhelmed with his own machinations: it tortures me to look on his forbidding aspect. God preserve me from falling into his fiery ordeal! in the last day of judgment, when all creatures must assemble, doom me not, O God! to bear him company."

At that moment a revelation from glorious omnipotence descended upon Jesus, on whom he salutation, intimating: "though this be a learned and that an ignorant man, yet has the prayer of each equally met my approbation: he whose time was abused and opportunities perverted, entreated me to hear him with pain and tribulation; I cannot spurn him from the threshold of mercy, who thus approached me in meekness and humility, but can overlook his most flagrant iniquities, and admit him to paradise through my special goodness: and should that scrupulous devotee dread contamination, in being obliged to associate with him in the regions of bliss; tell him, he need apprehend no disgrace on this head on the day of judgment, for their destinies have ordained this to go to heaven and that to hell; for this had his heart full of the blood of sorrow and contrition, and that put his trust in being rigid in form and ceremonials; know he not that, at the supreme tribunal, humility is prized above parade and vanity?"

Akhatmah or Epilogue: They require no key to open for themselves the gates of hell, who wear a pure raiment, but a polluted heart; at this threshold a meek and humble spirit meets a more gracious

reception, than self-love and bigotry: If you are a hero, brag not of your courage, it is not every well mounted cavalier, that carries off the prize of victory: this manner of serving God answers no good purpose, go and ask pardon for your readiness of real devotion: who is that fanatic, that bewilders himself in his extacies, and who the bigot, who in his superstitious mortifies the flesh? Be strict in your piety and chastity, in zeal and good works, but be not overmuch religious and above what the prophet has ordained for us: desire not to be immaculate beyond the whiteness of real purity, for white and black will mingle into infidelity: that weak-minded enthusiast enjoyed not the fruits of his devotion, who dealt justly by God, but unjustly by man!

The Macul or Moral: Of men of understanding *Precept* remains as a memorial. Of Sadi keep in mind this single maxim; that the *Sinner*, who thinks with reverence of God, is more acceptable than the bigot, who makes a parade of his piety!

Having during a residence of twenty years in Bengal, while many Musulmans were yet alive, who had held official stations of the first consequence under their own government, and having from my study of their languages, customs and religion, and other peculiar circumstances, had an intimate and even domestic intercourse with many of them, I have been, able as above to speak more fully of their character than many other European gentlemen; but it may be thought I have said enough of them; and in my next would enter in detail upon the same subject, as far as it respects the Hindus, were it not that I should seem in this to desert the ground I originally started on, that of Oriental Anthology; and more especially to that I shall take an opportunity of returning in my next, being in the mean time, Mr. Editor,

Faithfully yours,

GULCHIN.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,

It is probable that few, if any, of your readers have met with the following document, which will have some interest for several of them, as it throws much light on the subject of an important controversy, which, though it may be said to have been practically set at rest by the judicious regulations of our Indian government, still remains, in point of fact, undecided. I mean the Zemindary Question, as it is called, or, in other words, the inquiry in whom the property of the soil is considered by Muhammadan governments as vested. Should you think this extract worth insertion in your journal, I shall probably furnish you with others from the work whence it is taken, which contains, among other valuable matter, a luminous and perhaps the only just view of the origin of the Zemindary system.

I am, Sir,

yours, &c.

ANATOLIUS.

Sultan Selim, successor of Suleiman, the Lawgiver (el Kânûnî), in the year of the Hejrah 974 (A.D. 1566) ordered his Defterdâr, Mohammed Chelebi Efendi, to make out a new register of the royal domains, together with a new code of laws relative to the finances. In that work he has delivered the following opinion.

As in the ancient registers, the lands liable to taxes were not sufficiently distinguished from those liable only to the tithe, and it was not clear whether the former were the actual property (*mulk*) of their possessors or not, it came to pass that many subjects considered their lands as liable only to the tithe, and demurred to paying an eighth, seventh or fifth as a tax; that they considered these lands as their own property, and thought themselves authorized to dispose thereof, as of their other property, to sell or bestow

them on pious foundations (declare them *vakîfs*).

As the viceroys (*Pâshâs*), through ignorance of the true state of things, and contrary to the intention of the law, hereupon caused instruments of sale and endowment to be drawn out, and thereby brought the affairs of the state into great confusion, a high command was issued, ordaining that the true state of landed property and possessions shall be made out from the most ancient imperial registers, and that the claims of the proprietors should be verified. The poor writer of these lines, who was commissioned to make out the register of the landed estates in the *Pâshâ-sanjâk* of Rûm-îlî (Roumelia), on that occasion pointed out, in the following manner, the different classes under which such property may be arranged.

In Musselman states, according to the spirit of the law, the soil is divided into three classes.

The first consists of estates liable to tithe (*ارض عشرية*), which, at the time of the conquest, fell into the hands of Moslems, and are their real property

(*مملوك*), which they have a right to sell and purchase, give away or dispose of as they please. This land is chargeable with no duty except the tithe, as according to the law, Moslems are not liable to any tax (*خراج*). Except the tithe of the produce not a grain can be taken from the same. Such is the land in *Rijâz* and the neighbourhood of *Basrah*.

The second class consists of land liable to taxes (*ارض خراجيه*), which, at the time of the conquest, was confirmed to its infidel proprietors on condition of their paying, besides the capitation tax, a double tax on property: a tax on land (*خراج موانع*), and a tax on produce (*خراج مقاسمه*). This only differs from the tithe, inasmuch as it consists of more than a tenth part of the yearly produce;

* For a complete explanation of this term, see Noureddin, d'Ostou's *Tableau de l'Empire Ottoman*.

viz. an 8th, 7th, 6th, 5th, 4th, 3d, or even half. The land-tax however is a yearly contribution, levied on landed property in proportion to its extent. The land belonging to this second class is just as much the actual property of its possessor as the former. He has the right of selling, giving it away, or otherwise disposing of it. When Moslims subsequently purchased such property, they are like the former infidel proprietors, obliged to pay the taxes laid upon it at the time of the conquest, and still attaching thereto. The objection that Moslims are not liable to any taxes (خراج) does not apply in this case, because the tax is only considered as attached to the soil. The proprietors can by no means be disturbed or injured in the possession of the same, and at their death, this property, like their other goods, descends as a true and actual possession to their heirs. Such is the landed property in the *Serdar's Irak*.

These two classes of property are the only ones mentioned in the law-books; there is, however, a third class, which comprehends land that is liable neither to tithe nor tax, but is held in fee and is called *arzi memleket* (ارض مملكت) domain of the state. It was found that, from the subdivision of lands among many inheritors, the collection of the taxes on land liable to them, became extremely difficult; it was therefore determined to reserve the fundamental property of the soil to the state, and to grant the subject merely a temporary possession of the same during his life, on condition of the payment of the appointed taxes on land and produce. To this class, which is called *arzi memleket*, property of the state, or *arzi miri* (ارض ميرى), property of the exchequer, belong the landed estates in the Ottoman Empire. They are the life-estates of the cultivator, and as long as he pays the appointed taxes on land and produce, and does not neglect to cultivate them, he cannot be disturbed in his possession. They descend to his

heirs in the male line. but, in default of male issue, are granted in fee to others. Property of this kind can be neither bought nor sold, given away nor bestowed on pious foundations, and every conveyance of such property, though made according to the legal forms, is invalid. It is only among the subjects themselves to whom the *seoffee* (*Sipdai Soldier*) has let his land for a ground-rent (تاپير) that alienations, made with his knowledge and consent, are admissible. This ground-rent is paid only when the property changes its possessor; the land-tax is paid under the name of hide and acre tax (*resmi chift u downu* رسم چفت و دويم), and the tax on produce under the name of tithe (though it amount to more than a tenth part of the whole).

The opinion here given is supported by the uniform assent of the greatest Turkish lawyers, from the commencement of the empire in the 10th century to the present time: and a vast body of *fatwas* and *kânûns* might be cited, all agreeing in principle with these observations of Muhammad Chelebi. It is however worthy of remark, that he has taken no notice whatever of the military character of these feudal tenures, and the military service on condition of the performance of which they are held. Whether the *Zemindars* and *Jagirdars* in India held their estates under the Moghuls, as their feudal lord, on condition of joining his standard with a stipulated quota of fighting men whenever called upon, I have not at present leisure to inquire: but that such were and are still the terms on which the *Zâims* and *Timanlis* in the Turkish Empire hold their lands of the Sultan, will perhaps be shewn in a future communication.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,

In a Magazine for March, I observe the arrival at Madras of Mr.

Dewsbury a Missionary from Yorkshire, for the purpose of instructing the natives of India in the Christian

religion. I certainly hope that the good man's friends in the north have enabled him to provide the necessary instructors, which he will of course find to be somewhat requisite, as exclusive of the education received by the civil servants at Madras, before they quitted this country, he will find in your last number that three gentlemen who entered the College at Madras in 1813, were in 1816 deemed qualified to enter with advantage, into any branch of the public service.

If it is worth while to send Missionaries of the various sects in this country to British India, certainly each person should endeavour to obtain some little knowledge of the language before they leave England, and after their arrival, before they proceed to the objects of their mission, as the Tamil and Telugu at Madras, with the Hindustani, Bengali, Persian and Sanscrita in Bengal, appear to be equally necessary for the expounder of the blessed doctrines of the Christian religion, as for any young man in the usual routine of official business.

In the missionary proceedings, I should like to see, that an application was made to the court of directors for permission that all Missionaries should in the first instance (at the expense of the society) have permission to attend the lectures at Hertford, and after their arrival in India at the college either at Madras or Calcutta, when if their abilities and general character was equal to the apostolical mission of converting the natives of British India, no objection ought to be used by the East India Company, in appointing them to stations, as recommended in my last letter on this subject.

In the reign of king William it was enjoined that "such ministers as should be sent to India should apply themselves to learn the native language of the country, the

better to enable them to instruct the Gentoos, who should be servants of the Company or of their agents in the Protestant religion."

While the clergy of the church of England are placed under the peculiar jurisdiction of the Bishop of India, the missionaries of every persuasion have the power of holding forth without any control, and of invalidating the doctrines of the church of England, which may account for some passages in the charge of Dr. Middleton to the clergy, and which I candidly confess I was sorry to see, from his peculiarly temperate conduct in every thing that has hitherto passed since his arrival in British India.

"The clamour for religious liberty was never louder, nor heard with less alarm, than at a time when all doctrines are taught without restraint, and when men may go forth pretending to a commission, of which they exhibit no proofs, to vilify whatever is reasonable, and to impugn whatever is established.

"A small society of Christians may indeed be formed upon almost any of the various schemes which caprice may suggest, and such societies may be preserved from dissolution, so long as an establishment diverts the jealousy of rival sects, but nothing which has any resemblance to independency is adapted to the maintenance of religion amongst a numerous people, and least of all perhaps when we consider their peculiar character amongst the nations of the east, abstract theories of religious liberty would be hardly intelligible, where no real or supposed right was supposed to be infringed, and the unbiassed judgment would declare for Christianity in that form, in which the fullest provision should be made for piety, order, and peace."

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—I observe that you occasionally insert some notice of the state of the Public Funds, as they may be called, in India—that is, you give the price of buying and selling the Bengal 6 per cent. paper; and now and then, I think, the rate of exchange at the different Presidencies on London.

I can assure you, that such notices are very interesting to many residents in Europe, especially to those connected with India who live remote from, and have but little communication with the metropolis. And I can further assure you, that you would materially increase the value of your Journal, if you would give regular information, which you can easily acquire, on the subject of Indian finance. I will enumerate such particulars that occur to me as likely to interest many of your readers, and to procure you more.

1. The price of Bengal 6 per cent paper at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay—in Sicca rupees, pagodas, and Bombay rupees, according to the latest intelligence, noting about the date of such intelligence. I confine my wish on this point to the Bengal 6 per cent. paper, not knowing of the existence of any other public loan or fund. If there be any other, you would do well to give its rates also.

2. The rate of exchange between the three Presidencies, at sixty days, which is, I believe, the usual date of drawing in India. Also between London and the same at sixty days out; and at three, six, nine, and twelve months sight homewards; the dates severally, at which bills are usually drawn.

3. The exchange or rate that can be obtained in London for the Bengal 6 per cent. paper. That

is, how much per Bengal Sicca rupee will be paid down in London, the buyer becoming immediately proprietor of the capital purchased, and of the interest that may grow due after the next 30th of June, or 31st of December, the days on which half a year's interest becomes due.

4. The progress made in the extinction of the public registered debt in India; or in other words, the number and date, and any other descriptive particulars of the last discharged note of the said debt.

5. The number, date, &c. of any notes that may be advertised in the Calcutta Gazette (mentioning the date of the advertisement), as in course of payment; two months after which interest thereon ceases.

Believing that you must be desirous of rendering your Miscellany as useful as you can, and that the above information will be useful and interesting to many, I make no apology for troubling you with this address, which I wish you would insert at length. It may serve as a hint for other suggestions promising to be interesting to the public, or, in other words, useful to you.

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

A. B.

Edinburgh, April 1817.

P.S. If you could obtain and give the gross amount of the public debt in India, as well as the progress of its extinction, or, as the case may be, of its increase, it would be valuable. Such intelligence was formerly published every month at the several Presidencies, but has, of late years been withheld.

NARRATIVE

OF

A VOYAGE TO COCHIN CHINA IN 1778.

(By Mr. Chapman.—Continued from p. 424.)

Proceeding on about half a mile, we alighted at the house of the king's son-in-law. He expressed himself exceedingly glad to see us. We sat with him about half an hour, and were treated with a little betel. He then conducted us to a tolerable house, near his own; which he acquainted us was allotted for our residence, and belonged to him. He requested to see what we had brought for the king, which we shewed him. Afterwards he took his leave, desiring we would repose ourselves for that day, and recover from the fatigues of our journey. The king, he said, would grant us an audience next morning. In regard to provisions, we were obliged to shift for ourselves; and a bad meal we were likely to make. A man, who offered to be our providore, furnished us with a fowl, a duck, and some greens. He had the assurance to say, that this was all he could procure for five dollars that had been advanced him,—and, to avoid disputing the point, he got out of the way.

By six o'clock next morning, a message was brought us, that his majesty was ready to receive us; but this being so much earlier than we expected to be summoned, we were obliged to keep his majesty waiting for, at least, half an hour, while we dressed. We then attended our conductor for near a mile, till we came in sight of the palace from an eminence. Here we were to dismount all our attendants, not so much as a boy with an umbrella being allowed to follow us; and to leave our swords, as they assured us it was never permitted any body to enter into the presence with arms. These preliminaries adjusted, we advanced towards the palace. In the front were drawn up two ranks of men, consisting of an hundred each, with spears, pikes, halberds, &c. of various fashions; with some banners flying,—and from within appeared the muzzles of two long brass

cannons. In the middle of a gravelled terrace, in front of the palace, was laid the present I brought. As soon as we ascended this terrace, the mandarine, our conductor, told us to make our obeisance in the same manner as he did, which consisted in prostrating himself three times with his forehead to the ground. This mode of salutation, however, appeared to us rather too humiliating, *we contented ourselves with making as many bows, after the English fashion*: we mounted half a dozen steps to the apartment his majesty and court were assembled in: it was open in the front and at the sides, the roof tiled and constructed after the Cochin Chinese fashion, supported by fine wooden pillars; the back part wainscoted; against this was placed the throne, which rose two or three steps above the floor of the apartment; and upon the eminence stood an arm chair, painted red, and ornamented with the gilded heads of dragons, in which the king sat, having before him a small table covered with a red silk cushion, wrought with gold flowers, for him to lean on. On each side the throne was also placed a chair, in one was seated his brother, the other was empty, and, as I understood, belonged to another brother, who was then absent at Donai; several rows of benches were behind these and upon them were seated the mandarines, according to their rank. The king was clothed in a robe of silk, of a deep yellow, upon which dragons and other figures were wrought in gold. Upon his head he wore a kind of close cap turned up behind, the front ornamented with some jewels, and on the top of it was a large red stone, through which passed a wire, raising it a few inches; it shook and sparkled as he moved himself; the mandarines were, many of them, clad in gowns of silk of different colours, adorned with dragons; and their caps with flowers of gold, or gilt.

Round their waists they wore girdles, some of which were covered with scarlet broad cloth, fastened with clasps of gold, and decorated with carnelian stones, set in the same metal. Upon the whole, the appearance was a fine one; and although the scene wanted many of the requisites which constitute grandeur and magnificence amongst other eastern princes, as a profusion of jewels, carpets, attendants, &c. the regularity and decorum observed here presented one with some adequate ideas of a powerful sovereign surrounded by his court. Behind the whole, furthest from the throne, was placed a bench for me and my companions. This I however objected to, conceiving that, both as an ambassador (in that character I, at least, appeared there) and a stranger, I had a right to a more honorable one; and also, that it would be very inconvenient for addressing myself to the king, or hearing what he said. As soon as he understood this, he desired me to come forward to the front bench, and we were seated next to his son-in-law.

I then, through the interpreter, addressed myself to the king; telling him, that "I was a servant to the English government in Bengal, from whence I had been deputed to settle a commercial and friendly intercourse with the inhabitants of Cochin China." He said, "That the fame of the English exploits at sea had reached him, and that he had heard they exceeded all other nations in the number of their ships, and excelled in the management of them; but they had made an ill use of the advantage; for he had also been informed, that they indiscriminately attacked and plundered whatsoever vessels they met with; that he was very willing to permit the English to trade to his ports, and hoped that they, in return, would not molest his galleys, boats, or other vessels." I replied, "That the first part of his information, respecting the power of the English by sea, was strictly true, but the latter was absolutely false, and must have been insinuated to him by those who were jealous of our prosperity, and wished to give him an unfavourable and unjust opinion of us; that the English were, at the present time, at peace with all foreign nations, and that their ships

resorted to almost all the parts in the known world, where their merchants were renowned for their probity and the fairness of their dealings." He then desired the interpreter to acquaint me, that the English might trade to his ports, in the same manner as the Portuguese did. Upon this I begged leave to observe, that the English would be ready to pay all the just duties of his government; but as I had been informed that the Portuguese and others, trading to Cochin China, were subject to many obstructions and delays in carrying on their business, by reason of these duties being undefined, which sometimes even involved them in disputes with the mandarines and officers of government, I wished, in order to avoid such disagreeable circumstances, that, in lieu of the various presents, anchorage, &c. required from the Portuguese, some specific payment might be agreed on, either by way of duty or otherwise, as his majesty might judge proper. After he had taken a short time to consult with the mandarines about him, he replied, "that he had considered my representation; and to shew how willing he was to settle every thing to our satisfaction, he proposed that every three-masted vessel, for the liberty of trading a whole season in Cochin China, should pay ten thousand quans, (they allowed us five quans for a Spanish dollar,) that large two-masted ones should pay seven thousand, and smaller ones four thousand." I urged to him that "these were large sums, which I was afraid would deter any merchants from sending their vessels; that I therefore hoped he would lower them something as an encouragement." It was at length settled, that for vessels of three masts seven thousand quans should be paid, of two masts four thousand, and smaller ones two thousand. He now desired to know whether, and upon what terms, I would assist him with the vessels I had under my orders against his enemies. I told him, "I had no authority to act offensively, or to interfere in the disputes subsisting in the country, and I requested to know the reason of his putting to death some persons left in the country the preceding year." He said, that "this circumstance had happened at Turon, where one of his mandarines command-

ed; that he himself was not thoroughly informed of the matter, but understood the persons I mentioned to have been killed fighting against his people." His majesty then withdrew; and I was acquainted that he expected some further conversation with me at his private house.

We accordingly followed him. This house, we were informed, was the residence of his family, the one we left being entirely appropriated to the assembling of the council, receiving ambassadors, and to other public services: round it was a bamboo fence leading to a spacious court by a gate through which we entered, and crossing this we ascended by three steps to a large hall, open in the front, and furnished with small screens to keep off the weather. In the back part of this apartment, within a smaller one, whose front was also open to the hall, divested of his robes and cap of state, and having on a plain silk jacket buttoned with small diamonds, and a piece of red silk wrapped round his head in the form of a turban; his majesty was sitting to receive us; here our conversation was without constraint, and general. He began it with repeating his good intentions towards us, and assuring me how desirous he was of connecting himself with the English; that although to save appearances before his council, he had mentioned a sum of money to be paid by our ships for the liberty of trading; yet to procure the friendship of the English nation, he would never exact it from them, but would shew them every indulgence in his power; he enumerated the articles produced in his country, as pepper, cardamoms, cinnamon, agala wood, (*agularia agallocha*), elephant's teeth, tin, and many others, which, he said, the ignorance of the inhabitants prevented them from making the most of, and that for this reason, as well as for instructing his people in the art of war, he earnestly desired that the governor of Bengal would send him a capable person. He said, the country, owing to the late commotions in it, was in some confusion, which he should apply himself to settle.

He was then pleased to disclose some of his future designs to me; they were no less than to subdue the kingdom of Cambodia, with the whole peninsula as far as Siam, and the provinces belong-

ing to Cochin China, to the North, now in the hands of the Tonquinese; to effect these (and indeed it would be requisite) he wished much for the assistance of some English vessels, in recompence for which he would make them such grants of lands for settlements as they might think proper. He concluded with saying how ready he should be to do any thing to satisfy the English, if they would assist him, and secure to him and his family the government of Cochin China.

I promised him faithfully to report what he had said to the Governor General in Bengal. The rest of our conversation was of little moment. He particularly desired, among other articles, that I would procure a horse to be sent him, cost what it would, by the first vessel to Cochin China, of a bay colour, and with fine sharp jointed ears. After being treated with tea and betel we took our leave. In the evening he sent me three papers; one, sealed with the great seal of the kingdom, set forth the conditions upon which the English ships were to trade to his dominions, and his desire of having some person sent to him, capable of instructing his subjects in the military science. The other two were sealed with a smaller seal; one describes the horse, &c. the other contains his licence for visiting any of his ports. The latter I had requested of him, in order to go in search of the little vessel that came in company with us, and had been separated from us a few nights before we arrived at Quilon. I supposed the commander had proceeded to Turon. The next morning we set out on our return to the vessel, the king's son-in-law furnishing us with horses and kulis, for which I paid him thirty dollars. Those who came with us he said had dispersed he knew not whither. Before we set out, I sent a message to the king, to acquaint him, that as I had made him an handsome present, I expected he would send one to the Governor General of Bengal, which I would call for in my way back from Turon. He returned me for answer, that he would most willingly. We reached Quilon the same day (the 26th July) and in two days after sailed for Turon. Our poor mandarine, and indeed all on board the vessel, to whom he had in some measure communicated his apprehensions for us, were exceedingly rejoiced at our safe return.

Upon the road, coming from the court, we were passed by his majesty, who was going, on account of some bad news from his fleet at Donai, to perform a sacrifice at a temple situate in the bay our vessels lay in. He travelled in one of the neat palanquins I have before described, distinguished by its being red, which colour no subject is allowed to use, in dress or equipage. We afterwards saw him from the deck, cross the river and land at the temple. He was in a covered boat, attended by five or six galleys, and about two hundred men. The ceremony, I was informed, chiefly consisted in bowing his head to the ground before the idols, and sacrificing a buffalo. I made application to be present at it, but it did not succeed.

One might be led to imagine from the conversation I had with this rebel, that he was possessed of resources, in some degree adequate to his ambition, and that amongst the nations around him he might blaze into a meteor as baneful and as transitory as a Nadir. In the rise of their fortunes there may be traced a remarkable concurrence of circumstances; like the Persian, he was the commander of a small fortress in a strong situation, from whence he sallied and made a prey of the upstart; like him, he grew into consequence at about the same age, and under the pretence of supporting his sovereign, made himself master of the throne; like him he declares himself the avenger of the wrongs of his country, and becomes a tyrant more odious and destructive than it had ever before experienced; and like him it is not improbable, he may finish his career; at least it will be a reward best proportioned to his demerits. Happily, however, there is the appearance of some insuperable barriers, which promise to confine his future deeds to the scene he is now acting in. Iguane himself is allowed to have qualities; but these are ill seconded by the mandarines who govern under him. They are all low, illiterate men, chosen from amongst the inhabitants of his native village of Tyson, who, as soon as they have got into power, have been remarkable only for their perfidy, cruelty, and extortion; and, if at a distance, barely acknowledge a dependance on the hand that raised them. Famine, and its attendant, pestilence, have destroyed one half of the inhabitants of the country; shocking are the accounts of the methods

taken by the remainder to preserve a miserable existence. At Hue, the capital, though in possession of the Tonquinese, and better supplied than any other place, human flesh was publicly sold in the market. The country is almost drained of gold and silver; part on breaking out of the troubles was plundered and carried away by the Tonquinese and Chinese. The remainder, since the great neglect of cultivating the lands and the destruction of manufactures, is daily decreasing, by some sent to China, in return for the common necessities of life, supplied from thence, at an exorbitant price by the junks. The force of Iguane by land is very inconsiderable, and so deficient in the art military, that I may safely aver, an hundred disciplined men would rout his whole army. His marine force, consisting of a few galleys and three or four junks, seized from the Chinese, is almost as despicable; and in this his main dependance, he met with a severe loss, while I was in the country, by the secession of one half of it, on a dispute arising between his brother and one of the principal commanders under him.

Finally, his government is held in the utmost detestation; yet the spirits of the people are so broken by the various calamities they have been afflicted with, that they want courage to resist it effectually. Many of his soldiers, and almost all the principal people I met with, openly declared to me, and to those with me, how reluctantly they submit, and expressed their wishes that the English would take them under their protection; assuring us, that upon the least appearance of a force, the whole country would fly to join them. But more of this in its proper place.

(To be continued.)

* At least apparently so; Padre Lamine, as I am informed by a gentleman who conversed with him on the subject at Caçon, is of a different opinion, and says, there are vast sums concealed; he should be better informed than me. The Tonquinese, in speaking of Cochin China, constantly compare it to the Brazil.

The current money of Cochin China is the *supplea*, a small coin made of a mixture of *tootenague*, lead and copper, with a hole through the middle of it; ten running upon a *ruan* make a *quan*, and five *quan* a Spanish dollar; the price, however, varies in some places they will give six *quan* for the dollar, in others, only three and a half.

THE SŪRYA SIDDHĀNTA.

(Continued from page 430.)

THE number of the sun's *manda* (a) (slow) revolutions, moving east in a Kalpa

In.....	387
Of Mars's	204
Of Mercury's.....	368
Of Jupiter's.....	900
Of Venus's	535
Of Saturn's	39
Of their Pātas to the left as follows:—	
Of Mars's	214
Of Mercury's.....	493
Of Jupiter's.....	174
Of Venus's.....	903
Of Saturn's Pāta, the number of revolutions in a Kalpa is....	662

The revolutions of the moon's *Uchchā* and *Pāta* have herein before been mentioned (b).

Having added together the time of six Manus, including their *Sandhis*, together with the *Sandhi*, at the beginning of the Kalpa; likewise the three times nine Yugas which are passed of *Vaivasvata* Manu, and this the *Krita Yuga*; and having deducted the time of the creation before-mentioned according to divine reckoning, thence will be found that 1,953,720,000 solar years have elapsed at the end of the *Krita Yuga*.

Hereafter let these be joined by the number of years of time passed; let them be turned into months and joined by the months *Madha*, *Sukla*, (c) &c. also passed; subtract the solar months, and the remainder will be the number of *Adhimānas*; let the number found, joined by the *Adhimānas*, be turned into days, and joined by days; subtract the number of lunar days, and the remainder will be the *Tithikshayas*; subtract the *Unarātri* (d), and the product will be the number of *Sāvana* days from *Sūrya* (Sunday) or *Lanka*, (1st meridian) at midnight; and consequently the days, months, and years.

Divided by seven, the remainder (e) (is

the number of days) from *Sūrya*, who is the day-lord.

The days in a month (thirty) and in a year (three hundred and sixty) being to be calculated upon (the result will be) the numbers one, two, joined by one. Those two, a month and a year complete, are to be conceived divided by seven.

As a planet according to its mean position will be in the beginning of the zodiac (when) the number of days found (for its) proper revolution is divided by the *Sāvana* days; so may the *Sighra*, *Manda* and *Uchchā* which have been mentioned of the planets moving east, likewise their *Pātas* whose motions are retrograde be cleared away.

This has been treated of in an ample manner; what is in common use in a summary way.

The bringing of the planets to the mean (position) from their wonted usage is necessary. At this the end of the *Krita Yuga*, all the planets are gone to the mean (positions), and are arrived at a state of equality in the beginning of *Arice*, without *Pāta*, *Manda* or *Uchchā* (position).

The diameter of the earth is eight hundred *Vyānas*, twice told. The root of ten times the square of that sum will be the earth's circumference.

The moon is driven away by its *Pāta* farthest north and south from its *Krāntyaṅga* the eightieth part of the minutes of the zodiac.

Jupiter the ninth part of that twice told.

Mars three counted.

Mercury, Venus, and Saturn are driven away by their *Pātas* four times.

Here follow, in due order, the said minutes of the moon's &c. *Madhyavikshēpa*.

Moon.....	270'
Mars.....	90'
Mercury.....	120'
Jupiter.....	60'
Venus.....	120'
Saturn.....	120'

Here endeth that part of the *Sūrya Siddhānta*, called *Madhyama Adhikāra*.

(a) *Manda* means slow—the *Apogee* seems to be implied.

(b) Vide *supra*.

(c) This should probably be *Sukra*, which is another name for the month *Iyāshtha*. *Madha* is the month *Chaitra*.

(d) *Tharavā* as *Tithikshayas*.

(e) According to Mr. Davis, the planetary motion commenced at the midnight, beginning Sunday, so that Sunday is the first day.

Book II.

Images of time, of invisible forms, by name Sighra (a), Manda (b), Uchch'ha (c), Pāta (d), rest on the Bhugana, and cause the motions of the planets.

Fastened with their cords of air they are drawn away east and west by them with their left and other hands, as the front of their own point (may be) obtained.

Marutwān, too, under the title of Prāvaha, may drive (them) with (their) own Uchch'ha in front.

Being drawn (when) arrived in the east, they go a different kind of motion.

He who is called Uchch'ha, when standing upon that half of the Bhagana which is to the east of the planet, draws the planet towards the east, and when on the western half, in like manner, towards the west.

When the planets, drawn away by their Uchch'has, go eastward with the Bhagana, it is said there is Dhana in them, and Rina in those which are going westward. Thus Pāta, too, by the proper force of Rāho, driveth away north and south, and thus is occasioned the Vīkshēpa (e) of the moon &c. in due order.

Pāta being in the western half, drives the planet towards the north, and being in the eastern half of the Bhagana, he draws it into the south.

From the Sighra of Mercury and Venus when Pāta is in that manner situated, they too are driven away from that drawing of Sighra.

The sun because of the largeness of his Mandala (f) is drawn away but very little; but the moon from the nature of its Mandala is thence drawn much away.

Mars &c. from the nature of their forms, are drawn away very far, and with great speed, by those divine beings called Sighra, Manda, and Uchch'ha; and hence, because of their motions, their Dhana (g) and Rina (h) may be very great. Drawn by those beings, they move in the heavens, driven by the winds.

The planets have eight kinds of motion: crooked, very crooked, not crooked;

slow, slower; even, quick and more quick. Therein five sorts are to be conceived. The very quick may be quick, the slow more slow, the even straight. That motion which is crooked may be very crooked. I will respectfully tell in what manner the planets always proceed to an equal state with the Drik (i) from the power of those respective motions, together with the formation of Karhas.

The eighth part of the minutes in a sign is denominated the first Jyārdhha, (j)

That sum divided by itself and added to the dividend, with the quotient deducted, forms the second.

And in this manner are formed the twenty-four Jyārdhhapinda, (k) by dividing the last result by the first, and having deducted the quotient to the former remainder, adding it to the dividend.

The result is as follows:—

1st....	225'	13th....	2585'
2nd....	449	14th....	2728
3d....	671	15th....	2852
4th....	890	16th....	2978
5th....	1105	17th....	3084
6th....	1315	18th....	3177
7th....	1520	19th....	3256
8th....	1719	20th....	3321
9th....	1910	21st....	3372
10th....	2093	22nd....	3409
11th....	2267	23rd....	3431
12th....	2431	24th....	3438

The Utkramjyārdhha-pinda (l) may be found by deducting as you ascend from the Vyāsārdhha. (m)

1st....	71	13th....	1171'
2nd....	29	14th....	1345
3d....	65	15th....	1528
4th....	117	16th....	1719
5th....	182	17th....	1918
6th....	261	18th....	2123
7th....	354	19th....	2333
8th....	460	20th....	2548
9th....	579	21st....	2767
10th....	710	22d....	2989
11th....	853	23d....	3213
12th....	1007	24th....	3438

The Paramajyārdhha-pinda (n) is 1397.

(To be continued.)

(i) Drīk signifies sight, view.
 (j) From Jya—a bow-string, and Ardha, half, sine.
 (k) Jyārdhhapinda the sum of the Jyārdhha.
 (l) Versed sine. (m) Semidiameter.—Radius.
 (n) Size of greater declination.

(a) Quick. (b) Slow. (c) High.
 (d) A fall. (e) Latitude.
 (f) Circle, orbit. (g) Wealth. (h) Debt.

DUSHWANTA AND SAKUNTALĀ.

*(An Episode from the Mahābhārata.)**(Continued from p. 528.)*

WHEN the king was arrived within the grove, semblance of Nandana, (the delightful garden of Indra, the ruler of the firmament), he forgot hunger and thirst, and was lost in extreme pleasure: he approached the exalted hermitage, attended by his minister, his high priest, and the ensigns of royalty; and being anxious to behold there that holy man, who was, as it were, an inexhaustible store of religious discipline, he looked about the reclusé abode, which appeared to him like the region of Brahmā,* resounding with the hum of bees, and charmed with flocks of various birds: he heard mystic sentences from the holy Védas,† repeated according to the rules of prosody, by the most eminent of those who were skilled in many such sentences, and in the performance of various and extensive religious ceremonies. The place was rendered glorious by Brāhmanas;‡ experienced in the office of performing sacrifices, by others of regulated lives, who sweetly sang the Sāma Vēda,§ by such as chanted the Bhāruṇḍa Sāma,|| and by those who had made themselves masters of the Atharva Vēda,¶ all of them men of subdued minds, and well formed manners. There were some, who being greatly skilled in the Atharva Vēda, and, on that account, much esteemed by those who perform the particular sacrifice called Paja-yajña, who were repeating from that sacred work, according to the rules of art: the place resounded with the voices of other Brāhmanas, who were employed in the formation of words,** so that it resembled the region of the blessed Brahmā. The king heard likewise, on all sides, the voices of men experienced in

the preparation of every thing necessary for performing a sacrifice; of such as were perfect in the principles of moral fitness, and in the knowledge of the soul; of those who were skilled in connecting collections of varying texts††; of others who were acquainted with particular offices of religion, men whose minds were engaged in securing salvation to the soul from mortal birth‡‡; of those who had attained a knowledge of the Supreme Being, through arguments of indubitable proof; of such as were professors of grammar, poetry and logic; of those who excelled in the science of chronology, of such as understood the nature of matter, motion and quality; of those who were acquainted with causes and effects; of some who had studied the language of birds and apes§§; of those who rested their faith on the words of Vyāsa||; of others who were examples in the study of the various books of divine origin, and of the principal persons among those who court the pains and troubles of this world.

Here and there the chief of men beheld Brāhmanas of the highest degree; men of subdued passions and austere lives, absorbed in the silent contemplation of the Deity, or making offerings of Ghee¶¶ on the holy fire. But when he saw those who were exercising, with infinite labour, their many wonderful and extraordinary modes of sitting,* he was filled with as-

* Skilled in connecting collections of varying texts. Reconciling seeming differences in the Vedas.

†† Securing salvation to the soul from mortal birth; abstracting the mind from all worldly things, and, as it were, uniting it with the Divine Essence. This kind of absorption is called Moksha.

§§ Who had studied the language of birds and apes; who were acquainted with good and bad omens.

|| Vyāsa. The name of one of their Prophets, and the reputed author of the Mahābhārata, and many other works.

¶¶ Ghee. The Hindus, even for culinary purposes, reduce their butter to an oil, which is called ghee.

* Extraordinary modes of sitting; these Hindu Penitents, by way of discipline, bend and distort their legs and thighs under them in every unnatural way that can be conceived.

* Brahma; the creative attribute of the Deity.

† Vedas; Hindu Scriptures, commonly called Veda or Bedi; the four books of which are now in the British Museum.

‡ Brāhmanas properly Brāhmanas, Priests.

§ Sāma-veda. One of the four Vedas, ordained to be sung.

|| Bhāruṇḍa-Sāma. A particular part of the Sāma Vēda.

¶ Atharva Vēda. The 4th book of the Vedas and probably the most modern.

** The formation of words. Pronouncing according to the rules of orthoepy and prosody.

tonishment, and when he beheld the ceremonies performed by the Brâhmins in their several temples of the Deities, he fancied himself in the regions of Brahmâ. The king was never satisfied with beholding this very eminent and happy place, so replete with all the properties of a sacred grove, and protected by the religious fervour of the son of Kasyapa; but, at length, he entered the particular abode of that holy man, which was distinguished for the beauty of its situation, and was surrounded by an assembly of saints and mendicants to religion, leaving his attendants without.

The king upon entering the hermitage, not seeing there the holy man, and finding it empty, called aloud, making the forest re-echo with his voice. A damsel, beautiful as the goddess Sîr,* hearing one call, came forth, dressed in the habit of one devoted to the mysteries of a religious life: and when the black-eyed maiden saw the king Dushwanta, she heartily bid him welcome. She saluted him with suitable compliments, and marks of attention and respect; brought him a seat, served him with water to wash his hands and feet, and supplied him with other refreshments: she enquired after his health and prosperity; and having shewn him such other tokens of civility, as were proper on the occasion, she modestly smiled, and asked if she could be of further service.

The king perceiving that she was a damsel of a faultless form, paid her due respect, and addressed her, whose speech

was in honey, in the following words:—
 “I am come here to do homage to Kanwa, the highly favoured Saint, whither is he gone? I pray thee, beautiful maiden, inform me.” The damsel, whose name was Sakuntalâ,* thus replied:—
 “My father, Sir, is gone hence from the hermitage to fetch some fruit. Wait here awhile, and thou wilt see him return.”

The king not seeing the saint, and being thus addressed by Sakuntalâ, perceiving, too, that she was of a mature age, of a graceful mien, and sweetly-smiling countenance, shining with personal charms, with humility, and with the glory of religious zeal, and that she was in the prime of youth and beauty, thus exclaimed:—
 “Who, and of whom art thou, fair one, and for what purpose art thou come to this forest? Whence art thou, beautiful maiden, who art blessed with such personal charms, and great endowments? I long to know thy story; then tell it me, for, even at this first sight, thou hast stolen away my heart.”

The virtuous Sakuntalâ, upon being thus questioned by the king, answered him, in the following words.—“Sir, I am regarded as the daughter of the holy Kanwa, a man of fervent zeal, endued with fortitude, greatness of soul, and experience in the duties of religion.”

(To be continued.)

* Goddess Sîr. The goddess of good fortune and the Hindu Ceres. She is the daughter of Vâmana, their Neptune, and the consort of Vishnu, the preservering quality; she has many other names, of which Lakshmi is the most common.

* Sakuntalâ, the signification of this name will appear farther on. Sir William Jones calls her Saccuntalâ; but he had a reason for deriving a little; his mode of spelling Hindu words differing from that used here. He represents the sound we give in English to double s and double a by i and u, and for the sound of K he uses C.

OBSERVATIONS

MADE AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE IN 1712.

(From a MS. Journal by W. Pykr.)

AND, therefore, having little to do but to loiter up and down the town (for the English are restrained from going into the country, lest they should carry away one of the hills;) I took notice

of the garden, which is very much decayed since I was last here, and made almost wholly into a kitchen garden for the use of their shipping, and all their curious plants and flowers carried to a

new garden somewhere in the country; all the description I can give of this place, is, therefore, but little. I got a collection of many lizards, snakes, scorpions, and other insects, that has saved me the trouble of drawing these, and I intend them for the gentlemen of the Royal Society, who, I suppose, will shew them to those who desire it; and also the account of the Hottentot people. The best printed account of them that I have read is by Guy Fathard, one of the Jesuits that went to Siam, who, I think, describes the place as it then was exactly; but I will add this, that, whereas, there is a generally received report that the women wear guts about their legs, but it is not so, but they wear in that manner on their legs great quantities of thongs of cow or horse's hides, and that indeed does look like guts. As for the Table land, the East India pilot gave a very good sight draft or view of it, and also of the Hottentot people, so that I shall not draw them. But as for that high mountain, called the Table, I am informed that it is not to be ascended but by one tract or path, and that within land up the country there are many more such, and all this country within land is said to be egregiously mountainous, even up to Abassina and Job. Ludolphus, in his *Ethiopian History*, is particular in his account of such mountains, folio 28, where he says "the Alps and Pyrenean mountains, when compared with them, are but low hills. Among those mountains," says he, "and frequently in the plain itself and in the middle of the fields, rise up rocks every way steep, yet varying their shape, some looking afar off like towers, some like pyramids, some like four square towers, built by art, and so even on the sides, as if the workman's hands had done it so; so that there is no way to get to the top but by the help of ladders and ropes, by which means they draw up their cattle and other necessities, and yet so spacious at the top, that they contain woods, fields, meadows, fountains, and, what is more wonderful, fish ponds, and all other conveniences for human support. These sort of rocks the natives call Amba; and Fellerion says, in the confines of Anahara, towards Shewa, stands Amba Goshen, it is a mountain almost impregnable, and every way steep, prodigiously high, and

in the form of a castle, all of free stone; at the top it is about half a Portugal league in breadth; at the bottom, near half a day's journey about; at first, easy to be ascended, and then steep and rugged, insomuch, that the Abassene oxen, that otherwise will clamber like goats, must be carried up and let down with ropes.

Formerly, the miserable Ethiopic princes (the younger brothers to the king) were here laid up in wild places and low cottages, among shrubs and wild cedars, starved from all things else but air and earth, as if they who were descended from a high parentage were to be confined to a high and lofty exile. So that the report of that being the most upright and remarkable mountain, is not true, for there are many of that kind, and some that do exceed it; but, as for a sea mark, the Table land is certainly the most remarkable that I have seen, and it is also fit for a place of confinement, since there is no more than one way up to the top; at the top of it there is also a delivering place and a large pond of rain water, a very fresh air and cold weather. I remember also in 1704, when I was at Mascut, in Arabia, they made a steep rock that had but one passage up, to be a prison, and said there were many much greater of that sort in the country.

The Company's garden is a large mile round, and toward the middle of one side is a small house, where formerly they kept divers curiosities, to be seen by strangers, but now disregarded and all run to ruins. All that are left at present is, one very large *white lion's skin*, stuffed; one the lion of the common lion colour; two very large elks (or *eylants*); one rein deer or roebuck, as big as a large horse, five twisted horns like an antelope, each horn 4 feet 1 inch long; three antelopes, of very large size; one rhinoceros; one sea calf; one striped ass, which, because last voyage I gave the skin to the Royal Society, I shall not describe now, the thing itself being there best explained; one hippopotamus. There lay also a great heap of hides of many wild beasts in a neglected and nasty manner; but that which I take to be the greatest rarity among these things, is the hippopotamus, which I will describe over leaf.

The man who shewed these rarities was very ignorant, but had learned a

gallipot word, and said this beast was called hippopotamus, and that it was the sea horse, though for the shape thereof, it is more like a China hog than a horse; all that I can say of it is, that this draft is like what he called so; he gave us also a story of their deaths, and how these several creatures had been killed by engines and the subtilty of the Dutch, that is, a bait was so fixed to a sort of iron gun or blunderbass, that had the cock set on backwards, which drawing the trigger as the prey or bait was seized on, the piece going off usually shot them in the head, breast, or shoulders. The colour appeared to be a dark brown, the skin like to that of an elephant; but for the rest of the shew, Father Guy Fathard, in his voyage to Siam, gives a very good account.

The Dutch people here are much more civil than those of Batavia, and deserve a better character, but yet, will trust nobody out of sight, nor permit any body to see the country. I took, therefore, the more turns about the town, which I shall describe by and bye.

The country appears to abound plentifully in all things necessary for the use of man. The city of Batta is supplied hence with wheat and wine; here is also very good beer brewed, and though not altogether so good, yet most sorts of grain, and a variety of boiling roots and herbage, with a vast variety of European and Indian fruits; here is, also, very good beef, hogs, and sheep. The late governor, when he sold off his stock to go to Holland, left eighteen thousand sheep unsold, so great are their stocks in cattle; and I am credibly informed, that one woman, of the native Hottentots of the place, is possessed of twenty-seven thousand sheep, besides vast numbers of other cattle.

The wine of this place is of the Persian and of the Rhenish kinds, but they have of other sorts, as the muscadell, &c. but their white wines keep the best. At most times of the year, here are carrots, turnips, potatoes, cabbages, savoy, cauliflowers, artichokes, peas, beans, and in such plenty, that a fleet of ships may be supplied with as much as is necessary, and with very good bread. The chief thing wanting is wood, of which there is but little, but everybody is industrious to

plant, and they have many fine young trees, of divers kinds, which will furnish the succeeding generations with wood and timber. No art nor diligence is wanting to improve the place, for every man endeavours to advance his plantation with what is most agreeable to the soil of the place. They give good encouragement, also, to their fishery, which supplies their shipping with dried and salted fish, and with oil for lamps, &c. &c. They are possessed of the best part of this country; for two hundred and thirty or two hundred and fifty miles the Hottentots, or natives, do willingly become their vassals, and the greatest of them think their best security is to be under the Dutch protection; the poorer sort gladly serve the year about for a calf and a lamb, which is the wages they give among themselves. They have chiefs and captains with other characters of distinction, who differ from the lower sort by a particular ostrich feather, or by a staff they carry.

The air is temperate within land, but the settlement of the Cape itself being liable to such frequent hurricanes afflicts the inhabitants with swellings, and all such other distempers as proceed either from great and sudden colds, or of surfeits.

Neither is the Cape of Good Hope so good a security for shipping, for there are sundry coves, or lesser bays, about it, where an enemy may lurk and take up straggling or single ships; at this last season, the *Frontle* did to the *Sherborne*, and to one Dutch ship; and, also, the mighty hurricanes that are so frequent here break much of the ground tackle. There lie the ruins, if I may so call them, or part of the wrecks of two Dutch ships and one English one, that have been driven ashore by stress of weather; the castle, also, though of itself a fort, or place of strength, and capacious enough to contain men for the common defence, yet signifies nothing to an enemy's shipping, who can take any ship out of the road and never come within reach of the castle guns. All sorts of naval stores are scarce here, not being the growth of the place, but all things which are the produce of the country are in great plenty, as is before mentioned.

POETRY.

ON THE RESTORATION OF LEARNING IN THE EAST : *

By Charles Grant, Jun. Esq. M. P. M. A.
and Fellow of Magdalen College.

*Nec remorantes illi : sic totum sanctorum novissimæ
Sæculæ.* ————— *Læticium.*

ARGUMENT.

I. The first part of this Poem describes the degraded state of Hindu Literature during the latter part of the last century. The shocks which learning sustained from the persecuting bigotry of Aurungzebe, the irruption of Nadir Shah, and the intestine divisions to which that irruption gave rise, are particularly noticed.

II. A transition is then made to the ancient splendor of Hindu Literature during the period when India was governed by her native Kings. The earliest age of authentic Indian History is brought into review; some account is given of the Poetry and Philosophy of Vyasa, which distinguished succeeding times; and this Part closes with a reference to the last brilliant era of India, when the Poet Callidæus flourished.

III. Lastly, the revival of Learning on the banks of the Ganges, under the auspices of the English, and particularly of the Asiatic Society, is celebrated. The Poem concludes with anticipating the diffusion of the Arts, the Sciences, and the Religion of Great Britain, throughout the East.

" SHALL these bright hours of rapture
roll away,

" And mournful years their gloomy wings
display?

" These beautiful realms shall tyrant
War despoil,

" And fierce Oppression crush my favor'd
race?"

Thus Gauges' Genius spoke, while yet,
sublime

With Arts and Muses, stail'd his native

* This Poem gained the Buchanan Prize.

The Rev. Claudius Buchanan, Vice-Provost of the College of Fort-William in Bengal, and formerly Member of Queen's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of B. A. gave to the University, in 1804, the sum of two hundred and ten pounds; desiring that it might be divided into the undermentioned prizes.

I. One hundred pounds for an English Prose Dissertation, " On the best Means of civilizing the Subjects of the British Empire in India; and of diffusing the light of the Christian Religion throughout the Eastern World." II. Sixty pounds for an English Poem, " On the Restoration of Learning in the East." III. Twenty-five pounds for a Latin Poem on the following subject; " Collegium Bengaleense." IV. Twenty-five pounds for a Greek Ode on the following subject; — " γυνὴν φῶς."

And rich with Science, round the plains
belov'd,

The golden hours in blooming circle
mored.

With grief he saw the future ages rise,
Dark with their sad and fearful destinies;

Mark'd bleeding Science pinion'd to the
ground,

And all her blasted trophies withering
round!

With grief he saw, through Time's un-
folding shade,

The fated chiefs in India's spoils array'd,
The night of Cassim, either Mahmud's

sword,
And firm Cothbeddin, Delhi's earliest

lord;
Stern Taimur, and th' imperial thrones

that tower
O'er roaring Mathra and the walls of

Gour,
Nor midst that brood of blood, a fiercer

name
Than Aurungzebe th' indignant eye could

claim,
More bold in act, in council more refin'd,

A form more hateful, or more dark a
mind.

Skill'd to deceive, and patient to beguile
With sleepless efforts of unwearied toil,

His youth he shrouds in consecrated
bowers,

Where prayer and penance lead the her-
mit hours;

Yet not to him those bowers their sweets
impart,

The mind composed, smooth brow and
spotless heart;

No sun bright visions with new hues
adorn

Ere's purple cloud, or dewy beams of
But Fancy wakes for him more grim de-
lights,

War's imag'd pomp, and Murder's savage
And, like the Genius of some nightly
spell,

Peoples with shapes accurs'd the wizard
Keen Hate, Revenge, Suspicion's arrowy
glare,

And all the blood-stained joys of Guilt
Thus by fell visions rous'd th' usurper
springs

Fierce from his lair, to lap the blood of
(To be continued.)

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

A View of the Agricultural, Commercial, and Financial Interests of Ceylon. By A. Bertolacci, Esq.

(Concluded from p. 454.)

THAT important branch of revenue had formerly been divided, under the administration of the different General Collectors of Districts; which had, perhaps, prevented the knowledge of the commercial interests of the island from being concentrated, and brought to light. Upon taking charge of this new department, I felt the necessity of forming such statements as could enable me to judge of the general balance of our foreign trade. Of the years 1806, 7, 8, and 9, I could form but an imperfect idea; because no regulations had been established to ascertain the share which our own merchants had taken in that commerce; although it was known that foreign merchants and foreign capital were very extensively employed in it. Information was also wanted on the proportion of freight belonging to Ceylon; nor had the exports coastways been distinguished from those that were made out of the island. Not being able to collect these particulars from official documents and accurate dates, I was obliged to depend, in making out my calculations, for the four years above mentioned, upon the judgment of the best-informed merchants, and upon my own observations and conjectures. I collected, however, authentic materials, to form, for those years, good statements of the quantities and value of all the goods imported and exported; which could not be done for any period prior to 1806, as the accounts of the Custom-houses had been blended with those of other departments. From the first of January, 1810, the calculations that have been made, respecting the balances of trade, are founded upon information to be depended upon, as much as a subject of such intricacy will admit of. I shall have occasion hereafter to lead the reader through the statements of all the Imports and Exports of the Colony; and into a consideration of the interests both of Government and of individuals, in the general balances of its commerce. It will suffice here to call the attention to the following sums-total, appearing in the annexed Tables, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, which show the value of all the Imports and Exports made from the year 1806 to 1818, inclusive: namely,—

Asiatic Journ.—No. 18.

	Rix-Dollars.	Rix-Dollars.
1806. Imports	3,727,100	
Exports		2,727,804
1807. Imports	3,387,302	
Exports		2,915,196
1808. Imports	3,303,696	
Exports		3,039,466
1809. Imports	2,635,235	
Exports		2,660,795
1810. Imports	3,112,748	
Exports		2,777,997
1811. Imports	3,674,313	
Exports		2,781,633
1812. Imports	4,215,399	
Exports		2,442,895
1813. Imports	6,378,739	
Exports		2,443,940

From these sums, however no balance is struck; as it would be incorrect, for several reasons. First, the total of the exports made coastways are inserted among the others. Secondly, the prices of the goods imported and exported are both taken agreeably to those in the Ceylon markets; by which means, in the former, the profits of the importing merchants are included; but, in the latter, the profits of the exporter are not considered. To form some idea of a correct balance of debts and credits between the Ceylon merchant and the foreign merchants, it was necessary to have some knowledge of the share which the latter had in the trade of Imports to Ceylon, and of the Exports from it; and, early, it was necessary to disengage from the transactions of individuals, those of the Ceylon Government; which, by reference to the said Tables, from No. 1 to 7, inclusive, will be seen there are intermixed; as the cinnamon, pearls, &c. on the Export side; rice, and other goods, both in the Imports and Exports.

All these considerations, however, being made, with as much care as the difficulty of the subject and circumstances would permit, I found the following to be the result, respecting the balances between Ceylon and foreign merchants:—

Average of the years 1806, 7.	
Goods imported and debts created against the Ceylon merchants	3,049,855
Goods exported and credits created in favour of them	1,307,991

Balance against them 1,741,864

1208. Imports, &c.	2,908,658
Exports, &c.	1,555,451
Balance	1,353,207
1209. Imports, &c.	2,299,861
Exports, &c.	1,600,412
Balance	699,449
1210. Imports, &c.	2,460,835
Exports, &c.	2,074,658
Balance	386,177
1211. Imports, &c.	2,918,314
Exports, &c.	1,913,698
Balance	1,004,616
1212. Imports, &c.	3,113,320
Exports, &c.	1,706,863
Balance	1,406,457
1213. Imports, &c.	4,749,220
Exports, &c.	2,329,287
Balance	2,419,933

The reader will remark some coincidence between the alteration of the exchange in these years, and the balance of trade. From the year 1806 to 1809, while the balances were becoming more favourable to the island, the value of bills on Madras did not rise, on an average, beyond sixty fanams, or five rix-dollars for a star-pagoda, but remained pretty steady at that rate, or only, at times, one or one and a half fanam lower. It could not, in fact, rise beyond sixty fanams, so long as there were in the island silver rix-dollars to be exported to the continent of India; where they could be sold at that rate, (namely, five for a star-pagoda,) which was about their intrinsic value, by the silver they contained.*

I have likewise stated, that, during this period, the Colonial Government issued, occasionally, accommodation bills to public servants; which being in great part brought into the market, through many channels, contributed to keep the exchange nearly at par with the intrinsic value of the Ceylon coin. The silver coin, however, was gradually disappearing. In the year 1809, the new silver coin, which was 10 per cent. worse in alloy than the coin of 1803, 3, 4, and 5, had replaced it: and I am inclined to believe this to have been the cause of the exchange then falling to sixty-three fanams

for a star-pagoda, instead of sixty; notwithstanding the balance was still improving.

The exchange then appears to have been under the combined influence of the intrinsic value of the coin and the balance of trade. Had it been acted upon merely by the balance of trade, it might have become much more favourable to the island than the rate of sixty fanams per star-pagoda, while that balance of trade was so rapidly improving as it did from 1806 to 1810; but the actual defect of intrinsic value in the rix-dollar prevented it.

Towards the close of the year 1811, began the scarcity of grain, and the great dearth with which the island was visited, till the year 1813 inclusive. The yearly balance of trade grew worse; from 326,177 rix-dollars, of the year 1810, to 2,749,220 rix-dollars, the balance of the year 1813. The Ceylon exchange fell from sixty-three to eighty fanams to a star-pagoda; and, by the year 1812, all the silver coin, and great part of the copper, had disappeared from the island.

In this distressed state of things, the Author fears, that to recommend efficient means for placing the currency upon a solid and proper footing; and to ameliorate the exchange, will prove a more difficult task than it has been to point out the causes which have occasioned its present depressed condition. If those causes are to be found in the deterioration of the coin, and the unfavorable balance of trade, it must be admitted that the remedy can only be obtained by bringing the intrinsic value of coin more on a level with its nominal value, and by adopting every measure that can improve the agricultural and commercial state of the country. But it will also appear evident that no single unconnected measure will be of any avail.

Were there not a large balance of trade against the merchants of the island, it might be equally conducive to give steadiness to the currency, either to raise the intrinsic value of the rix-dollar in silver, to the full amount of its nominal value, or to lower the latter to a par with the low state of the coin.

If it be therefore most urgent to

* Five rix-dollars make precisely sixty fanams.

prevent any further detriment both to the solid and permanent interests of government, and of the colony at large, the Author would recommend, as the first measure, to raise the intrinsic value of the silver rix-dollars to two shillings, by coining silver rix-dollars with ten per cent. alloy, and containing such a quantity of pure metal, that ten rix-dollars may, according to the general average of silver, be worth one pound sterling.

In order to meet the claims and satisfy the honest interest of the public servants, civil and military, he recommends the issue of bills to them at par, in part of their pay, in as great a proportion as government shall be able to afford, as it is only by that means that the value of the other portion of it, paid by them in Treasury notes, can be supported. It would be highly beneficial to encourage both the Ceylon merchants and the public servants, to take an interest in the investments of the island, which could be disposed of in the London market by the colonial agent, or others, that might be appointed by the joint consent of the parties concerned. Nothing would be more conducive to the general prosperity of the island than the formation of a well-regulated partnership of that nature, which would employ the capital and savings of the public servants in the manner most beneficial to the colony, namely, the encouragement of all exports, and the obtaining for them the highest sale prices; the opening of the most extensive market for them, and the formation of a large fund of credit in England. It is true that the quantity of goods exported would not immediately be increased; and they are already too few to balance the value of those imported; but the selling of those exports at a higher price than that which they now obtain on the continent of India, would greatly tend to diminish the present unfavorable balance of trade.

The advantages to be derived to Ceylon from the sale of arrack and cocoa-nut oil in England, are incalculable, because the island may, in the course of ten or twelve years, be made to produce them in a much larger quantity; and because the sale of those articles in England, being both the produce of the same tree, would raise the price of all the Ceylon arrack, which is now sold in India. The consequence of this improvement would be, a decreased demand of bills for completing the commercial remittances.

The remaining part of this book is occupied in remarks and discussions, equally important to the prosperity of this interesting colony, and which confer no common credit on the comprehensive mind and persevering spirit of the acute and experienced Author.

Book II. contains a view of the agricultural and commercial interests of the island.

Our author now enters into a specific examination of the different articles of exportation, and importation. And in doing this, he discusses, step by step, the various commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural interests, of the colony.

Under thirteen different numbers, or heads, he details the articles of exportation, as arising from the products and manufactures of the colony. The fourteenth includes "goods imported."

Number I. contains an account of *Arrack*, *Toddy*, *Mirra*, and *Jagery*; which, as being particularly important and interesting, to the general, as well as commercial classes of readers, we shall give in the author's words:—

I take, first, the article that stands at the head of the Exports—I mean *arrack*. This spirituous liquor,—the *toddy* from which it is distilled,—the *interva*, a much wilder beverage than the *toddy*, without acidity or powers of intoxication,—the *cocoa-nut* and its milk,—the *cocoa-nut* oil,—the *jagery*, a kind of sugar,—and the *coir*, from which ropes are made, are

all productions of the same tree; in my opinion, the richest known in the world. The oil and the coir I shall describe under their appropriate heads; the arack, toddy, mirra, and jagery, will be treated of in this.

From the statements of Exports for eight successive years, to which I have referred the reader, it appears that the average quantity of arack exported yearly may be stated at 5200 leagers, of one hundred and fifty gallons each, at eighty six-dollars per leager, prime cost, for the spirit at the place of exportation; and about twenty-five six-dollars for the cask, and eight six-dollars per leager paid as a duty on exportation. I shall mention a few words, first, respecting the drawing of the toddy, and manufacturing of the arack, and pass afterwards to consider it in its commercial importance, as one of the great Exports of the colony.

Some mistaken ideas have been entertained, by late authors, as to that part of the tree from which the toddy is extracted. It is neither from the stock of the leaves, nor from the main body of the tree, that this juice is obtained, by making an incision in it; but by cutting off the top of those stocks, which bring out the flower at the extremities, and which, if not cut for the purpose of drawing the toddy, would bear the fruit. These stocks are a foot and a half, two feet, or two feet and a half long; and something less than a man's wrist in thickness. In order to obtain either toddy or mirra, part of the process is the same: I shall state where they differ. Arack is distilled from toddy; the jagery is manufactured from the mirra. The same stock will give either toddy or mirra. The latter, however, is always clearest and sweetest, when extracted from the youngest stocks. Upon each tree, two or three flower-stocks may be appropriated at the same time to the drawing of toddy. In twelve or fifteen days, that source is destroyed by the repeated cuttings that must be made, in order that the liquor may flow freely: if this be neglected, the viscosity of the juice, which condenses on the outer part of the stock, where it has been cut, hinders the liquor from flowing. To obtain the best mirra, the stock should be cut before the flower begins to open: when, by repeated cuttings, the flower-stock has been destroyed, neither mirra nor toddy are any longer to be procured. To receive the liquor, an earthen pot is tied to the flower-stock, after it is cut. To obtain mirra, the pot must be changed twice in the day, well cleaned and dried, and the same pot may then be employed again. For the toddy, the pot is not changed; which makes it acquire a strong acid smell, occasions fermentation in the liquor that flows into it, and produces also a heat, which causes the flower stock to

draw from the tree a greater quantity of juice than when the clean pots for mirra are used. A flower-stock put to draw toddy will give one-third more than of mirra, and sometimes half. A good healthy flower-stock will yield about three-fourths of a gallon of toddy in twenty-four hours; namely, half a gallon in the morning at eight o'clock, and a quarter of a gallon at five in the evening: it will give of mirra proportionably less, as I have above stated. The jagery is made from mirra. I have seen one gallon of mirra produce one pound and a half of good fine jagery. When mirra is drawn merely for the purpose of drinking, nothing is put to the pots on being hung to the flower-stock; but when jagery is to be made from it, a small quantity of the bark of the tree, called *Hall-gass*, is scraped and left in the pot. The bark must be dry; and it has then the power of refining the mirra, and of producing a quicker condensation when the mirra is exposed to a slow fire; the mirra, however, must be strained when it is placed in the boiling-pot, and the bark of the *hall-gass* taken off. To make the jagery, it only requires to boil the mirra upon a slow fire, until it acquires consistency, and turns of a whitish hue. It must, in the mean time, be kept constantly stirring, and have the scum taken from it. When it has acquired the consistency of cream, a small quantity of jagery, already hardened, is put into the pot, and melted with a spoon: the liquid is then poured into cocoa-nut shells, where, in less than ten minutes, it acquires the consistency of sugar, and is fit for use. If the mirra be not allowed to reach the degree of consistency above suggested, it forms melasses, in which part of the jagery crystallizes, like sugar-candy. It is said that jagery is subject, in the course of a few weeks, to return to a liquid state, and then it turns acid; but if originally left in the state of melasses, it may be preserved for a considerable length of time in casks, without suffering any alteration. Some manufacturers of jagery place in the pot a small quantity of *chunan*, or lime: this produces the same effect of giving consistency to the mirra, when exposed to fire; but it darkens the colour of the jagery, and renders it inferior in taste and wholesomeness.

Jagery is likewise made from the palmyra-trees, which are cultivated in great numbers in the districts of Mannar and Jaffnapatam. There is, however, a particular tree, called the *alpere*, or jagery-tree, from which this kind of sugar is manufactured in the same manner as from the cocoa-tree. From the *alpere*, no fruit that is eatable is derived, but it yields toddy as well as mirra, and, as I am informed, good arack can be distilled from that toddy.

In the same cocoa-nut tree, some of the flower-stocks may be left to yield fruit, while toddy or mirra are drawn from others; but this practice is not followed by the natives. It is supposed that the tree may not be injured by it, but it does not give a greater produce than when it is made to yield either toddy or fruit, exclusively. Toddy is drawn for six or eight months only in the year, and the tree left to recover itself during the driest season.

When the pot is tied to the flower-stock, the mouth of it must be left open and uncovered, else the fermentation would be so strong as to destroy the flower-stock. In drawing toddy, no part of the half-gass, nor lime, are placed in the pot: it is only the acidity which the vessel acquires, by not being frequently cleansed, that gives to the toddy its peculiar taste and strength.

From toddy arack is distilled, in the same manner as brandy from wine, with the assistance of a cumin still. Four hundred gallons of toddy will yield, from the first distillation, one hundred gallons of *callicater*: and this quantity of weak spirit, being submitted to the same operation, will yield fifty gallons of *callicater*, or arack of the same strength as good brandy (I believe, 25 under London proof.) If this arack be again distilled, it produces one half the quantity of the strongest spirit.

All toddy produces the same quantity of arack, whether it be drawn from one tree or another, and however different the soils may be where those trees are planted. The natives also state, that they obtain the same quantity of arack from new toddy, as from that which has been kept for several days; but the latter toddy is more pungent to the taste, and has greater powers of intoxication: at the end of twelve or fourteen days it turns into vinegar, when it can no longer be distilled into arack.

The *callicater* may be kept six or seven months, without injury, before distilling into arack. It has an unpleasant taste, and is not drunk in that state: if kept beyond the time here mentioned, it undergoes an acid fermentation, but does not make good vinegar;—it is, in fact, good for nothing.

The toddy vinegar improves by being kept a long time, and by a small quantity of the bark of the *Moranga*-tree being infused into it*. Sometimes the *Gearea* fruit is used for the same purpose; but this considerably changes the taste of the vinegar, and therefore it is not recommended by the natives.

As other authors have given a description of the cocoa-nut tree, I shall abstain from inserting it here. I must, however,

correct the error which some have fallen into, in supposing that the coat, or web, which grows round the young stocks of the leaves, is used for *gunny* cloth. It has, indeed, the appearance of it in itself; for it is spun by nature: but the fibres are by far too coarse to be used as cloth. The pieces of this web generally grow to about a foot square; but the texture is so imperfect, that no use could be made of them by sewing them together. It is an equal error, to suppose they are employed in making paper; for so little of this web grows upon each tree, that it would not be worth the pains of collecting.

A full-grown and healthy tree will give fifty or sixty nuts in the year; which may upon the average, be estimated at one silver or *pie* each. The finest trees are to be seen growing in soft ground, that is not marshy, or in sandy soil. It delights in a maritime situation, and abounds throughout the whole coast between Colombo and Matara; so that, for the length of about a hundred miles, nothing is presented to the view but a cocoa-nut garden, almost uninterrupted. It flourishes so very near the sea, that its roots are in many places washed by its waters, without injury to the tree, until it is actually undermined. It is likewise remarkable, that those trees which are nearer the shore all bend their heads towards the sea, notwithstanding the violence of the south-west winds, which blow incessantly, in that quarter, from May to September inclusive, and the regular sea-breezes, which prevail in the day, during February, March, and April. In addition to which circumstances, they are perfectly sheltered from all winds blowing on the land side.

The cocoa-nut tree, however, is often planted in harder soil, where its growth is by no means so quick, or, when full grown, so productive: in some places I have known it entirely fall; and, as soft soil is not everywhere to be found, it is greatly to be lamented that the indolence of the natives causes them to neglect the planting of those trees in such a manner as would ensure perfect success in almost any ground. When they are three or four years old, their roots require such consistency, that they will spread into strong hard soil; and if proper beds, of about six or seven feet in diameter, were prepared with good soft mould, it would ensure the most flourishing growth in almost any soil. This bed ought to sink three or four fathoms under the general surface of the ground, in order to keep near the roots of the plant the moisture which the wide-spreading leaves at the top of it collect,

* This bark has the taste of *hæmorrhoides*.

† On the shore mentioned coast, the sea has of late gained over the land, and some cocoa-nut trees have been destroyed.

by their shape and position, round the stem, and down which it runs. Where the soil is sloping, the making of these beds is a matter of the first importance, to preserve the moisture required for the nourishment of the plant: yet this is totally neglected. It would well repay the labour or expense; for a good tree will yield fruit for fifty or sixty years, and even longer, without any further trouble to the owner, but to receive its produce. A tree, growing in a good soil, and well attended to in its youth, protected from the bite of cattle, and from some insects that destroy the tenderest part of the young stock in the first or second year, will yield fruit or toddy at six years old, and even sooner; but when neglected, will produce nothing until the tenth or twelfth year.

When the cocoa-nut tree is yielding fruit, it can be put to arack immediately; but when it yields arack, it will require several months (six or seven, and sometimes a year) before any fruit can be had from it.

I shall now return to the arack, considered as an article of exportation. I have already stated the quantity annually taken out of the island at 5,200 leaguers of 150 gallons. The natives of Ceylon are still negligent in manufacturing this spirit, by not giving it sufficient strength; and it is often found to be under the proof of brandy; notwithstanding the advantages that would be derived to the exporters, in the diminution of export duties, freight, and other charges, by having it stronger. The exporting wholesale merchants, at the sea-ports, are in the habit of making advances to the distillers of arack, who are, in general, the owners of the cocoa-nut gardens, for arack to be delivered at the exporting seasons*. It is the interest of the distiller to give weak spirit, and that of the merchants to have it strong; but as the advances are made, and the recovery of them is often attended with much trouble and uncertainty, so the merchants are often induced to take the arack lower in strength than the proof agreed upon.

The two late wars put a stop to the importation of Batavia arack in the continent of India, until that island fell under our possession, when the want of a market had occasioned the discontinuance of the manufacture of that spirit,

which is there made from paddy. Compared with the Bengal rum, the Ceylon arack is, by common consent, admitted to be incomparably the most wholesome liquor, and is manufactured about thirty per cent. cheaper. Madras is the chief market for this commodity, and its great vent is in the supply of His Majesty's navy in India, the army under the Madras Presidency, and the consumption of the natives in that town and its vicinity. The duty, levied at Ceylon upon the exportation of arack, amounts to about ten per cent.

No. 2. includes pepper, coffee and cardamom. The author advances little on these articles. The plant, which produces the first, is a creeper, that spreads itself with luxuriance over the branches of large trees. Much of it could be produced, if the Ceylonese paid attention to its cultivation; as there is hardly a soil which would not produce it in abundance. The fruit, when gathered, requires no farther care, than to have it well dried; but so small is the quantity produced, that the East India Company provide themselves, on the Malabar coast, with the quantity, which is required to fill up the vacancies left by the cinnamon bales, in making up the ship's load. Pepper preserves the cinnamon during the voyage home.

Coffee grows remarkably well in Ceylon, and is of an excellent quality, when it has not been gathered unripe, and when proper care is taken in drying it.

The cardamom of Ceylon, although held in estimation as an article of trade, is accounted greatly inferior to that, which grows on the coast of Malabar, and is sold at only one-third of the price.

No. 3. relates to the arreea nut, which our author states as a very important article of Ceylon produce, and exportation. It was esteemed a great source of revenue by the Dutch government, who

* The poverty of the distillers sometimes makes these advances necessary. All of them demand them, and cater into different trades by these means. They always offer their arack so much cheaper for advances than for ready money, that the wholesale merchants, or exporters, can seldom withstand the temptation. It would, in many instances, be much to their advantage if they did.

made an exclusive trade of it. The British government, however, adopted the wiser plan of leaving this trade perfectly free. The Ceylon aracca nuts are, chiefly, exported to the Coromandel and Malabar coasts, particularly the former. Some aracca nuts are imported on the Coromandel coast from Acheen, but they are of a very inferior kind, those of Ceylon being the best in India. We have, therefore, a kind of monopoly in this article, and consequently, can ask a very high price, without prejudice to the trade, except by the diminution that may be occasioned in its consumption. But, as it is a luxury, in which the natives of India can indulge themselves, at a very trifling expense, according to the price of that commodity, the author is inclined to think, that were government to give up any part of the export-duty, no benefit would be derived to the island from that measure. The consequence most likely to happen would be, a fall in the price of the article on the coast of Coromandel, without increasing the consumption, and thereby giving no encouragement to greater production.

No. 4. relates to the product, and trade, of tobacco. The prosperity of the peninsula of Jaffnapatam, situated at the most northern extremity of the island, depends chiefly upon the cultivation and sale of tobacco, of a quality peculiar to that soil, and prepared in a particular manner for chewing. The same kind of that article, is not supplied by any other part of India; and the natives of Travancore are so much attached to it, that the Raja derives considerable sums, by farming the exclusive privilege of selling that tobacco—or, more frequently, by the Raja himself exclusively importing that commodity into his dominions, and selling it to the retailers, at a very advanced price. The author attaches much interest

to the nature, and effects of this monopoly, and to the measures, which have been adopted by the colonial government, to counteract it. But our limits compel us to refer the reader to the work itself, on this subject.

No. 5. gives an account of *Coir*. The husk of the cocoa nut produces a coarse filament; which certain low classes of the people prepare and spin by hand, in which state it is called *Coir*. It is supposed, that in the time of the Dutch, nearly three millions of pounds of this substance were actually manufactured in the districts of Colombo, Matura, and Point de Galle. In the former, however, not one-thirtieth part of the husk of the cocoa-nut was applied to that purpose; and, unfortunately, the natives have not at all turned their industry to it, since the English have had possession of the country. The author details the measures adopted by the Dutch government, in regard to this article. But he informs us, that the English have pursued a more liberal system, by allowing the free manufacture, and exportation, of *Coir*, and by levying no other duty than that of five per cent. *ad valorem*.

No. 6. includes cocoa-nuts, cocoa-nut oil, and copperas.

These three are productions of the same tree. The copperas is the pulp of the cocoa-nut, after it has been cut in slices, and exposed to the sun for some time, until all the watery substance is evaporated, and only the oily left. Our author most earnestly recommends a large export of cocoa-nut oil, to the English markets. He says, more may be done for Ceylon by that means, than by almost any other, that can be devised. By opening a market for that commodity, Ceylon may be made rich beyond our present expectations. Besides the common use for burning in lamps, excellent soap and

candles are made with it. It is also employed with advantage, and considerable saving, in the manufacture of cloth, instead of Gallipoli oil. Some glass-blowers have stated to the author, that they prefer it to any other oil, or substance for burning, in consequence of its giving the most intense fire. This oil acquires consistency at seventy degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer; and, therefore, will not be subject to leakage, except during the warmest part of the voyage. The export duties in Ceylon amount only to five per cent. on the prime cost. Of the other charges for bringing it into the London market, the speculating merchant will be the best judge.

No. 7. relates to wood, planks, and timber. Under this head, the author gives an interesting description of the various kinds of wood produced in Ceylon,—namely, the *Colamander*, the *Homander*, and *Ream wood*, the *Jack-wood* and *Iron-wood*; and of the advantages, which may be derived from the large forests of *Murotto*, *Almanille*, *Hindoo*, and some *Teak*, which may be all employed in ship-building. Ceylon produces excellent materials for masts, and yards, of large ships. If king's docks be constructed at *Trincomalee*, the public would reap great advantage by employing the island wood, for the building and repairing of men of war. The bringing into full use, the great resources of that colony, in this respect, is an object of the first magnitude; particularly since such inexhaustible stores have been opened to us, by the possession of the *Canadian territory*.

Nos. 8 to No. 14 inclusive, contain information highly, if not equally, important with the preceding, on the *Palmyra Reapers* and *Rafters*, *Pearls*, *precious Stones*, *Rice*, other *Grain*, and *Roots*, *Cloth*, *Sugar*, and goods imported.

On each of these subjects, the

comprehensive and reflecting mind of the author, dwells, in proportion to its relative value to the colony, and the general interests of the British nation. We cannot, therefore, too earnestly recommend the attention of our readers to the work itself, being unable, without selecting more than is consistent with our limits, to do justice to the author's views. We proceed, therefore, to

Book III. concerning the Public Revenue. The author divides this into two distinct branches. The first, derived from sources, unconnected with taxation.

The second, comprehending all the taxes;—namely, 1. Land Tax. 2. Taxes upon all other property. 3. Taxes on consumption.—4. Capitation Tax.—Under the first head, the reader's attention is principally called to the article of

Cinnamon.—The author enlarges on the cultivation, and trade, of this commodity, under the Dutch government; and after giving information on various topics connected with them, remarks—that as we have now effected the conquest of the interior of the island, where cinnamon is to be plentifully obtained, it may be a matter for serious consideration, whether government may not disencumber itself of the whole establishment, and purchase this article from the natives at a fixed price. This would stimulate the general industry of the country, and induce its inhabitants to cultivate this plant, the bark of which would, probably, cost government less than it now does, by the charges of the present establishment.

The other sources of revenue under the general heads stated, and which the author displays and discusses, with his usual regard to the good of the colony and the mother country, are the *Pearl* and the *Chank Fisheries*—the *Choy-root*—the exportation of *Shark-fins*,

and the *Sea-urchin*—the cultivation and trade of *Sappanwood*, and the *Stud* in the islands of Delft and Two Brothers. He then proceeds to the Second Part of

Book III. which contains the second branch, into which he had divided the Public Revenue, namely, the *Taxes*.

The author's observations on the original tenure of land in Ceylon, and the taxes connected with it are very interesting. As we cannot enter into the detail of them, we must content ourselves with stating the opinion which he advances, that the tenure, under which land is held in Ceylon, is a bar to the improvement of agriculture; for it cannot be expected, that those holders of it, who must pay so much as one-fourth, or one-half of the produce to government, will feel that interest which they would, if they expected to reap the whole benefit of their exertions, or of the expense bestowed upon the land.

Our author takes in their regular course, and bestows due remarks on *Taxes*, falling upon all kinds of property—*Stamps*, used in the transfer of moveable, and immoveable property—*Fees*, paid on Judicial Processes—*Per Centage*, paid on Goods sold by public auction—*Taxes upon Consumption*—*Sea Customs*—*Land Customs*—*Salt*, as a source of revenue capable of still increasing it, and acting as a substitute for others, which are liable to objection—Different taxes comprehended under the head of *Licenses*—*Post-Office*—*Batta*—and, lastly, *Capitation Taxes*.

Having taken a separate view of these various branches of revenue, he calls the attention of his readers to the consideration of several general remarks.

The total amount of the revenue, collected annually, from 1809 to 1812, was as follows:—

In 1809—3,006,210 rix-dollars.

1810—2,687,065 do.

Asiatic Journ.—No. 18.

1811—2,926,228 do.

1812—3,028,446 do.

In the first of these years, there was a Pearl-Fishery, which gave 249,288 rix-dollars, and there was none in the following years. The other branches of revenue, therefore, appear to have considerably augmented; and this augmentation has arisen from the productiveness of the taxes. As no new taxes of consequence were imposed during the period, the evident conclusion is, that we must attribute the increase of the revenue, in the old established ones, either to a better administration, or to a general improvement of the country.

In respect to the present condition of the Public Revenue in Ceylon, and the system of its taxation, it cannot be denied, that great steps have been made towards improvement. Those, who are aware of the slowness with which political and economical changes are, and ought to be, effected; those, who know with how much difficulty old habits and prejudices are eradicated; those, who have noticed the reluctance of all governments to relinquish old established sources of revenue, and to trust the result of new ones;—those, lastly, who reflect, that almost every thing, which is still offensive in the present system at Ceylon, arises from the ancient institutions of the country, and the mistaken policy of the Portuguese and Dutch Governments; will the more readily admit the merit of what has been already accomplished, although there are still objects, which claim the beneficent attention of his Majesty's Government.

The concluding part of this interesting work is employed in the display of the "Public Expenditure" of Ceylon,—its *Civil Fund*,—*Present Amount of its Property*,—*Suggestions for its Improvement*, so as to render the establishment made efficient for the *Public Service*, not

to make a better provision for the *Civil Servants and their Families*—the *Civil and Military Expenditure*—the *Mode of lessening the Expense in the Civil Departments*, without weakening the *Administration*—*Comparative Views of the Expenditure and Revenues of the Colonial Government*—*General Remarks on the State of the Colony, &c. &c. &c.*

On the latter subjects, and as a summary of the author's objects in publishing the valuable work which we have now analyzed, we cannot more effectually benefit our readers than by the following insertion :

In concluding this part of my Work, I shall take a connected view of the operation of the present system of revenue and expenditure upon the interests of the commerce, agriculture, and riches, of the natives of Ceylon.

In the first place, we find, from the present excess of expenditure above the revenue, that not only all that is raised from the country people by taxation, but also the whole of the revenue derived from the cinnamon and pearl, choy-root, chanks, and the sources of revenue not pressing on the people ; to all which must be added, the amount of the King's pay to the European troops, is, in the first instance, spent in the island. Taking, then, what is paid by taxation at 2,200,000 rix-dollars, the surplus of expenditure beyond that sum cannot be stated at less than 1,300,000 rix-dollars, which are supplied by the sources just mentioned. This calculation stands on the ground, that Government should not expend more than the total amount of its revenue, and the King's pay to European troops. The whole expenditure, then, should it be kept within those limits, must be estimated at 3,500,000 rix-dollars. From this sum, which would, at first sight, appear to flow and remain in the island, must be deducted the balance of trade against the Ceylon merchants, which is paid out of it, in bills or coin. Noticing the great fluctuation, however, that has taken place in late years, it would be difficult to state an average for it ; I must, therefore, refer the reader to the former part of this work, that he may form his own opinion from the data therein laid before him. I would myself take it at 1,000,000 rix dollars per annum against the Ceylon merchants : to this must be added, about 350,000 rix dollars a year, which are spent by Government out of the island for provisions to the troops ; and then the savings of civil, judicial, and military servants, however small they may be in general, must by no

means be omitted in this calculation, and may be taken, perhaps, at 200,000 rix-dollars. If we put these sums together, we shall have 1,550,000 rix-dollars spent by Government, which do not remain in the country. If the expenses of the colony be kept within the limits of its own resources, there is left, spent and remaining in the country, 1,550,000 rix-dollars ; viz. 250,000 rix-dollars less than is contributed by taxes, and (by reference to the totals of Table, No. 16,) 1,050,000 less than the general revenue derived by Government from the island*.

I am well aware of the excessive difficulty, nay, impossibility, of arriving at great precision in similar calculations. The truth of them is influenced, more or less, by a number of circumstances that it is not in our power fully to appreciate ; but, on the whole, they will shew, within some degree of approximation, the general state of the country. My chief reason for thus connecting a view of the public expenses with the commercial state of the colony, is to bring fresh to the mind of all who are really anxious for its welfare and opulence, the true and only means to promote and secure them. It cannot, therefore, be too often, or too earnestly, pressed upon their attention, that the improvement of cultivation in rice and other grain for food, and the introduction of cotton and the manufacturing of it for clothing to the natives, are the chief barriers which must be interposed to stop this drain on the vital resources of the colony : for the great commercial balance against Ceylon is produced by the very large importation of those two articles of first necessity. To this main purpose our new acquisitions are eminently adapted. The Candian territory has always produced more rice than was wanted by its inhabitants : its soil is very fertile in that grain ; and there is much of it that may, with the greatest ease, be brought into cultivation. Rains hardly ever fail in that elevated country, which is also well watered by streams. Cotton grows most luxuriantly in the interior of Ceylon ; its climate and soil resemble that of Palancotta and the Tinianelly country, on the opposite coast, where the finest cotton is produced, and manufactured into cloth, which is exported to all parts of the world. There is, in fact, nothing wanted but industry, and capital to promote it, to render Ceylon perfectly independent for food and clothing. The Candian provinces are also fertile in coffee, pepper, curiassom, arrera outs, timber, and the finest wood for ca-

* No wonder that, under these circumstances, we should find that one of the principal obstacles to the prosperity of the colony is the want of capital to put industry into action.

hinest work,—all articles adapted to exportation: and, until the island be perfectly independent, for food and clothing, its resources must be looked for in exportation. The opening of wide markets in England for its produce, the arack and cocoa nut oil; an attention to the tobacco-trade; the improving of its manufactures in coir; and, in general, a steady perseverance in stimulating the indolent natives to industry; are the only means by which a channel may be opened to the introduction of some wealth that may fill up the vacuum left by its unfavourable balance of trade.

Considering Ceylon as a market for British manufacturers and goods, it must not be expected that it will offer a great sale for them, because there is hitherto but a small population of Europeans, and the habits and wants of the natives are of a nature not to create a demand for such manufactures and goods. The British merchants venturing upon the trade between Ceylon and the mother country, will find their advantage (especially so long as the exchange continues very high against the colony, of which there is no prospect of change, unless by means of direct measures originating in the Government) either to take to Ceylon gold and silver coin, or to sell in Ceylon bills drawn upon their correspondents in England, or upon any agency-house on the continent of India. Their profits must depend both upon the sale of their bills or coin, and upon the price of the colonial produce sold in England, which, in certain articles, has proved to be very favourable.

It is not easy, however, to state how far the resources of this colony may one day extend. Under a well-directed administration, we are, perhaps, not too sanguine in thinking with Dr. Colquhoun, that it may in time be the source of a very extended commerce to the English ports; and that its public revenues may rise sufficiently, so as not only to cover its own expenses, but even to leave a surplus in favour of the mother country.

A curious Appendix is annexed to this work, including "Answers given by some of the best informed Candian Priests, to questions put to them by Governor Falk in the year 1769, respecting the Ancient Laws and Customs of their Country."

Having extended our limits to the utmost, we have only room to recommend the perusal of this interesting document to the inquisitive and general reader.

An History of Muhammadanism: comprising the Life and Character of the Arabian Prophet, and succinct Accounts of the Empires founded by the Muhammadian Arms. An Inquiry into the theological, moral, and juridical Codes of the Mussulmans, and the Literature and Sciences of the Saracens and Turks. With a View of the present Extent and Influence of the Muhammadan Religion, by Charles Mills, Esq. 4 vol. 8vo. pp. 430. Price 12s. London, Black, Parbury, and Allen, 1817.

When the early Christians prophesied (with all the probability that earthly reason could give) the establishment of Christianity on the ruins of paganism, they little thought that an Arabian merchant would be a more powerful opponent than the accumulated superstition of ages, fortified as it was by the sanction and submission of the wisest and most illustrious of the heathen world. But this phenomenon, deserving the inquiry of the acutest intellect, aided by the treasures of the most laborious mind, has happened, and still continues: nay so accustomed are we to this influence of a false religion, over so immense a tract and population, that most Europeans regard the circumstance as much a matter of course as the establishment of their own individual governments.—And while they acknowledge the imposture, impliedly admit its stability. The attention of Christian theological writers seems to have been engrossed by the dissensions of the church, and to have overlooked the existence of half a world of unbelievers, who, frequently, but for events most trifling, would have subdued the dominions of the true religion. The growing weakness of the Ottoman powers has long stilled the fears of Europe; and the intricacies and jealousies of politics have contributed to, if not produced, this apathy. The relations with the Porte are now as ordinary in diplomacy as between Christian powers, except that sometimes the

"malignant and turbined Turk" indulges his pristine hauteur, forgetting that language must vary with circumstances.

Muhammadanism is the religion of prayer as paganism was that of sacrifice. The history of paganism is obscure. But that an Arabian in the seventh century preached particular doctrines and compelled the eastern world to accept them; that in the space of twenty years an empire over the lives and consciences of men was established in the fairest part of the globe; that the Persian and Grecian powers were beaten down; that the standard of Muhammad triumphed over the banners of the church of Christ, corrupted as that church had been by the vices of men, and that this false faith continues its influence in the world, are wonderful, melancholy, and authentic facts.

The history of Muhammadanism embraces a large space in the religious and political annals of mankind: but no writer until the present has made it a subject of regular and separate discussion. Every other religion has had its historian, and a life spent in study could not even peruse all the volumes on ecclesiastical annals. An history of Muhammadanism has long been a desideratum in literature.

We are now to investigate the merits of the present attempt, and after the remarks we have previously submitted, our readers will judge of the importance of the task, and of the high reputation of its successful accomplishment. With no contemptible attention to method, the author has divided his great subject into seven parts. These are comprised in as many chapters; the first, gives the life of Muhammad.—The undivided Caliphate, and the rise of the Saracenian Empire form the second.—The third is allotted to the divided Caliphate and its declension; annexed to which is a Dissertation on the Causes of the Success of the

Muhammadan arms and religion of the fourth chapter takes in the history of the Muhammadan Tartaric Empires, and here the mere historical part of the work closes. The Koran, or the theological, moral, and juridical code of the Muslims, and the Muhammadan sects, will be found in the fifth chapter.—The sixth treats on the Literature and Science of the Saracens and Turks:—and the seventh and last chapter gives a view of the present state and extent of the Muhammadan religion.

A manly dedication to Sir John Malcolm, and a suitable, brief, and modest preface, powerfully interested us in favour of the work. And we cannot do better than to examine the book according to the arrangement of its author.

In the life of his hero, Mr. Mills has with judgment thrown together many little anecdotes concerning him, interesting in themselves, illustrative of character, and enabling the reader to judge of the justice of the deductions drawn from the actions of the pseudo-prophet.—It will not be an unfair specimen of the author's manner to extract the character of Muhammad.

The progress of time changes so materially the mental, as well as the corporeal features of mankind, that it is impossible to give a portrait, which shall delineate an individual in every period of his life. On different occasions, different passions have the ascendancy; and it would be absurd to argue from one series of actions, that only one passion existed in our nature. The germs of character are sown in our constitution, and are ripened into action by opportunity and circumstances. But if there be a master-passion in every man, that passion in Muhammad was religious enthusiasm. It appeared in all his actions; it displayed itself in every stage of his existence; and it is to this disorder of the imagination, that the birth of Muhammadanism, like that of many other systems of error, may be attributed. In his youthful days, he was decent in his morals, pious, contemplative, and retired in disposition. From the age of twenty-five to forty, he industriously pursued his occupation of a merchant, and nursed his genius in solitude. He then started

into public life, a wild and clamorous fanatic. One particular train of ideas had fixed his attention; silent speculation had ended in dreams of rapture; reason was lost in the wanderings of imagination, and the suggestions of fancy were mistaken for the inspirations of heaven. The first and sublime principle of his religion, the unity of the godhead, was preached by him with all the incoherence, and with all the assumption of authority from the Almighty, which distinguish fanatics of every religion. But intercourse with the world, the silent influence of time, and the occasional suggestions of reason, moderated his enthusiasm. In his transactions with his opponents, he now thought of *consequenter*; and to accomplish the schemes which now opened on him, and in his endeavours at conversion, he disgraced the purity of his doctrines, and craftily accommodated himself to the passions and prejudices of his countrymen. With increasing success, his hopes expanded. The throne of his country was now the object of his desire, and ambitious views of conquest and of plunder added fresh ardour to his energies. Fanaticism, then, was the original and real character of Muhammad. He had ambition, it is true; for ambition is easily built upon fanaticism. These two powerful passions require nearly the same temper of soul. But, however violent ambition might have been in Muhammad, it was only an accessory passion, produced by circumstances, and which was also late in its development.

On the graces and intellectual gifts of nature to the son of Abdullah, the Arabian writers dwell with the proudest and fondest satisfaction. His politeness to the great, his affability to the humble, and his dignified demeanour to the presumptuous, procuring him respect, admiration, and applause. His talents were equally fitted for persuasion, or command. Deeply read in the volume of nature, though entirely ignorant of letters, his mind could expand into controversy with the wisest of his enemies, or contract itself to the apprehension of the weakest of his disciples. His simple eloquence was rendered impressive, by a manner of mixed dignity and elegance, by the expression of a countenance, wherein the awfulness of majesty was so well tempered by an amiable sweetness, that it excited emotions of veneration and love; and he was gifted with that authoritative air of genius, which alike influences the learned, and commands the illiterate. In the possession of the kind and generous affections of the heart, and in the performance of most of the social and domestic duties, he disgraced not his assumed office of an apostle of God. With that simplicity which is as natural to a great mind, he condescended to perform

the humblest offices, offices whose humbleness it would be idle to conceal in the pomp of diction; even while lord of Arabia, he mended his own shoes and coarse woollen garment, milked the ewes, swept the earth, and kindled his own fire. Dates and water were his usual fare, and milk and honey were his luxuries. When he travelled he divided his morsel with his servant. His generosity to the poor was not chilled by calculation and prudence. He was affected even to tears, when the sword of the enemy mangled the hands of friendship; and his feelings of gratitude to Kadijah, neither time nor the death of his benefactress could eradicate. After the battle of Muta, a disciple beheld him in his chamber, weeping with the daughter of his friend Zeid. "What do I see?" said the intruder, in astonishment, that the weaknesses of humanity should dwell in the breast of a messenger from heaven—"You see," said Muhammad, "a friend who is lamenting the loss of his most faithful companion." "Was not Kadijah old," inquired Ayesha, with all the haughty insolence of a blooming beauty, "and has not God given you a better in her place?"—"No," exclaimed the grateful Muhammad, "there never was a kinder or better woman. She trusted in me, when men mocked at, and despised me; she relieved my wants, when I was poor and persecuted by the world; she was all devotion to my cause." Though his actions as a conqueror were frequently stained with the cruelty which characterizes the Asiatic mind, yet it was the purest humanity which dictated the law, that in the sale of captives, the infant should never be separated from the mother. His prohibition of wine was enforced by his example, and so long as the generous Kadijah shared his fortune, his conjugal fidelity was undiminished; but when death terminated an union of more than twenty-five years duration, and the warm aspect of good fortune shone upon him, licentious passions, until then perhaps unfelt, and certainly restrained, contended with enthusiasm and ambition for the dominion of his heart. He confessed that women and perfumes were his chief delights. The angel Gabriel descended from heaven to absolve him from those laws on polygamy and concubinage, which he imposed on his followers, and to reprove him, but with mildness, for his want of confidence in the goodness of God to himself, the last and most favoured of apostles. Yet, with a harem of seventeen wives, the hopes of Muhammad for a son to support him in the decrepitude of age, and to uphold after his death his dignities of priest and king, were constantly deceived. Most of his wives were childless. Of the progeny

of Mary, an Egyptian captive, and of the four sons and four daughters, which his marriage with Kauljah produced, Fatima alone, a daughter of his benefactress, lived to enjoy his paternal tenderness. The father followed his other children to the tomb, and the feelings of human nature were with difficulty restrained, when a satirist inquired, if the eclipse of the great source of light, was occasioned by the death of one of the sons of the Prophet?

Although we admit that it was impossible Muhammad could foresee his success, and all arguments from the event to the cause must necessarily be false, yet the line between fanaticism and imposture is very indistinct, and Muhammad has generally been made to appear as a politician, not as a preacher. Mr. Mills's remarks evince, however, that he has thought for himself upon his subject.

In the second chapter a rapid view is taken of the conquests of the Saracens. We approve of the connection of the political and military events until the death of Ali, and their subsequent separation. This is lucid, and a proper avoidance of a mere chronological history. There is one great fault in this chapter: had the author studied as closely the Christian history, as he has the annals of Muhammadanism, he might have enriched his work with many internal conflicts between the mosque and the church. We speak not of original writers, but surely that comprehensive abridgement, Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, or the remarks on the same subject by that accurate observer, Jortin, were at hand, and ought to have been consulted. There are some good passages in this chapter. We were particularly taken with the description of the death of Hasain; and the images are brought before the eye in the most glowing distinctness of historical painting.

The slight circumstances which have frequently saved Christendom from the degradation and

bavoc of the faith and sword of Islam must occasionally fill every reader of Muhammadan annals with historical dread. Let us remember these ferocious enthusiasts occupied with their conquering bands the province of Languedoc, within these few years the encampment of English militia, and our reflections are brought home at once.

The history of the Moors in Spain in the third chapter is written with great spirit. We confess we rubbed our eyes with astonishment, when we read the great Cardinal Ximenes designated as the high priest of bigotry. If he had the vices of his age, had he not also its virtues? It is too much in the species of a party political writer, and unbefitting the calm dignity of the historian to use such partial epithets: notwithstanding the infrequency of the offence, Mr. Mills must excuse us this reprehension. This gentleman dwells with much complacency upon the splendour and elegance of the Moorish cities, and certainly interests us in the unmerited fate of his protégés. The amiable and magnanimous Saladin appears to much advantage as drawn by Mr. Mills's pencil.

While subjugated armies were melancholy proofs of his superior military talents, a confession of his virtues is freely made by his enemies, by the Christian historians of the Crusades. When Jerusalem yielded to his troops, he allowed the Knights of that city to attend the sick in the public hospitals, though some of their brethren were fighting against him. A liberal distribution of alms mitigated private misfortune amidst public calamity, and he remitted a considerable portion of the stipulated ransom for the safety of the city. More than fourscore years before Saladin's time, the Crusaders, when they took Jerusalem, had murdered every Muhammadan whom they found in the place. But Saladin generously refrained from retaliation, and left them a temple for the performance of their worship. His ear was accessible to the complaints of the meanest of his subjects, and the various duties of his religion were performed by him, with a scrupulosity worthy of a

companion of Muhammed. A determined Sonulce himself, yet too good a politician to attempt a change of opinions by persecution, he founded colleges and schools for the teaching of the orthodox Musselman faith, and wisely endeavoured, by reason and conciliatory measures, to change the religious sentiments of the Fatimites of Egypt. His revenues were spent in charity or in public works, and at his death, his treasury, exhausted by his liberality, could not furnish the small sum of money that was wanted for his unostentatious funeral. Though the lustre of his youth had been tarnished by some amatory follies, yet in his mature age, his temperance and charity were admired even by Christian monks. While the Emperor of Germany was proud of his friendship, and while the descendants of the great Seljuk conducted his horse, he was simple in his deportment, and gentle in manners. His robe was of the coarsest cloth, his drink was water, and the power of his name was so transcendent, that he needed not those trappings of royalty, which are used for the concealment of the vices and weaknesses of effeminate and luxurious princes.

The phenomenon brought to our notice in the following passage deserves the attention of the naturalist. It would form a good subject for a paper at the Royal Institution.

As there have been Mamlouks in Egypt for six centuries, we should be led to imagine that their race was preserved by the ordinary means; but if their first establishment was a singular event, their continuance is not less extraordinary. During this long period, no Mamlouk has left subsisting issue. There does not exist a single family of them in the second generation. All the children die in their infancy. Nearly the same thing happens to the Ottoman Turks; and it is observed, that they can secure the continuance of their families by no other means than marriages with native women; a practice which the Mamlouks have always despised. Let the philosopher explain the reason why men and women are unable to naturalize on the banks of the Nile, a race born at the foot of mount Caucasus; and let it be remembered, that the plants of Egypt are in Tartary equally unable to continue their species. It seems that the only means of naturalizing animals and plants, would be to contract an affinity with the climate, by alliance with the native species. As the Mamlouks have always refused this alliance, they are perpetuated and multiplied by the same means, by which they were first established; that is

to say, when they die, they are replaced by slaves brought from the original country, from Georgia, Mingrelia, and other parts of Tartary. At Constantinople there is a regular slave market, and the agents of the boys of Egypt purchase the requisite number of male and female slaves. Let their religion be what it will, they are immediately educated in Muhammadism. They are trained to the art of war, and taught the Arabic and Turkish languages.

The remark in page 154, which we will present for its truth and beauty, is in the best style of an historian. Reflections like these, amid the narratives of blood and treachery, and all the powerful and debasing passions, which agitate and demonize mankind, give a graceful pause to the mind, and bring us once more into good humour with our species.

The rise of the empire of the Romans was far less strikingly grand, than the rise of the power of the Saracens. Fraud, and every species of treachery, co-operated with the sword of the republicans. But by one great effort of arms, the world was compelled to acknowledge the might of the Commanders of the Faithful. When the Roman power reached its meridian, how few moments did it endure! Its fine machine of state was admirably adapted for the acquisition of empire, but not for its preservation. The philosopher smiles, however, at the folly of ambition; and points at that short duration of its splendid acquisitions, as a mockery of its value.

We think the author's quotation from Montesquieu, in page 150, misplaced. Over the ruins of the Roman empire, a tear of generous enthusiasm may be shed; but really, there is so little of the beau ideal in these Caliphs, the objects of Mr. Mills's compassionate fund, that we can very calmly behold their destruction.

The dissertation on the causes of the success of the Muhammadan arms and religion, is concise and satisfactory. No system, however absurd and revolting to the sense of the meanest capacity, but may in the most enlightened age, and with the best educated persons, find supporters.

- " In religion,
 " What damned error, but some sober
 brow
 " Will bless it, and approve it with a
 text,
 " Hiding the grossness with fair orna-
 ment?"

Mr. Mills argues justly that Muhammad had many advantages for the propagation of his system: the credulity of Asiatics, and the influence of his family. Let us adopt this gentleman's language.

The Arabian Prophet sincerely, and artfully, acknowledged the divinity of the Jewish and Christian dispensations, and praising the general intention and devoted spirit of his auditors, he only offered to correct the errors of their judgment, and to dispel the cloud of superstition, which their forefathers had formed. His system is a mixture of truth and error, but that circumstance had no tendency to diminish its credit with mankind. If pure, simple, abstract truth, suited the grossness of men's understandings, genuine Christianity would be the religion of the world. If success be a criterion of merit, we must acknowledge that the systems of heathen superstition were more consonant with sound theology, than were the systems of heathen philosophy. In every religious code, some resemblance may be traced between its doctrines, and the character of those who formed them, or for whom they were formed. The intercourse of conversation and friendship, and the contemplation of truth, constituted some of the chief pleasures in the asylum of the ancients. The sensual paradise of Muhammad was well adapted to the character of the Orientals, and his religion was in general accordance with their opinions; but the offer of this sensual paradise alone, would never have formed a band of fanatical proselytes. The moral constitution of our nature requires that religion should be addressed to our fears, as well as to our hopes; and if we look at the various systems of superstition, both in the old, and in the new world, we shall find, that although there is every thing in them that can shock and disgust human nature, yet that their votaries have been more numerous, than the worshippers of truth.

Shall we not then cease to wonder at Muhammad's success when we consider the facts so ably brought before us, the weakness of the surrounding empires, the governors debauched and the people debased, and if a man of conduct and vigour occasionally ap-

peared, he was quickly removed by assassination, or his efforts blasted by the imbecility of his instruments. On the reverse, the followers of the false faith were hardy, intrepid, and enthusiastic, and their chiefs, men of talent and bravery. Mr. Mills shews well, that not only the virtues, but the very vices of the early Moslems gave them peculiar advantages.—Christianity was corrupted and weakened by the grossest superstitions and most vicious practices. Nor could the mild but powerful rays of literature dispel the mist; for the age was in the grossest ignorance. Every judicious reader will concur with the author's reasoning, and though he may not previously have embodied his ideas, he will go along with it, and unreservedly subscribe to its justice.

In the fourth chapter, the history of the great invaders from the north is detailed. The introductory remarks on the character and mode of life of the Tartars are interesting and even picturesque. No new matter is brought forward, but the principal historical events are placed in a point of view at once striking and agreeable. The works of De Guignes, D'Herbelot, and most other of the historians of this important epoch in the history of the world, are verbose and tedious; more anxious for the chronology than the philosophy of history, they detail with equal minuteness, unimportant as well as important events. This was very well, and perhaps necessary for their purpose; because, to exhibit a picture pleasing as well as accurate, shades are necessary. Mr. Mills has relieved the march of history, by the insertion of interesting anecdotes of a personal nature. A parallel between Zingis and Timour, the two greatest Asiatic conquerors, we do not remember before to have seen.

(To be continued.)

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, Feb. 20, 1817.

A general court of proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held, pursuant to adjournment, at the Company's House in Leadenhall-street.

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE.

The minutes of the last court having been read by the Clerk,—

The *Chairman* rose, and opened the business of the day by stating, that the proprietors were assembled to take into further consideration, the proposition submitted to them on the 6th instant, relative to their college at Haileybury. As, in all probability, many proprietors were now present who had not attended the court on the former occasion, he should direct that the motion should be again read, for their information.

Mr. R. Jackson's motion was read accordingly.

Mr. H. Grant then proceeded to address the court. He observed, that the only circumstance of regret which he felt on the present occasion, arose from the motion of his learned friend not having been brought forward at an earlier period—but certainly he was extremely happy at length to meet, in the face of the public, the grave charges which had been so long threatened, so repeatedly promised, by the opponents of the East-India college. He was perfectly sensible of his own incompetence to meet the arguments that had been advanced, so far as personal qualifications were concerned—but he was equally confident in the justice of the cause which he espoused—he was equally confident of the support he would receive from the unbiassed judgment of the court of proprietors. There was one remark which he thought it important to make before he proceeded. He took it for granted that the court was now in possession of all the leading grounds, whether of fact or of argument, on which this question was meant to be rested by those who introduced it. If it were otherwise,—if, after he should have given such an answer to the charges already brought forward as he could, new facts should be stated, and new matter introduced, to which, by the rules of the court, he would not be allowed to reply—it would clearly be unjust; and it was an injustice which he was sure the learned mover did not contemplate. He perfectly understood the question now brought before the proprietors. A reference was proposed to the court of directors on certain points connected with the institution of

the college at Haileybury—and his learned friend had stated, not a definitive, but a *prima facie* charge against the establishment; in the justice of which, if the proprietors agreed with him, the question would be sent, for ultimate decision, to that more serious tribunal, the court of directors. He thought, therefore, that the proprietors were now acting the part of a high and solemn inquest—they might be considered as a sort of grand jury, assembled to inquire whether a *prima facie* charge was or was not made out against the college—and, if it were, to give the institution that *prima facie* condemnation which would, undoubtedly, be the effect of instituting a further proceeding before the directors. This was the question, which, with due humility as to his own powers, but with full confidence in the justice of those whom he addressed, he was now about to consider.

The learned mover had commenced his remarks by avowing his determination to accuse no man; and if, in the warmth of debate, he had adhered to this, his first, and, he doubted not, his sincere resolution, he (Mr. Grant) should have followed him, on this occasion, not indeed with more confidence, but certainly with far greater pleasure. But his impression, with respect to the learned mover's speech was precisely the same as that which was felt, and had been expressed, by a learned friend of his (Mr. Incey) within the bar. "The whole of that speech (said Mr. Grant) appeared to me to be completely and deeply accusatory:—such, at least, was my decided impression. The language of inquiry was indeed used; the terms of doubt and hesitation were occasionally employed; and, if censure of the most serious nature ceases to be crimination, by being thinly sprinkled over with such language—if charges deeply affecting the characters of individuals become no charges by the simple expedient of having a note of interrogation affixed to them—then I am ready to admit that the speech of my learned friend was altogether only one of inquiry,—that it was made up of dispassionate doubt, and distinguished by judicial calmness. But if the contrary of all this be the case—if it be notorious that interrogatories are sometimes the most emphatic of all affirmations,—if it be accusation to charge the court of directors with the most puerile vanity, frivolity, and caprice in the execution of the high trust reposed in them—if it be accusation to

charge the professors with the most criminal neglect of their duty—if it be accusation to charge the whole college with flagrant misconduct and gross immorality—then, I say, that the speech of my learned friend was any thing *but* a speech of mere inquiry; and that the very term *inquiry* cannot without irony be applied to a speech, which began by accusing no man, and ended with leaving no man unaccused.—(*Hear! hear!*)

My learned friend dilated at great length, and with considerable effect, on various historical matters, which appear to me to have very little relevancy on the present occasion, and on which he has already been so fully met, that, with the exception of one or two points, I do not think it necessary to notice them. He was particularly minute in his details with respect to the college established by Lord Wellesley in India; an institution which he very diffusely panegyricized, describing it as one of the most sublime and beautiful creations of human wisdom; and he entered at great length into the discussions between Lord Wellesley and the directors, which terminated in the reduction of that establishment to one on a smaller scale; a measure which my learned friend described as having been adopted 'in the face of lamenting Asia, and in the face of lamenting Europe.' On this subject, Sir, I decline entering into any inquiry, because it seems to me foreign to the question. Nor, indeed, can I conceive why the subject was at all introduced, unless (as was certainly my impression) it was for the purpose of contrasting the grand and comprehensive views of Lord Wellesley with what my learned friend is pleased to consider the narrow, grovelling, and contracted ideas of policy entertained by the court of directors. But I own I feel a little surprised that the learned gentleman should have adopted such a course, when I recollect his own subsequent admission—when I recollect that he ended with a distinct acknowledgement that he himself had concurred in the result of the narrow and unenlightened principles which he so much blamed—that, when the suppression, or rather the reduction of Lord Wellesley's institution took place, he had been consenting to that proceeding—that the blow which the mean and contracted policy of the court of directors had inflicted on lamenting Asia and lamenting Europe, had his own full, decisive, and pitiless concurrence.—(*Hear! hear!*) The learned gentleman also entered into certain historical details, with respect to the college at Haileybury, through which I do not think it necessary to follow him, because they have already been sufficiently entered into by the hon. ex-director (Mr. Grant). I shall only ob-

serve, that the learned gentleman seemed to me entirely to have failed in making out his charge, that the directors deviated from their original plan, and acted inconsistently in establishing a college rather than a school. My learned friend must allow me to say, that the only person who seems to have acted inconsistently in all this is himself; since it clearly appears, that after the supposed plan of a school was abandoned by the directors—after the actual establishment of a college—after what he would represent as an uncalled for and flagrant departure from the original idea, he yet concurred in the subsequent proceedings, which went to the support of that unjust, unwise, and impolitic alteration.—(*Hear! hear!*) The other point in the history of the Haileybury college, to which I would shortly draw the attention of the court, I am induced to notice, not merely from its having been introduced into the speech of the learned mover, but because it is connected with some very erroneous views that have been taken of the present subject out of doors. The learned mover seemed to intimate (and the same idea has been entertained elsewhere), that the chief, the main object of the court of directors, originally was, the erection of a seminary for the instruction of their civil servants in Oriental literature. If so, I must be allowed to consider it as a somewhat singular circumstance that, in the resolution proposed by my learned friend in 1805, approving of an establishment for the education of the civil servants, most of the other branches of study now pursued at Hertford should be, more or less, distinctly specified as objects to be provided for, while Oriental literature is wholly omitted. Why, sir, what sort of resolution would that be, in which every thing was named except the only thing material? Yet my learned friend professes to hold up this resolution, as a triumphant vindication of himself, against all objection. I give him every credit for the motives from which he acts, but it really is rather too much that he should stand up here, charging all the rest of mankind with inconsistency, and that, with this charge in his mouth, he should, at one and the same moment, hold up in one hand the resolution of 1805, and introduce with the other a project, which, whatever else its merits may be, aims directly at the suppression of all the objects contemplated in that resolution, and at the establishment of what that resolution does not even mention, or allude to by a single hint.

Of the resolution now proposed for the adoption of the court, I desire to speak with great respect, on account of the names which I see attached to it. But it sometimes happens in the concoction of an instrument by various counsellors, that

a natural desire reciprocally to accommodate each other's views and feelings almost unavoidably produces something which may be called inconsistency; and I confess, I think I see not a few specimens of such inconsistency in the resolution before the Court. The first question which it would have us propose to the court of directors is a fair, though, in my judgment, a very unnecessary one. They are to consider—"Whether the Company's institution, at Haileybury, has answered, or is likely on its present plan, to answer the ends proposed by the resolution of the general court in 1805?" This, I repeat, would be a fair, though, I think, a most superfluous question. Next, the directors are to take it into their consideration "whether any seminary, at the Company's expense, in England, be now advisable for the civil service?" Why, sir, for what cause, in the name of common reason, are the directors to be employed, in the first instance, upon an elaborate investigation whether the present institution ought to be kept up, when, on proceeding to examine the second proposition, it may be found that it is not necessary to keep up any institution at all? After this, their attention is again to be directed to an elaborate detail—they are to consider "Whether (if a seminary be necessary) an establishment more in the nature of a school, where masters should attend at stated hours, having proper authority for the due enforcement of obedience, learning, and moral conduct, would not be preferable to an university or college?" This is another fair and reasonable, though, in my opinion, most unnecessary question; but instantly behind it comes a proposition exactly as before, only to render it completely useless and preposterous. The directors are to be "more especially requested to consider, whether the expense at present incurred in maintaining the college, might not, with great propriety, be almost wholly saved; if, instead of compelling parents to send their sons to a particular seminary, the court of directors were to require of the youths intended for their civil service in India, a certain degree of proficiency in such languages and sciences as should be deemed necessary, the same to be certified by gentlemen of known learning and ability, appointed for that purpose?" So that, after two most laborious investigations by the court of directors, into the actual state of the present college, they are called on, in conclusion, to consider whether any establishment, however excellent, however praiseworthy, however exactly answering its original purpose, be in the slightest degree necessary!—(Hear! hear!) The college are told, "You shall be tried, and if found guilty, you shall be condemned and executed!" "Very well,"

says the college, "but what if I am found innocent? how then will you deal with me?" "In that case," answer the opponents of the establishment, "you shall be condemned and executed also!"—(Hear! hear!)

I confess, it seems to me more natural, and every way more convenient, in discussing the present question, to adopt a different order;—to consider first, whether any institution is requisite; and then, whether that which now exists sufficiently answers the intended purposes? To the consideration of these two distinct points I will confine myself—and I hope I shall be able to shew, both that an institution of this nature is indispensably necessary, and that the present is of the precise nature required. If I can establish these two propositions, it is evident that I shall have given a full answer to all that has been alleged against the college.

Before we can decide whether an institution of this kind ought to be established, it is clearly requisite that we have just and comprehensive ideas of the nature of the connection which subsists between this country and its Indian dependencies—of the functions entrusted to our civil servants—of the various and important duties comprised in those functions—and with a view to these objects, of the qualifications which they ought to possess. The qualifications required are stated in the minute of the marquis of Wellesley, when he founded the college at Calcutta, and the statement has already been referred to. It seems to me, I own, that the name of that noble person has, in some views, been very unnecessarily introduced into this discussion. Commendations of a very profuse nature have been pronounced on his political administration; a subject on which I beg leave wholly to decline entering, as it is one totally irrelevant to our present purpose. But, since the minute of the noble marquis is directly before the court—since it has already been the subject of copious allusion in the course of the discussion, and will probably be again alluded to in the sequel—I trust I shall not incur the charge of introducing extraneous matter, in expressing the high gratification with which, on this occasion, I have perused that masterly and luminous paper. It is seldom, sir, that such a theme is brought into discussion before a government; still seldomer that the discussion falls into such hands. The noble writer appears to me to have felt the full inspiration of a subject, which introduced his corusc chair (if I may be allowed the expression) into the haunts of learning and science, and enabled him, like the Roman orator in pleading the cause of a poet, to blend the richness and delightfulness of literary recollections with the state and severity of a public duty.—

(Hear! hear!) There is one passage in that paper (lately cited by Mr. Malins), in a pamphlet published by him on this subject, and again quoted by the learned mover in the course of his speech) which, as it exhibits the most just, clear, and summary view of the duties to be discharged by the civil servants of the Company, I shall beg leave, on my part also, to read. It is as follows:—"To dispense justice to millions of people, of various languages, manners, usages, and religions; to administer a vast and complicated system of revenue through districts equal in extent to some of the most considerable kingdoms in Europe; to maintain civil order in one of the most populous and litigious regions in the world; these are now the duties of the larger portion of the civil servants of the Company." On this plain statement, no doubt, certainly, can be entertained of the magnitude of the functions which the civil servants have to discharge. I have ventured to introduce the passage, because it bears immediately on the subject under consideration,—and I will take good care that the inevitable inference to be drawn from it shall not be lost sight of. There are persons—and my learned friend appears to me, on this occasion, to be one of those offenders, who can introduce quotations, while they let the main points to which they are applicable slip totally out of sight. That my learned friend knows, and feels the force of all I have just read, I am perfectly willing to admit. But what, I beg leave to ask, is the use of knowledge, if, while we think with the wise, and even adopt their language, we refuse to follow out their principles into the most obvious and decisive results? With this very passage warm in his mind, how has the learned mover expressed himself? He is reported to have said on a former day, "As if the *manu* of India had reached England, the directors instantly appointed professorships of all descriptions. Instead of sending out writers qualified for the purposes of commerce, they prepared to invade India with an army of young *Grotians* and *Puffenbors*, whose qualifications were too high for the situations they were intended to fill, whose minds could not descend to the drudgery of the counting-house, after they had been stimulated by honors and rewards to become proficient in every species of literary attainment. This was not the instruction that he contemplated." Now I will not stop to consider what sort of compliment this passage conveys to the commercial body in general, or how appropriate that compliment can be considered, when uttered in the greatest commercial metropolis in the world. But the argument, to a plain, vulgar understanding, appears directly to

import that there could not be a more wild, speculative, or visionary notion, than that which was entertained in founding the college of lord Wellesley, and afterwards the college at Hertford—since it in effect arraigns the propriety of granting that extent of education which the misanthrope of the marquess of Wellesley points out to be necessary. I know not whether the learned gentleman did or did not mean this; but I am sure that his words convey it. I am sure, also, that representations to the same effect have been circulated in public; and I have not the smallest doubt that they have created the most erroneous ideas of the Company's system, and of the education that ought to be imparted to those who are appointed to carry the several parts of that system into effect.—*(Hear! hear!)* I speak this with the more confidence, because the circumstance has fallen under my own observation; but I will never lose an opportunity of protesting against sentiments so unfounded, and of a tendency so injurious. I will never cease to contend for a more sound, a more just, a more exalted estimate of the civil service of the Company. The truth is, that, accurately and powerfully as this subject is treated by lord Wellesley, the views of it which he gives did not commence with him; for the state of things which he describes was, even at the time of his commencing his government, a matter of history, and almost of ancient history. The present month of February, 1817, exactly completes the circle of half a century, since the illustrious founder of the Indo-British empire quitted, for the last time, the Bengal river—and, in bidding a final adieu to the scene of his services and his glory, pronounced his work to be consolidated and complete. What was the language of lord Clive respecting the nature of the civil service, even at that early period? "Circumstances," it is observed in a letter from the government of lord Clive to the directors, dated the 1st October, 1785, "are now widely different from what they were a few years since, when you confined your whole attention to commerce, and were happy in being able to complete your investments without insult or exaction from the country government. You are now become sovereigns of a rich and potent kingdom.—Your success is beheld with jealousy by the other European nations who maintain settlements in India; and your interests are so extended, so connected, and so complicated with those of the several surrounding powers, as to form a nice and difficult system of politics." Such were the words of that great man, shortly before he left the Indian government for the last time. What confirmation, then, has his statement re-

ceived, what emphasis have his practical conclusions acquired, from all the events that have since occurred? What was then dimly visible in the horizon of our eastern territory, is now become contiguous to it; what were then appendages are now become parts: what was then frontier is now become central; what lord Clive contemplated as a nice and difficult system of foreign policy, is now become a still more nice and difficult system of domestic management. Those possessions which his sword achieved and his sceptre consolidated—possessions as large as some European kingdoms—now seem only to serve as entrances into the mightier empire that has succeeded. They were then the citadels of our strength and the palaces of our glory; but they are now only so many magnificent porches, opening into a far loftier and more splendid pile—an edifice, comprising within its ample inclosure almost every conceivable diversity of soil, surface, and climate; and covering with its protecting shadow innumerable nations, distinguished by various manners, governed by various laws, and obeying the forms of different religions:—In short, embracing a system of administration which demands in those by whom it is to be conducted, all the moral and political accomplishments that can be supplied, under the favour and guidance of providence, by the wisdom and the virtue of man.—Such is the system which our civil servants are to uphold; but in the representations of which I am complaining, this immense fabric becomes a mere house of commercial business—a workshop for the manufactory of fortunes!

The learned mover stated, that Mr. Malthus was extremely mistaken in his view of the question, because he had asserted that every person who went out to India ought to be a statesman. The words obviously alluded to by my learned friend are these:—"But the judicial, though the largest, is far from being the sole department unconnected with trade. The financial and political departments employ a considerable body of the civil servants; and the fact really is, that out of 442 persons in the civil service in India, only seventy-two, including the collectors of customs, have any connection with trade; and even these, lord Wellesley says, should have many of the qualifications of statesmen." In this passage, I believe, the number of civil servants is not quite accurate; but what is the only material point, the proportion of them employed in commerce is stated with perfect correctness, being about one-sixth part of the whole. But I beg leave to ask, is this any thing like saying that every person who goes out India ought to be a statesman? It is very observable, also, that the words censured by the

learned mover are the very words of lord Wellesley, who distinctly says, that the Company's commercial agents should "possess many of the qualifications of statesmen." In quoting the words, Mr. Malthus, in fact, expressly refers to lord Wellesley; but my learned friend, doubtless from inadvertence, drops that clause of the passage, and, assigning the sentiment to Mr. Malthus, censures him for what, in reality, came from lord Wellesley! That this sentiment, sir, whoever be its author, is a just one, I will not take up the time of the court in showing; since it has already been shown by the hon. ex-director (Mr. Grant) who followed the learned mover, and since it is, as I believe, fully conceded by all those best acquainted with the affairs of the Company.

It being agreed, however, that the civil service of the Company requires a liberal and enlightened education in those who undertake it, the question may next arise, and in fact it has been raised, whether the demands of the service, in this respect, might not be fully met without any particular provision for that purpose, on the part of the Company. Was not the great body of the civil servants, as it has been said, eminent for ability, long before any public means of qualifying them for their office were taken, either in India or in England? Or can it, with truth, be contended that any deficiency was then experienced in the competency of that class of persons? Mr. Malthus answers this last question in the affirmative; and has, on that account, been treated with considerable severity by my learned friend. I must beg leave, however, again to observe, that the strongest expressions which Mr. Malthus uses on this subject are cited *totidem verbis*, and with a distinct notice of the quarter whence they come, from the minute of lord Wellesley. "It is improper," observes my learned friend, "that the civil servants of the Company—a body which received the highest education from lord Grenville, Mr. Burke, and other eminent statesmen, should be spoken of slightly." To me, sir, I confess, it is an agreeable novelty to find the name of Burke enrolled among the eulogists of the Company's servants, as I was not aware that either the Company or its servants had ever elicited from that great man any thing but the most eloquent and the most virulent abuse. I am, however, perfectly ready to admit the injustice of many of his censures, even with respect to the earlier periods of the territorial history of the Company; I recur with pride and pleasure to the splendid talents by which those periods were illuminated; and with still greater willingness do I acknowledge, what, in other places, I have (however feebly) attempted to maintain, the combination of

virtue and ability, which the service has now exhibited for many past years. Nor, indeed, do I believe, that it was in the mind, either of Mr. Malthus, against whom my learned friend has directed his course on this point, or of Lord Wellesley, who is the actual object of his erring hostility, to deny the qualifications of the civil servants. Lord Wellesley intended only to assert that those qualifications were not commensurate with the importance of the duties to be performed. But, supposing it to be granted that the civil servants are at this moment in the highest state of qualification conceivable, the present question will not be at all affected by such a supposition. Whatever the civil service may be at any given time—and, at the present time, there can be no doubt of the ability and integrity by which it is distinguished; still, it appears to me that we can never stand acquitted of a neglect of duty towards our Indian subjects, if we trust purely to chance for the perpetuation of the existing benefits of the system of government under which they are placed. A succession of enlightened viceroys, or some fortunate coincidence of circumstances, may have the effect of raising up a well-accomplished and highly-principled body of inferior functionaries; but, if we would secure the *continuance* of such virtue and talents, it must be by a systematic provision for their supply. Let it be remembered that it is not in India as in England, where the prizes of public life are *free*—in theory, free to all, in practice, free to a very great number; and where, consequently, incompetence may at any time be thrust out, in order to make room for the admittance of the worthy. In India, on the contrary, the number of candidates for public situations is *given*. From a certain limited body of persons, all the functionaries in whose custody the interests of that immensely extensive and populous empire are to be placed, must exclusively be selected. All other claimants, whatever their pretensions, are wholly excluded. The consequence is, that British India wants, or at least possesses but very imperfectly, one great advantage enjoyed by other states—the advantage arising from the competition of those who aspire after high situations, and who seek to justify their ambition by shewing a clear title of merit. For the want of this advantage, it seems to me, sir, that we are bound to *atone* to the people of India. Having taken into our own hands the task of supplying the endowments and the energies requisite for the whole fiscal, financial, political, and judicial administration of their affairs, it seems to me that we are bound to employ even superfluous exertion for the due discharge of this high and solemn engagement. Every

effort should be used for the purpose of providing the people who so depend on us, with a capable body of public functionaries; and, in such a case, to *assume* that the supply will be the best possible—to shrink from such a degree of trouble and expense as may set the matter out of doubt—to sit painfully calculating the minimum of good government that will do—would surely be an inconceivable compound of empiricism and cruelty.—*(Hear! hear!)*

On these grounds, sir, I feel satisfied that the Company should take active and direct measures for insuring a constant succession of the requisite qualifications in their civil service; and I have not the smallest doubt that every person who considers the subject with the attention it deserves, will concur in the same sentiment. Before I proceed to the question which I proposed for the second division of our present enquiry—namely, whether the college at Haileybury be calculated to supply the civil servants with the qualifications in question, or with the most important part of them,—I ought in strictness, perhaps, to consider another question, now for the first time proposed in public—namely, whether means might not be found for securing the competent education of the civil servants, without the establishment of any seminary at all. It may, however, be convenient to adjourn this question for the present; and rather to introduce it as one branch of a general enquiry, whether the means which the Company have taken to provide an adequate measure of the qualifications requisite for their civil service, are such as bid fair to answer that important end. On this head several points present themselves for consideration, to which I cannot afford more than a brief notice; I will, however, do my endeavour to omit none that may seem to be material.

It has been asked, will you have a seminary in England or in India? Shall it be a school or a college? And then comes the enquiry already mentioned, which seems to be moved as a sort of previous question on these—will you abandon the idea of a particular seminary altogether, and adopt a test, to be put in force by gentlemen (as the resolution before the court has it) of known learning and ability appointed for that purpose?

On the question, whether, if any seminary is to be erected, it should be erected in India or in England, I do not think it very necessary to dilate at any length; because I should conceive that it is not one which is likely greatly to divide opinion. I apprehend that the majority of the court will concur in rather preferring the plan actually adopted; that is, of a seminary in England for European instruction, and for

the elements of the oriental languages, together with an adequate provision for the further cultivation of those languages in India. It is true, indeed, that a very different arrangement was contemplated by the noble founder of the college of Fort William. That institution was designed singly to embrace all the different objects now proposed, on the one hand, by the Company's college in England, and, on the other, by the collegiate establishments at the two chief presidencies in India. It is to be remembered, however, that the actual option between a college exclusively in England, a college exclusively in India, and the mixed system now established, was never presented to the mind of Lord Wellesley. It was not in the power of that noble person to make that precise provision for the wants of the civil service, which now subsists; circumstanced as he was, it is not at all surprising that he should have over-ruled (if, as I think, he *did* over-rate) the comparative efficiency of the only remedy which it lay with him to apply; but, were he called to the decision of the specific question now before us, I should not despair of the distinction of his powerful support to that side of it which I am feverishly endeavouring to maintain. The doubts, sir, which I feel respecting the expedience of the college of Calcutta, as originally planned, I will beg leave to state with great consciousness.

It was thought by Lord Wellesley—and I presume that there cannot be a dissentient opinion on the subject—that the oriental part of the acquisitions necessary for the civil servants could be fully gained only in India. The reason evidently is, because *there* oriental learning is at home. It is there a living subject. It is there in all the clearness, richness, and plenitude of its spring-head; and may be imbibed far more effectually and conveniently than if transported by means of long artificial ducts to a distant region—I might almost say, to another hemisphere. Books, practice, native instructors, all abound. There are also numbers of Europeans, who, both individually and in societies, are pursuing oriental studies with the utmost zeal. Hence every stimulus, and every facility that can be conceived, may there be found for the due and successful prosecution of this branch of knowledge. It is apparently not easy, sir, to resist the force of these considerations. But surely, for reasons precisely similar, the European attainments requisite for the civil service, should be had, where they best can, in Europe. The home, the fountain-head of those branches of proficiency, is in Europe, not in India. To say nothing of the greater facility with which the common helps for instruction can be obtained in Europe, there must always be an in-

initely greater choice of able instructors here than could on any system be expected on the other side of the Atlantic. Unless, indeed, we suppose that the Company are to submit to the expense of providing an additional Calcutta College of spare-instructors, and of sending out their professors, like their dispatches, in duplicate. The plain and rational course appears therefore to me to be this, that we should instruct the students, in this country, in European literature, and in the foundation of the oriental tongues; but that we should leave their studies, in the latter branch of learning, to be completed in India.

There is another consideration, sir, on this head, which I will shortly mention. Surely it appears somewhat preposterous that a youth should be appointed to a public situation; that, for the purpose of filling this situation, he should be sent out to a remote quarter of the globe; that there should then be embarked with him in the same ship all the apparatus for initiating him in the literature of the country which he is leaving; and that, after his arrival on the scene of his future service, and not sooner, he should be made to commence a certain course of instruction, which, to say the truth, might have been much better pursued before his embarkation. Is it not a more natural and obvious process that he should be educated first, and sent out afterwards? Or, at least, that such part of his training as is confessedly preliminary to the order of things, should also be previous in the order of time?

I cannot help mentioning one further objection to the plan of an exclusive education in India, which, if as just as it appears to me, is certainly the most important of all, and which has therefore very properly been much expatiated on. It is this—that young men, under such a system, would be carried from England at too early an age; that, freed from the privacy of retired families, and hurried to an entirely new and dazzling scene, where they were in a great measure strangers, where they were surrounded by distractions and seductions of every species, and especially where they had an almost unlimited command of money, they would be much less likely to enter on a severe and systematic course of study, than to be misled into a career of listlessness and dissipation. It is surely a matter of the highest importance that those young men, instead of being thus exposed to destruction, should rather be introduced from the private circles whence they come to something like an intermediate state, where they may acquire habits of decision and self-command—where an opportunity may be afforded them of forming their character, and bringing their principles into exercise;

and where they may have the means of becoming acquainted with those with whom they are to be connected or associated during the greater part of their lives.

With these views and feelings, I certainly do not regret that the college at Calcutta has not been permitted altogether to maintain that great and splendid position which it originally occupied. In passing, however, from the plan of a seminary in India to that of a seminary in this country, I feel myself immediately crossed by a question to which I have already adverted. Why, it is said, should you be at the expense of supporting any institution whatever? Why not publish a standard of the qualifications required, and form your judgment of the proficiency of the young men by examination?

In considering this important subject, I beg leave, in the first place, distinctly to observe, that the education pointed out by Lord Wellesley as necessary for the Company's civil servants, is not of an ordinary nature. It seems, indeed, to be tacitly admitted, by almost all, that no institution exists in this country capable of affording, within the same compass of time, and to youths of the same age, exactly the species of training required. I am aware that the contrary has been asserted, but I am well persuaded it has been asserted without foundation, and will never be proved. There are seminaries which would afford parts of the properly European instruction, none which would give the whole, still less which would enable the student to combine these with the due pursuit of the oriental languages. It was justly observed by Lord Wellesley, that "no system of education, study, or discipline, then existed, either in Europe or India, founded on the principles, or directed to the objects described" in his minute; and the proposition holds with little abatement of force, even when the object of oriental literature is in part excluded. Nor is this a matter of any surprise, since the education necessary, in the present case, is allowed to be of a singular and appropriate nature. There being no public institutions, then, capable of answering the ends proposed, will it be argued that *private* tuition might be resorted to for the purpose of supplying the desideratum? Will it be contended that the families who might be fortunate enough to procure appointments in the Company's service—families dispersed throughout the country, and many of whom, however respectable in character, might probably not be overburdened with the goods of this life—would be universally able to command the requisite instruction? Have the cost and charge of giving to young persons so extensive and peculiar an education been properly considered? And, after all, even supposing them able

to encounter such an expense, would no difficulty be experienced in procuring efficient teachers? I will venture to say that the speculation is utterly preposterous—it is totally impossible to carry the idea into execution. I go further—I assert that it involves a grievous hardship. I have heard much of the difficulties imposed on families, by compelling them to send their sons to Hertford college. I have heard pathetic descriptions of parents weeping over the dire necessity of placing their children at that noble establishment. What must I think, then, of the substitute now proposed—a substitute which would change those alleged inconveniences into something worse than Egyptian bondage? For surely the proverbial cruelty of that task-master who called on his vassals to complete their usual tale of bricks without giving them the necessary materials, would be the tenderest of mercies, compared with the tyranny of the directors, were they to insist on the stated production of qualifications, the means of attaining which, it is allowed, do not exist in this country; and if, when those qualifications did not appear, they were immediately to dismiss those whose failure, under the system they had devised, was inevitable.—(Hear! hear!)

But then, sir, comes down upon us the whole doctrine of demand and supply,—consumption and production,—price and produce. Demand, it is said, will ever create supply;—consumption will ever command production. The Company, therefore, have nothing to do but to demand young men of talents, and they will, without doubt be supplied. Schools will rise up—private seminaries will be established—institutions fit for the education of their civil servants will be founded in every quarter.—Let them but give the word; and all will be accomplished. Let them but state their wants; and their whole object will be answered, by the mere expense of an annual examination of the young candidates for writer-ships. Nothing indeed can be conceived more simple or convenient than this doctrine; according to which, the accomplishments and qualifications of mind are as absolutely and exclusively an affair of supply and demand as the modifications of matter. The commercial principle of supply and demand regulates every thing; and, whether the Company require a fine gambier, or a fine genius, they have only to put their want into the shape of an advertisement. They have only to circulate printed statements, in the nature of pattern-cards, of the qualifications needed for their service, and are certain of a speedy supply, without incurring any other expense than that of assorting the ready-made article for the outward cargo.

If these principles are just, (and cer-

tainly on no other principles can the plan of a mere test be supported), on what absurd and antiquated principles are our great national foundations for the instruction of youth constituted! The Universities confer degrees of various kinds; some of which are not given without a severe previous examination; and the attainment of these degrees is in several lines of life useful, and in some absolutely necessary. On some of the occasions also of conferring degrees, the persons examined are classified according to their respective proficiency. But the Universities do more—not content with finding the young student an examination and a degree, they find him the previous instruction also; and this is done at an enormous expense to the nation. It now clearly appears that, all this expense, (in the words of the resolution before us) "might with great propriety be almost wholly saved." The splendid apparatus, therefore, of halls, colleges, and libraries,—the everlasting routine of chapel, lectures, and theses—in short, the total system of those gorgeous establishments, which overshadow whole towns with their bulk, and lock up the revenues of entire counties in mortmain,—all those mighty structures, which the bigotry of our forefathers raised, and the unquenching veneration of their posterity supports, all these, I say, may now be set aside as a most magnificent superfluity. A very simple process will serve the whole purpose. Nothing more is necessary than that the state be but pleased to declare, what qualifications are required for certain situations—what powers of mind should entitle men to particular honors—what scope of talent will raise an individual to competence or to dignity,—“the same to be certified by gentlemen of known learning and ability, appointed for that purpose.”—(*Hear! and laughter.*)

But, what is very curious, Sir, It seems from the resolution before the court, that the opponents of the college have disposed of the building at Haileybury before they have got rid of the establishment. They have sold the skeleton, before they have executed the criminal. For the directors are desired to consider whether, as soon as the plan of a mere test and examination is substituted in the room of the establishment for the education of their civil servants, the Company's military seminary, now at Addiscombe, had not better be transferred to the more commodious building at Haileybury. Really, sir, the gentlemen forget their own principles. They forget that, as soon as ever this plan of a test is carried into complete effect,—as soon as ever these doctrines of demand and supply are established in all their glory,—the Company's military establishment must inevitably

follow the fate of their civil establishment, and, instead of marching to Haileybury, must march to its grave. For, in the name of common reason, why are not the Company to proceed on the same system, in the one case as in the other? Why not advertise that they want a number of ingenious young gentlemen for their military service, specifying the proper qualifications—the same to be certified by gentlemen of known learning and ability, appointed for that purpose?—(*Hear! and laughter.*) When this system is once adopted, every thing will go on easily. The Company's military stores, and their military cadets, will both be delivered according to order—and, after being examined, or (to use a more appropriate word) *proved*, they may be sent out to India together.

I should be sorry to appear to trifle with a proposition recommended by names of such respectability; but I really cannot undertake the serious refutation of a principle, which, if once admitted in its full extent, would attain all the public institutions that have existed since the days of Lycurgus; which would not only do this, but would annul every wise law and salutary provision that has ever been formed in aid of education: for all these will be found equally unable to stand before the full force of that simple reasoning—if certain qualifications and talents be necessary, they will be in demand; and, if they be in demand, they will assuredly be supplied. I will, however, offer one or two brief observations for the purpose of showing why this idea of a mere test and examination, is peculiarly inapplicable in the present case. Nothing, I believe, can be more certain than that, if a test were instituted in our universities, of the nature now contemplated, it would, in no very long time, become a mere form. No reflecting person, who has studied the subject of our academical examinations, with opportunities at all adequate for the purpose, can have failed to observe that, as they grow out of the general system of education pursued, so it is from their union with that system that they derive their chief force and efficacy. Sever them from their parent stock—deprive them of that vital connection with their native soil, to which they owe their whole spirit—throw them into the hands of examiners, who, however respectable, have no intimate sympathy with the entire system, no keen feeling of fame or interest exciting them carefully to elicit and apportion the merits of the students; and I have little doubt that they would rapidly decline—I have little doubt that they would soon become, like many other examinations which still preserve their place on paper, purely formal and destitute of all vigour or meaning. But the examinations for the Company's service, as pro-

posed by the new plan, would probably decline by far quicker steps; or, to speak with more propriety, they would never decline, for they would never flourish. There are clearly no means—it will at least be admitted that there are no obvious means—of providing the required qualifications, on the supposition that the present establishment is put down. Still, according to this plan, the Company are to insist that the required qualifications be produced. In fact, it is on the firmness and peremptoriness with which this demand is made, that the whole efficacy of the plan depends. For the very argument is, that the rigour of the demand will at all hazards *force* a supply. The project therefore can never be expected to succeed, unless the test be enforced with inexorable firmness, constancy, and impartiality. Now, Sir, only observe the consequence. If the test is at all what it ought to be—if a real and effective amount of qualification is exacted, then, since the means of providing that amount of qualification do not exist, since it must at least be universally admitted, that they are not common or abundant—nothing can be plainer than that many of the candidates, and probably, in the first instance, the great majority of them, would fail altogether. I ask, what is to be done with those persons? By your own plan of rigour,—by that which is the very essence of your plan—they must be excluded without mercy; I ask whether you mean this? I ask it in behalf of those parents, who have been described as kneeling and weeping at the Company's feet over the hardships of the present system. They would, then indeed, have reason to kneel and weep—they would then indeed have reason to remonstrate against your system—against the strange injustice of punishing men for not doing that, which, by the confession of all parties, could not be done.—(*Hear, hear.*)—Then would come a relaxation of the test, (and, to say the truth, with some appearance of reason,) by those who had introduced it; and thus our whole object is completely sacrificed.

But, Sir, I have a stronger objection to this plan. Suppose it to effect all that is hoped from it. Suppose it to develop great talents and create eminent qualifications—still you would have procured but half what you want; and, what is worse, the least important half of the two. What are the qualifications necessary for the civil servants of the Company? They are very accurately stated in the preliminary view of the college, given by the Directors themselves. In that plan, they observe, among other things, that “the cultivation and improvement of the intellectual power of the students, should be accompanied with such a course of moral discipline, as may tend to ex-

cite and confirm in them, habits of application, prudence, integrity, and justice.” (A Proprietor asked, in a low tone, “Has the present establishment effected these objects?”)

Mr. R. Grant—“I shall come to that point presently.—(*Hear! Hear!*)—I shall meet that part of the question with perfect confidence. I shall come to it soon—and, if I do not exceedingly fall in doing justice to the case, a great deal too soon for the hon. proprietor.—(*Hear! Hear!*)—It appears, then, Sir, from what I have read, that the object of the directors, in forming this institution, and be it said to their honour, was not merely the infusion of learning and science, but the formation and development of character and conduct. They were less anxious for the intellectual than for the moral proficiency of their youthful servants. And this object, such an institution, if well organized and well directed, is evidently calculated to secure. Under instructors of eminent reputation, appointed by the directors,—under the constant supervision of the directors themselves,—in a society of students, all destined for the same service, and whose mutual acquaintance is therefore to last for life,—under a system of collegiate discipline, forming a suitable medium between the absolute strictness of a school and the perfect liberty which must inevitably be attained on an arrival in India,—it is manifest, not only that the young men have the best inducements and opportunities to form the proper habits, but that their proficiency in this highest of arts and sciences may be surely known by those whose interest and duty it particularly is to possess such information. But, on the plan of a mere test and examination, in what manner are the moral qualifications of the candidates to be ascertained? Are the directors to rely on testimonials sent up from remote parts of the country? Are they to give credit to the certificates of village schoolmasters, or the statements of fathers of families, impartially attesting the excellent conduct and character of their pupils or their sons? Even supposing implicit reliance might be placed on such accounts, would the confined and secluded sort of life previously led by those young men, afford a proper criterion of their capacity to conduct themselves amidst the difficulties and temptations of a more public and stormy scene? If not, in what manner is the test-system to be applied to the fulfilment of this object? Are the virtues of the candidates to be tried by means of interrogatories, and their moral habits to be proved by examination? Must advertisements be issued, stating the *minimum* of “application, prudence, integrity and justice,” necessary in the administration of the Company's affairs,—and

requiring that the young men shall undergo an examination as to their proficiency in these, the same to be certified by gentlemen of known learning and ability?—*(A laugh.)*

On these grounds, I acknowledge I would much rather assent at once to the principle of abolishing the college altogether, and of trusting in future to chance for the attainment of the objects in view, than adopt a system which would only involve the Company in expense and trouble, to disappoint them at last. My learned friend, however, has referred to the examinations of persons desiring situations in the Company's marine service, for the purpose of showing that you have already sanctioned the principle he now recommends. But that instance is totally inapplicable to the present case; for this plain and decisive reason—namely, that the very system on which your marine department proceeded, sends the candidates to a proper school for acquiring the qualifications requisite in their profession. They are subjected to a very effectual species of drill. By the regulations of the Company, they must complete a certain number of voyages, before they are eligible to a particular rank.

In fact therefore, and so far as the case admits, they are actually sent to an institution where they may not only acquire that nautical knowledge, but may be formed to those habits of discipline, which their profession requires. Nothing, then, I submit, can be more unfortunate than the precedent on which my learned friend has chosen to rest his proposal. When duly considered, it is a precedent directly against him.

I trust, Sir, it now appears that a specific institution is necessary, and if so, it will surely be admitted that a certain residence at that institution should be enforced on all the young men receiving appointments in your civil service. For it would be too much to expect that the Company should set up an institution—that they should be at very great expense in supporting it, on the presumption that it was imperiously necessary—and that they are then to leave it to the option of those who should attend it, whether they would or would not employ the means of improvement thus placed within their reach. I have indeed heard the idea casually thrown out, that by erecting a seminary, but an open seminary, that is, one the attendance at which should be optional, and by at the same time subjecting all the young men going out to the test of an examination, we should answer every purpose in view; since all those who could not otherwise qualify themselves, might resort to the seminary so established, while the rest are left to obtain an education at such place as they think pro-

per. Now, sir, a good deal has been said respecting the expense of the college at Haileybury. I entreat you to observe how greatly that expense would be increased by acting on the system I have just mentioned. In that case, besides the expense of the college, the amount of which would be greatly increased by diminishing the number of the students, you must have an additional establishment of examiners. It would clearly be unjust that the professors of the college should be the examiners where the contest lay between young men educated at the college and those educated elsewhere. With regard to the comparative merits of their own students, when tried only against each other, the professors are by far the most competent judges. They then do only what is every day's practice in the colleges at our universities. But if they had to decide on the relative merits of persons formed by themselves, and rivals from other quarters, they would be placed in a situation most invidious. It is possible that they might perform the task with the strictest and most conscientious impartiality; and, I believe, in no hands could a duty so painful and delicate be reposed with more entire confidence than in those of the gentlemen who manage the college at Haileybury. But with whatever fairness they might conduct themselves, the suspicion and jealousy which such a plan could not fail to excite, are desirous reasons against it. If, then, the suggestion of an open college is adopted, it is manifest, as I have already observed, that it would be necessary to have a double body of professors, one set to instruct, and another to examine. And, after all, our whole reliance is on the efficacy of the test; but, I trust, I have already shown that, as far as even literary proficiency is concerned, such a reliance would be wholly nugatory with respect to any test disjoined from a system of instruction; and it would be confessedly nugatory with regard to the infinitely more important object of morals.

I now come, Sir, to the last of the general questions on which I purposed troubling you. If you are to have a seminary, should it be in the nature of a school or of a college? What, indeed, is exactly meant here by a school, I do not profess to have discovered. In the outset of this discussion much was said about the benefits of flagellation.—*(No! no! from Mr. R. Jackson.)* I should be very sorry to misrepresent the learned gentleman. But I have had no means of information with respect to what passed on the first mention of this subject, excepting the reports in the public journals. If, then, I am mistaken in any of my references to the proceedings on that occasion, they must answer for it who dragged this question into public discussion, without any no-

tice, or even hint, of their purpose—when no person was provided to meet it, and when those who were most interested in the fate and character of the institution, were known to be not even present. We have been left to hunt for the heavy charges understood to be brought against the college, as we could, in the public papers;—and, after this, that we should be expected to be accurate,—and that complaints should even be made, as they have been made by the learned gentlemen, of the misrepresentations he has sustained on the part of the college, is really rather too much. What is this but first to condemn men in their absence, and then to condemn them for not having been present? I am, however, very willing to admit, that the doctrine of the benefits derivable from flagellation, may not have been maintained in the court of proprietors. This I know, that it has been maintained with the greatest zeal in the public papers. Even letting that pass, what, I ask, is meant by a school? In the resolution before the court, all that is said is, "That masters should attend at stated hours, having proper authority for the due enforcement of obedience, learning, and moral conduct." If by this proposition it is meant, that the students are to enter the college when of the same age as at present, but that, while they are there, they shall be subject to the strictness of a scholastic system of discipline, I confess myself astonished that such a plan should be devised for the management of young men bordering on the age of manhood, and some of them already beyond that period. And what is to become of those youths in India, when, fresh from the hands of a schoolmaster, they are placed in a state of complete freedom, are encircled by temptations, and beset by low natives, ready and eager to pervert to all their vices? The plan appears to me most dangerous. I have ever thought that the great benefit of such an institution as that which we now possess—a benefit far beyond that of literary improvement—is the opportunity which it affords to the young student for the growth of those habits of self-control and self-reliance, which can be adequately attained only under a liberal system of discipline. If it be contended, that it is impossible to form such habits at so early an age, I again demand, what is to become of your young writers, when immediately afterwards they are transported to the ordeal of a residence in India? From the same quarters, however, in which a school is recommended, we are asked why parents may not be permitted to educate their children at the universities of Scotland? Are those who put the question aware of the species of discipline that prevails in the universities of Scotland? Lads some-

times enter those seminaries, not merely at the age of sixteen, as in the case at the Company's college, but as early as fourteen or fifteen; and from the moment of their entering they are in a state of complete collegiate liberty. I do not speak so much with reference to the university of Edinburgh, where, although there is no sort of discipline whatsoever, yet the younger students generally reside with their families or friends, and are thus under the shelter and control of domestic authority. But go to Aberdeen or St. Andrew's, and you will find young students, and even of the age I have mentioned, living at large in lodgings, or in private apartments within the walls of their college; stimulated indeed to study, but the use of the rod totally unknown—not, to say the truth, with the exception of a trivial fine, any punishment ever known but expulsion. I am not blaming this system; exactly the reverse. I know that the system succeeds; and I therefore quote that fact as a strong practical proof against those who contend that, even at the age of eighteen or nineteen, pupils are to be managed only by the severe machinery of school-discipline.

But the proposition for a school may perhaps be intended to imply, what is, I believe, the opinion of some persons, that the Company's writers should be sent out at an earlier age than that at which they go on the present system; and indeed at an age so much earlier as to render a scholastic education exactly appropriate. They are, therefore, to be sent, for the two or three years immediately preceding their departure, to a school where they may be initiated in the oriental languages. The bare statement of such a project sufficiently condemns it. I say nothing as to its effect in narrowing the range of Indian patronage. I speak only of its inevitable effect on the service. Even as matters are, the time allotted by the young writers to the acquisition of European literature, is sufficiently crippled; and this new contrivance would still further contract that period by two or three years. Is it possible to conceive a more unhappy arrangement? If it be said that the deficiency may be supplied after the arrival of the young student in the East, then I answer, that, even if we could suppose it possible for boys just torn from a school, and thrown loose into the midst of Indian luxuries, to begin a course of European studies, still it is to adopt the most preposterous of all inversions. For what can better deserve that character than a system under which the young writer receives the Indian part of his education in England, and the English in India;—that is, under which he begins building at the top of the edifice, and builds regularly down to the foundation?—(Laughter.)

I have now considered, sir, at greater length than I wished, the principal questions of a general nature, which this subject has been made to embrace. And I next come to the particular case of the college at Haileybury. I acknowledge indeed, for my own part, that though, in conformity with the course which this discussion has taken, I have thought it right to bestow a good deal of attention on the general questions alluded to, yet I should have been content to rest the fate of the whole inquiry on the results which the system adopted has actually produced, reference only being had to the circumstances under which it has been carried into effect. If the friends of the college can shew that the institution has, in a considerable degree, already answered, and that it is still going on to answer the ends proposed, they have a defence against every conceivable objection that can be raised on general and speculative grounds. In this court I am sure that such a defence would prevail; for I have always understood that, in this court, questions are viewed practically. Thus at the period the nation was agitated by the discussions respecting the renewal of our charter, one party wished to overturn the Company entirely, and leave the trade entirely open—this was like pulling down the college without any reservation. Another party were anxious to do away with the Company, but to have persons appointed who should decide on the eligibility of individuals desirous of going out to India—this was similar to the suppression of the college and the introduction of a test. Others again said, Let the Company retain its privileges, and exist in its corporate capacity, but let it enter into an equal competition with all who may be pleased to embark in the Indian trade—this might be compared to the project of an open college; a college, that is, which might be resorted to or not, at the option of the persons receiving writerships. But, in answer to all these speculations, the Company said, "The system which has practice in its favour, is the best. Experience vouches for it. We present you with a solid and substantial structure;—a structure, in which imperfections may perhaps be pointed out,—but imperfections much more than redeemed by its actual utility;—and we expect you not to exchange this real and tangible good, for the brilliant but imaginary beauties of a thousand castles in the air."—*(Hear! Hear!)*

The question then is—"has the college answered the purposes for which it was instituted?" When I before had the honour of addressing the court on this subject, I undertook distinctly to encounter the charges believed to be meditated against this institution, under three divi-

sions—first, a charge against its literature; secondly, a charge against its morals; and thirdly, a charge against its discipline. In those three forms the attack had been made in public—in those three forms I understood it to have been made in this court—and in those three forms I avowed my readiness to give it a meeting.

The learned gentleman however who introduced the resolution proposed, thought proper to enter into questions, totally unconnected with the three topics comprised in the charges referred to, and indeed, in my mind, totally irrelevant to our present subject. He expatiated, at considerable length, on the laws, and what may be termed the political constitution of the college; and contended, that the directors had sacrificed a great part of their power, on the one hand, to the board of control;—on the other, most foolishly and unjustifiably, to the collegiate authorities. Now, first, with respect to the board of control, what connection has a question of power between them and the directors, with the efficiency of this institution as a place of education? What connection has such a question with the literature of the institution, with its morals, or with its discipline? the questions between the board and the directors, may, for what I know, be very proper matters to introduce elsewhere. They might very properly, perhaps, hold a place in a correspondence between the board and the directors, and be in that shape submitted to the court of proprietors. They might, very properly perhaps, as subjects of parliamentary inquiry, be stated at the bar of the house of commons; though my learned friend will forgive my saying, that whenever the charges he has brought forward on these grounds against the conduct of the directors, come to be repeated before that tribunal, his arguments will meet with a triumphant refutation from the Company's parliamentary advocate. But, at all events, what possible relevancy have these topics on the present occasion? In the same manner, the learned gentleman censures the directors for having most unwarrantably, as he says, sacrificed their patronage to the professors of the college, by giving them the power of expulsion. Even this, as a mere question of authority between the directors and the professors, has no reference to the efficiency of the institution as a seminary for the education of the Company's civil servants. I cannot help observing, however, that in investing the professors with the power in question, the directors have given them only what is possessed by the immediate conductors of all other seminaries, and what indeed was indispensable to the successful discharge of their

trust. No doubt, in surrendering this power, the directors have made a sacrifice; but the sacrifice was necessary and, so far from being a ground of reproach against them, should be mentioned to their highest honor. My learned friend has been very severe on Mr. Malthus for the tone and language of his pamphlet. That able work is written, it seems, in a style little becoming a person who holds a situation by the gift of the court of directors. The author has presumed, it appears, to intimate that the opinions of the directors are divided on the subject of this institution. He has expressed himself in such terms with respect to the directors, as none of the Company's servants in the east have ever dared to use;—in such terms, as, if employed by a governor-general, would have caused the instant dismissal even of that high minister. Now, with all respect to my learned friend, I could not, without some degree of surprise, witness his introduction of such a topic, considering the official situation in which he himself, as a member of that learned profession to which I also have the honor of belonging, has been placed by the court of directors, very honorably, I think, for both parties,—and then recollecting the line of conduct which he usually adopts (acting, doubtless, from the conviction of his mind) in this court. Surely, I say, considering all this, it is a little surprising, on the present occasion, to observe my learned friend's anxious care for the authority of the court of directors—his kind apprehension lest the court of directors should not be treated with the most perfect deference by persons holding offices under them,—his watchful jealousy of all attempts to introduce discussion or dissension into the directorial body. Without meaning, however, at all to dissipate the propriety of these feelings, I would beg my learned friend to remember, on behalf of Mr. Malthus, that the freedom with which that gentleman has expressed himself, and which my learned friend so greatly blames, has not been systematic, but was dictated by a painful exigency—that it has not been active and spontaneous, but strictly defensive—and that in fact Mr. Malthus has said nothing on this subject, which was not due to himself and his brother professors, in consequence of the unjustifiable misrepresentations circulated respecting the administration of the college.

But I quit these topics, and advance to the heads of enquiry I have ventured to propose. And first, with regard to the literature of the institution. Remote as this subject is, from the field of our ordinary discussions,—yet, were there time to treat it fully, and were I at all capable of doing it justice, I should not despair

of exciting a strong interest in the minds of my audience. But I feel that I am on every account bound to limit my demands on the attention of the court; and, having therefore to offer but a few words on this branch of the question, I will take care that those few shall be words of practice, not of theory.

My notion of an institution of this kind, is, that it ought to furnish the young persons who study at it with an *appropriate* education;—appropriate, not merely in that wider sense in which the whole course of instruction is shaped with reference to the line of life equally destined for the whole body of the students, but also, *individually*, appropriate—appropriate in consulting those varieties of taste and talent, by which the minds of men are so markedly distinguished. In a word, it should be an academical institution. The perfection of a collegiate system of instruction I take to be this, that it shall at once provide for peculiarity, and for versatility of genius;—that it shall at once afford scope to those who choose to concentrate their principal strength on one or two subjects, and to those who expand themselves over a greater number;—to those who are excellent in a few things, and to those who are conversant with many. In the university of Cambridge the candidates for degrees in arts are examined in one branch of knowledge, and in one alone,—that of mathematics;—but of mathematics in the widest and most comprehensive sense of the term. Such a plan can hardly be thought to make sufficient provision for the object which I have just described. In saying this, I shall not, I trust, be understood as speaking disrespectfully of that learned and noble university, to which I feel the deepest obligations, and shall ever bear the strongest attachment. The truth is, that in its general system, the university of Cambridge, pays great respect, and extends very successful encouragements to the pursuit of other studies as well as of mathematics; but, taking the examination for degrees by itself, I cannot but consider the exclusive preference of any one particular department of knowledge, however useful or extensive, (and none can be more so than that of mathematics,) as a defect. Oxford, who has formed her present system at a period comparatively recent, has had the opportunity of improving on the model afforded by her sister. Here there are two departments of examination, and, corresponding to these, two classes are formed of the candidates who distinguish themselves. The two departments are those of mathematics, and of classical literature or humanity; in which latter, a particular attention is paid to the ancient philosophy. Perhaps, we may consider

thology as forming a third department ; for, though no separate honours are allotted to those who excel in this branch of knowledge, yet a competent proficiency in it is deemed indispensable to the attainment of a degree. With regard to the two other departments before-mentioned, all the candidates are expected to do something in each of them ; but it is at the option of every individual, in which of them he shall shew himself peculiarly strong, if he does not choose to be strong in both. It appears to me that the principle here acted on, is admirable, and the system itself not far from perfection ; although there may be room for doubt whether the number of subjects examined in, might not with advantage be increased. On this point, however, I do not presume to offer any opinion, with reference to the university in question. In the East-India college, certainly, a wider range of subjects was felt to be necessary ; on what grounds I need not state, after the luminous manner in which the education requisite for the civil servants of the Company has been described and delineated by Lord Wellesley. Lectures are therefore given at the India college, on classical literature ; in mathematical science ; on the principles of law ; in the oriental languages ; and, I believe, also on the evidences of christianity ; and in all these departments, the students, at stated times, undergo examinations. But it is not necessary that the student should divide his attention among these subjects in a ratio of exact equality ; nor that every student should distribute his attention among them in exactly the same proportions with the rest. Different minds may incline to different objects ; and while some are bent on a single object, others may love to embrace a multitude. Now the difficulty was, in contriving rewards for proficiency, to meet all this diversity of mental or intellectual character ; and I cannot help thinking that the difficulty has been surmounted in a manner that does credit to the eminent persons by whom the system of instruction at the college was established. For it is a complete mistake to suppose, with the learned mover of the resolution, that the author of that system was the late Dr. Henry :—the system was framed, on the maturest consideration, by men of the greatest judgment, ability, and attainments. The difficulty in question, I say, was surmounted at the college, by the adoption of a very simple, and, I will venture to call it, a very beautiful practical rule. It was this :—that the same prize should be given to the student who stood *first*, in one branch of learning—to the *second*, in two branches—to the *third*, in three, and onwards in proportion. Thus the same reward is bestowed on the student,

whether he is pre-eminent in one subject—excellent in several, or complete in all. In other words, provision is duly made, both for peculiarity and versatility of genius. But then, the learned gentleman says, that the professors give each but two lectures a week, and represents them as spending the interval in pleasing indolence. Now, sir, there may be points connected with the college, on which my learned friend has not the means of such exact information as if the court had supported the motion for papers on a former day. On such points, therefore, a casual mistake may be unavoidable. But as to the number of lectures given by the professors, *this*, is in its very nature, a matter of notoriety, and within the reach of every man's investigation. The slightest inquiry, either at the college, or of any intelligent student, would have enabled my learned friend to ascertain the state of the fact with the utmost precision ; and he would then have been in a situation to judge, whether in stating that the professors gave but two lectures a week, he should not be making an attack on men of principle and character, founded on utter misinformation. The truth is, that amongst those professors there are gentlemen who give twelve, eleven, ten, nine, and eight lectures a week, respectively. There is only one professor in the college who gives less than five, and even that gentleman gives four. But it is quite a mistake to consider lecturing as the whole of the business and duty of the professors ; for they are always accessible to the young men in their own apartments, and are perfectly ready to give any of them advice and direction on the course of their studies.

Having thus taken, Sir, a rapid view of the system of instruction at the college, it is perhaps, natural to say something with regard to the men by whom that system is conducted. I should, however, consider myself as acting a very presumptuous part, in pretending to offer any remark respecting the qualifications of the professors of the college, if the injustice with which those gentlemen have been treated, did not at once confer it as a right, and impose it as a duty, on all those who have had any opportunity of knowing their merits, to give them that commendation which they so well deserve. And, incompetent as I feel myself to form an unassisted judgment on the talents and acquisitions of men so eminent, I may at least be allowed to bear a testimony, in which I know I should be supported by a great number of the ablest and most unbiased opinions. I have, indeed, the honor and the happiness of knowing, personally, some of the professors ; I have long known them ; but I should not venture to give the result

of any observations merely my own; what I wish to state in their favour is, that I have long known the reputation which they bear in the eminent university to which they belong; and that, sometime before their introduction to the situations they now occupy, I had learned to respect and revere them for their talents, virtues, and attainments.—(*Hear! hear!*) Nor can I help adding it, as a high compliment to the directors as well as to the professors themselves, that they owed their connection with the college (I believe this may be said of all, I know it to be true of most)—not to the influence of favour or interest, but to the irresistible recommendation of an exalted character.—(*Hear! hear!*) With respect to the Principal, let me be permitted to observe, that in extent, richness, and accuracy, both of learning and of science, I believe him to have few equals; and, on the authority of most impartial and most competent testimony, I am well satisfied that the lectures he delivers at the college, for every quality that can either bespeak talent in the instructor, or communicate improvement to the pupil, are not surpassed by the very ablest of those delivered at the universities.—(*Hear! hear!*) Of Mr. Professor Le Bas, also, I may be allowed to say a few words—because it will be admitted that I speak impartially of him, when I declare that my acquaintance with him was entirely formed in the severe field of public examination. I had the honor, more than once, of being one among other competitors, with Mr. Le Bas for academical prizes. It will not be supposed that those contests are of a trivial or indifferent nature, when I state, that in the last of them, one of the examiners was the most accomplished classical scholar of our times—I need scarcely mention the name of Porson. Even yet, indeed, it is impossible to recal the remembrance of those youthful trials without a feeling approaching to alarm. But I venture to introduce these details only with a view of giving to my humble testimony in favour of Mr. Le Bas, the one merit to which, if to no other, it is entitled—that of impartiality. Let me be allowed, therefore, to pronounce him deserving of every distinction which can be employed to adorn moral worth or literary ability. Indeed, I am so sensible, sir, that I must have appeared guilty of great egotism, in presuming to couple my own name with that of so eminent a person as Mr. Le Bas, that I cannot help adding—what I am sure those who hear me will already have guessed—that, on occasion of the examination alluded to, he was the successful competitor.—(*Hear! hear!*) Of Mr. Mathus, who was also of the university of Cambridge, I need not say a single word—in fact, he is of no

university. By his admirable works he has made every literary society throughout Europe equally his own. (*Hear! hear!*) Nor need I expatiate on the uncommon merit of the oriental professors—a subject with which the majority of those who hear me must be perfectly familiar, and on which there cannot be more than one sentiment. To say the truth, it has not been without great reluctance that I have touched on this topic of character, though perfectly confident of the ground on which I was about to enter. But I felt that it was incumbent on me, injured as the persons in question have been, I felt an irresistible impulse to give them all that I was able—the tribute of my sincere and unbiassed attestation. I have spoken from no motive but the love of justice;—from no interest, direct or indirect, except the interest we all have in upholding the cause of truth and virtue.—(*Hear! hear!*)

Such is the system, sir, of the college; and such the persons by whom that system is managed. But, after all, it may be asked, whether there is any positive evidence of the good fruits of the institution, as shown in the actual proficiency of the students. My learned friend, and other gentlemen, have remarked, at great length, on a particular report of the college council to the college committee—a report necessarily confined to a single term, and, on the face of it, conceived in terms of comparison, and containing no substantive information whatever. The report states, that the students had not paid so much attention to European literature as had been shewn to it at some former periods, but that the Asiatic languages (the great object of the institution, in the opinion of the gentlemen on the other side), had been cultivated with more than usual success. On this statement an argument has been raised, that the young men are left to study what they please, and are subject to no control on the part of their teachers. The short and the decisive answer to all this is, that the report, as I have said, is in its very terms comparative. Those who are acquainted with the universities, know very well that it is, with reference to the results of the annual examination, in common parlance to say, "This is not so good a year as usual;" or "Both our last years have been below par." Now if it were a part of the constitution of the universities, that the leading academical authorities should periodically report to some superior tribunal, the state of literature among the students, their reports must of course notice such fluctuations in the general level of acquirement as I have noticed. On this supposition, with what ease might mutilated extracts of the documents in question be dragged forth and commented on

in public! What abundance of eloquence might be poured forth on the self-convicted incompetence of the universities to answer their only purpose! With what force might a resolution be recommended to the nation, of razing those lazy and expensive establishments to the ground! And with just as much conclusiveness, and on just as solid a foundation, has all this confident reasoning against the India college been elaborated out of a single sentence in that report of the college council. It is plain that the possibility of occasional variations in the general diligence of the students, must attach to all institutions of the kind, especially to academical institutions, of which it is the distinctive nature, that, instead of compelling a certain fixed and given degree of exertion by positive constraint, they rather aim at eliciting the greatest possible amount of it by the indirect operation of rewards and honors. It is plain also that, where a certain degree of option among different pursuits is allowed to the students (which, as I have already stated, I believe to be the perfection of an academic system of education), there yet is sometimes this alloy of inconvenience, that the general inclination of the body of students may set towards one or two departments in disparagement of others equally or more useful. This, I say, is an inconvenience, and it should be remedied by gentle and gradual means. But it forms no ground of censure either against the system, or the students, or the teachers. Not content, however, with commenting on the words I have already cited from the report alluded to, my learned friend quoted a clause from it which states, that "the instances had been very rare of an abandonment of *all* literary application;" and on this passage he descanted with great force, as a proof of the want of discipline in the college. Now, sir, the plain English of this passage is, that there was scarcely a dunce in the place; and I greatly doubt whether so much could be said of any other seminary in the kingdom.—(*Hear! hear!*)

I have something more to offer on this subject. The learned mover of the resolution referred, with strong expressions of approbation, to the proficiency displayed by the students of the Company's military seminary, at a recent examination. I have not the smallest doubt, sir, that the praises he has bestowed on that excellent institution are amply deserved. May I be allowed, in my turn, to bear my humble but sincere testimony in equal commendation of the examinations at Hertford? I have had the pleasure, more than once, of seeing the papers produced by the students at those examinations, in answer to written questions. I have had this gratification, not merely since the present inquiry was moved, but long be-

fore. With respect to the nature of the examinations themselves, and the extent of ground which they cover, all I shall say is, that I should be sorry to be subjected to so severe a test of learning and ability.—(*Hear! hear!*) Nor would I pretend, without great diffidence, to speak of the particular merits of the papers produced; but I think I am not mistaken in saying that they shewed a surprising, and some of them, even an extraordinary proficiency; such, indeed, as to raise the highest presumptions in favour of the system under which so much talent had been developed, and so much knowledge acquired. A single example cannot be exclusively relied on. Yet I cannot help adding one short anecdote, both because it illustrates the general description I have given, and because it gratifies me with the opportunity of doing honor to a young friend of mine of the very highest promise. Mr. Malthus, some years ago, handed me the written answers of some of the most distinguished students, to a string of questions on subjects connected with political economy. One set of these answers had been given in by the friend to whom I have alluded, Mr. Holt Mackenzie, a name of the first repute at the India college, as it must be in whatever place the character of him who bears it is allowed a sufficient opportunity to develop itself. While I was expressing to Mr. Malthus my admiration of the depth and accuracy of knowledge which my young friend's paper appeared to discover, he said, (and be it observed this was said in private—it passed off without much notice; and, I dare say, Mr. Malthus himself may not now remember the circumstance)—but he said, "Had that paper been drawn up by a mature man in three days, I should have thought it a considerable effort; and it was produced by Mackenzie, without book, in three hours."—(*Hear! hear!*)

But, sir, I will not rest the character of the institution on the testimony of any individual, still less on my own. There are the highest authorities to prove the industrious habits acquired by the general body of the students at Hertford, and their actual proficiency in one branch of learning—oriental literature; circumstances which will be allowed to constitute a tolerably strong proof that the general literary interests of the institution have not been neglected. In 1810, the late Lord Minto, then governor-general of India, who was undoubtedly an excellent judge of the qualifications which the Company's civil servants ought to possess, (and it is well known, as the hon. ex-director has already told you, that the In-

• This gentleman went out to India as a Bengal writer in 1805, and now holds the office of Deputy Register to the *Banker Directory* and *Miscellaneous* Advertiser, and Translator of the *Legislation*.

dian government had no improper bias in favour of the college), spoke thus of the students from Haileybury:—"It is with peculiar pleasure that I do a further justice to the Hertford college, by remarking, that the official reports and returns of our college will show the students who have been translated from Hertford to Fort William, to stand honorably distinguished for regular attendance; for obedience to the statutes and discipline of the college; for orderly and decorous demeanor; for moderation in expense, and consequently in the amount of their debt; and, in a word, for those decencies of conduct which denote men well born, and characters well trained." Such was the testimony of that noble and enlightened person to the moral and studious *habits* formed at the Hertford college; and to the same effect is a paragraph in a letter from the college council of Fort William, to the governor-general in council, dated December 29, and recorded in the Board public consultations of the 1st of April 1814, as follows:—"We take the liberty," they observe, "of repeating in this place the observations made by the right hon. the visitor, in his speech, pronounced at the disputation holden 24th September 1810, that the improvement (a very great and general one) which we have thought ourselves warranted in asserting, has been very conspicuous in the conduct of the students who have passed through the college at Hertford." The testimony of Mr. Edmondstone, who acted as visitor in the absence of Lord Minto, at the public disputation in 1815, is also very favourable to the Hertford college. After noticing the improvement that had taken place in the conduct of the students at Fort William, he observes, "This gratifying improvement may, perhaps, be traced to sources beyond this establishment;" evidently pointing, as Mr. Malthus observes, to the acknowledged effects of the institution in England.

These testimonies, sir, may suffice with respect to the general effect of the residence at Hertford, in forming the students to habits of regularity and application. But to these must be added the decisive fact, that many of the young men sent out from this seminary have early obtained situations of importance from the government of India—a fact proving not only their reputation in other respects, but their proficiency in oriental literature, which is a necessary passport to the attainment of high offices in that country. On this head, however, there is the still farther fact, that the previous course at Hertford is found materially to abridge the period of instruction in the oriental languages at Fort William. Mr. Malthus proves, by actual enumerations equally clear and simple, that in the year 1811, of

the students who left the college of Fort William, qualified for official situations, the average stay of those who had never been at the Hertford college, had been three years and two months; while the average stay of those who had come from the Hertford college had been but about ten months, making the whole collegiate residence of the latter, whether in India or England, about two years and ten months. This makes the whole collegiate residence of the Hertford students the shortest by about four months. But then an hon. proprietor (Mr. Hume) objects to this comparison, as being taken in a year favourable for the Hertford students. In the following year he finds, on the shewing of Mr. Malthus himself, that the average stay of the Hertford students was extended to upwards of sixteen months, which makes their total residence longer by about two or three months than that of the students already mentioned, who had never been at the Hertford college. Now, sir, I do not at all know that the hon. proprietor has a right to vary the year for the Hertford students, without varying that for the Fort William students also. But really this is all of very slight consequence. Of what moment can it possibly be, whether the total residence of the Hertford students be a few months more, or a few months less? Does the hon. proprietor forget that the whole college residence of the young men who had never been at Hertford, was employed solely in the acquisition of oriental literature, while the Hertford students, for the two European years of their college-life, had the additional weight of a variety of other studies of great extent and difficulty?—under such circumstances, can a higher compliment be paid to the institution at Hertford, than that we should sit inquiring, whether burdened with all this additional load of employment, it pushes on the student in oriental literature a little faster, or a little slower, than the institution at Fort William, which has that branch of study and that alone?—for my own part, I am content with the inquiry; I care not for the answer.

Another hon. proprietor (Mr. Lowndes), in discussing this part of the question, took a course a little extraordinary. "True," said he, "some of the students from Hertford have attained a considerable proficiency in oriental literature. I can inform you, however, from a fact within my own knowledge, that they have owed their proficiency, not to Hertford college, but to instruction received at the houses of their parents." So that according to the statement of the hon. proprietor, the students of the India college have become learned, to be sure, but they have become learned, not by reason of the college, but in spite of

It. In proof of his assertion, he mentioned Mr. Bayley, a gentleman of a family of the highest respectability, who had studied oriental literature, with eminent success, at his father's house, although his progress in it might, by some persons, be ascribed to his education at Hertford. I acknowledge, sir, that I am generally apt to assign the most obvious cause for a clear effect; and, when the instruction which I know to be given is followed by a proficiency which I see to be attained, I naturally conclude such proficiency to be the result of such instruction. What sort of proof does the hon. proprietor require, that the valuable young men who have been considered as doing credit in India to the instruction given at the college in England, were really indebted to that establishment for the acquirements they evinced?—Who are the witnesses that can satisfy the hon. proprietor on this point?—will he insist on it that the young men in question, who are now employing their talents on the field of actual service in the east, should themselves be called into this court, to name the persons whom they consider as their benefactors in oriental literature?—then, I say, *they shall be called!*—I accept the challenge!—I hold in my hand, sir, a packet of the most interesting letters, from some of those very students, and from the most distinguished individuals among them:—and these letters contain such conclusive evidence of the fact which the hon. proprietor has controverted, that all doubt on the subject must be silenced. They are private letters, addressed to one or other of the professors of the college, and contain the most genuine expressions of regard and gratitude. These documents, the professors have been kind enough, at my earnest request, to place in my hands; and I trust the court will not deem their time misemployed in listening to a very few short extracts. The letters are indeed entirely of a private and confidential nature; but, had I even access to the amiable and excellent writers, I should not offer them any apology for thus publicly producing the extracts I am about to read. Giving them the fullest credit for the sincerity of the feelings they profess, I am sure, those generous youths would delight in the idea that they should unconsciously have been employed in preparing a defence for their instructors against injustice, and that the very expression of their attached gratitude should thus pleasingly operate in repaying the services it acknowledges. The letter which I shall take the liberty of first introducing to the notice of the court, is from Mr. Stirling, whose name appears with such flattering and honourable distinction in the examination under Lord Mordaunt. The testimony from the letters of Mr. Stirling, will, I hope,

be deemed peculiarly in point, considering that the writer is on all hands admitted to have been the greatest proficient in oriental literature, that ever proceeded from the college at Hertford to India. I never had the honour and pleasure of any personal acquaintance with this gentleman, but I have long known and esteemed his character; and that acquaintance (if I may so call it) has been improved by the perusal of several of his letters to the individual professors of the college. Nothing can be more honourable for both parties, than the constant and familiar intercourse he maintains with his former instructors. It shows the friendly kindness and parental care with which he had been treated—it shows on how worthy a subject that care and that kindness had been bestowed. In a letter dated the 12th Sept. 1814, and addressed to the present principal (then only a professor), with whom, I beg to say, Mr. Stirling had no connexion or acquaintance previously to his admission at the college, he thus expresses himself:—

"My dear sir,—If my friends at Hertford have not quite forgotten me, by the end of the second year of my departure from that happy abode, which the benefits of their instruction and society rendered so truly important and delightful to me, I trust that a communication which tells them that I am doing well, and have succeeded hitherto to the farthest extent of my wishes, will meet with a welcome reception. My letter to Mr. Malibus contained most of the particulars concerning the college of Port William, and the late examination, that I thought you would be desirous of hearing; and allow me to address to you the assurance before stated in that letter, that no considerable portion of my joy at the success which crowned my efforts on that important occasion arose from reflecting on the satisfaction which I knew the professors of Hertford must experience in learning that I had so amply supported, as far as the opportunity afforded would admit, the credit of the institution that flourishes under their guidance and tuition."—(Hear! &c.)

The single sentence (observed Mr. Grant) with which this gentleman concludes his letter, shows the decided sense he entertains of the benefits which he has derived from the college: he says—

"With the sincerest wishes for your health, and the long continuance of such an instructor in an institution which I shall ever think of with the strongest feelings of respect and attachment,—I subscribe myself, yours, with the greatest regard and esteem."

—(Hear! hear!)

I cannot forbear (continued Mr. Grant) adding one sentence from the letter to Mr. Malthus referred to in one of the extracts I have already read. Speaking of the Hertford college, he thus describes it;—"The seminary to which I shall ever consider myself indebted for a variety and extent of information that I could no where else have received in the space of two years." Mr. Grant resumed, I have provided myself with other letters, equally affectionate, and containing evidence precisely similar in its effect, though not always couched in equally terse or marked expressions of the merits of the institution. In particular, I have one from my valued and accomplished friend, Mr. Holt Mackenzie; to whom I will pay the high compliment of saying, that in point of talent and acquirement, I should not scruple to place him on the same line of merit with Mr. Stirling. In fact, without any disparagement to many youths of very high qualifications, formed at Hertford, these are perhaps the very two I should have selected for witnesses on the present occasion. In order, however, to put the proprietors in possession of the full force of Mr. Mackenzie's letter, it would be necessary to read a great part of it; and, though it is equally honourable to his feelings and his very uncommon understanding, I fear to trespass on the patience of the court. I will rather therefore give the effect of it through a most unexceptionable channel. A letter has been put into my hands, addressed by Mr. Mackenzie, the father of this gentleman, and celebrated as one of the chief ornaments of the literature of Scotland, to Mr. Malthus. One short extract from this letter will answer my present purpose; and I the rather read it, because much has been said in some stages of the present discussion, respecting the complaints of fathers, sorrowing over the ruin of their sons at Hertford. The court will be glad to hear, on this subject, the sentiments of a most judicious, and at the same time a most affectionate, father:—

"I am tempted to trouble you with a letter on the subject, not only by the satisfaction which I derived from your pamphlet, but to give (very unnecessarily, I grant,) the testimony of one of your pupils, my son Holt, who owns with gratitude the kindness and highly useful instruction which he received at Hertford, to which he chiefly ascribes the success of his exertions in India."

I shall mention only one other letter, because it is written by Mr. Bayley, whom I presume to be the gentleman mentioned by the honourable proprietor, as having gone through the course at Hertford, but as in fact owing his proficiency in the oriental languages to private study at home. At least, this is the only gentleman of the highly-respected family

to which he has alluded, who has ever been at the Hertford college. The letter is addressed to the principal; and, among other scattered expressions indicative of the same feelings, contains the following:—"Had I not promised to address you from India, the recollection of the kindness I received from you at Hertford, would have made me determine to renew my thanks from hence. You will be glad to hear that I left college with some little eclat. Prinsep, Bird, and Molony, did honor to Hertford at the last examination; and Mackenzie and Sotheby at the one in January."

The court will, however, feel that the very circumstance of so friendly and even intimate a correspondence being kept up between the professors of the college and those of their pupils who have most distinguished themselves, is still more decisive in favour of my present argument, than the extracts I have produced, or than any others that can be conceived. Nor indeed is it possible for any extracts adequately to convey the effect which is produced by an actual perusal of this correspondence. The confidential terms in which it is maintained—the pleasure which the writers take in relating the progress and the result of their studies—and the interest which they evidently feel in the honour of the Hertford college—all these are features not only of the most interesting, but the most decisive kind; and, on the mind of an impartial reader, the result will be an impression equally favourable to the writers themselves, and to the parties addressed.

I have now, sir, concluded all that my consideration for the time of the court will permit me to offer to them, on the subject of the charges against the literary character of the India college; and I trust not only that the slight and scanty evidence brought forward in crimination of the establishment on this score, has been shown to be wholly ineffectual for the intended purpose, but that such a view has been afforded of the system of instruction there adopted, the persons by whom that system is enforced, and the effects which there is proof of its having produced, as cannot fail to influence the minds of the court. I now proceed to what I consider as, in all respects, a much graver head of charge;—I mean that which concerns the moral character of the college. When I before had the honour of addressing the court, it will, I trust, be recollected that I distinctly announced the ground which I should take on this part of my subject. I distinctly and precisely stated that accusations appeared to have been preferred against the college, imputing to the students vice and immorality, not merely in the degree in which students of the same age at most or all other seminaries, might be chargeable with the same irregu-

larities; but in a degree so excessive and so flagrant, as stamped the college with disgrace, and rendered it the bounden duty of parents to pause before they should trust their children within the contamination of its walls. I farther distinctly stated, that these accusations, whenever they should be repeated, I was prepared gravely, publicly, and deliberately, to meet; and that, in meeting them, I should assert, not indeed the absolute freedom of this institution from every shade and degree of the excesses and intemperances, too common in large societies composed of youth, but its freedom from those excesses and intemperances to fully as great an extent as any other seminary in existence, where the pupils are of the same age.

In assuming this ground, sir, it will not be supposed that I intended to speak lightly of any degree of immorality or irregularity; or that I meant to intimate that the managers of any seminary, or of any society, should not labour to eradicate every sort, not of corruption only, but even of defect. Too much care, too much anxiety, cannot be bestowed on this great object. But when the actual character of an existing society in the point of morality is brought into question; when vague and indefinite accusations of vice and excess are urged against such a society; and when we are called on to plead to such accusations—I did not then know—I do not now know, of any mode in which such criminality can be met, except by stating the *relative* purity of the society impeached; its purity in comparison with other societies, or in comparison with human nature in general. In a word, if the aim of such a society is to be considered, I say it ought to be *perfection*. But if its *state* is to be estimated, then I say we must compare it with the average of existing *imperfection*.

The able and celebrated professor who has defended the college from the press, takes exactly the same view of this subject. He does not affirm that the India college is a scene of Utopian innocence, however desirable such a state of things might be, and however sincerely it ought to be laboured after. But he explicitly avers, as the result of his own careful observation, that, from what are considered as the ordinary, though they are not therefore the less blamable, vices of youth, the students of the college in question are beyond all comparison more free than the undergraduates at the English universities; and, in his belief, more free than the head classes of our great schools. Such is the temperate, candid, and manly statement of that learned person. To this he pledges his high character. In so stating, however, it plainly was not the intention of Mr. Malthus to set on foot an invidious comparison be-

tween the institution to which he is attached, and other public establishments; but he felt that, where the actual amount of imperfection in an imperfect society is to be assigned, there is no possible method but that of comparison with known societies of the same kind.

The accusations, sir, to which I alluded on the occasion before mentioned of my addressing you, had, I need not say, been circulated in the public papers. It was notorious that they had been so; and it was also very notorious that they had been circulated as reports of what had passed here—as reports of what had been urged by my learned friend who moves this resolution, and by other gentlemen taking a part against the college. Whether all this was truly reported or not I did not know—I had no means of knowing. But it was within every man's knowledge that heavy and undefined charges of vice had been circulated against the college, and that these charges professed to have the sanction of the hon. proprietors to whom I refer.—When, therefore, the present resolution was at length to be moved, I came down to the court with eager expectation.—I was desirous to hear whether accusations of a moral kind were really to be urged; and if so, to what extent, and on what grounds.—I say, I desired to know this, and when the learned mover was addressing the court in support of the resolution, I listened to his speech with almost breathless suspense, in the hope of some distinct charge, at least of some explicit declaration on this most important subject.—I must acknowledge my surprise and concern on not finding what I expected. The learned mover neither re-stated nor disclaimed what the public prints had imputed to him. In opposition to the manly and honorable declaration of Mr. Malthus—a declaration as to the state of the *fact*—he contented himself with saying, “All this may be so; but it is bad enough. If Hertford college is no better than other seminaries, so much the worse for your cause; for we need not send our children to other seminaries, but we are obliged to send them to Hertford college.” On this mode of arguing I will take the liberty to remark hereafter; what I now say of it is only this, that it is not joining issue with Mr. Malthus on the state of the fact;—it is not an admission—it is not a denial.

Now, sir, I appeal to the candour and justice of the learned mover—I appeal to the candour and justice of this court—whether the college is not entitled to a different treatment. What is the case? Heavy charges are reported to be preferred against the institution.—Its friends profess a readiness to encounter those accusations.—They challenge the proof—they throw down their gage in open day—a time is named—we are here met.—But

then when the occasion is thus arrived, we in vain seek to know if those charges were ever made—if they are to be persevered in—if they are to be proved :—I ask, sir, whether this is just and candid ? I demand, whether the college has not a right to say, if those charges were falsely imputed to you, do us the justice to disclaim them ;—if they were erroneously preferred by you, do us the justice to retract them :—but if they were truly urged by you, do us the justice to prove them. I demand whether the college has not a right to say, and whether the sentiment would not find an echo in every bosom that has one pulse which beats true to justice, I have been publicly called to my trial, and, if I am innocent, I have a right to be acquitted.—(*Hear ! hear !*)

In the absence of any thing positive, I am obliged to look back at such proofs (if proofs they can be called), as are reported to have been adduced on the occasion of originating this subject. We are told, sir, that great stress was then laid on certain anonymous documents, purporting to be the letters of parents, who lamented that their children should have experienced the demoralizing effect of a residence at the India college. We are told that extracts of those letters were read : but we do not find that the writers were named. And we are told that, on the evidence of those extracts, the college was denounced as a sink of vice and immorality. Sir, every proprietor has a right to form his own opinion from such private sources of information as he can command, and as he believes to be worthy of trust, I therefore cannot complain that the gentlemen who referred to these letters, should themselves have relied on their authority. They were very well entitled to do so. But when matters once came to a public accusation, the fundamental principles of justice enforce a different course. I have seen something of places in which the rules of evidence are applied to the purposes of judicial investigation ; and have always understood it to be among the very first qualifications of a witness, especially in criminal proceedings, that he shall be *eligible*, and that he shall be *disinterested*. What then must I think, when I find this court called upon to pronounce a sentence of censure against a great public establishment, on such evidence as I have mentioned ?

When, indeed, I hear such testimonies referred to on such an occasion, I am forcibly reminded of an anecdote which I once heard related by a very great man in the House of Commons. Lord Chief Justice Willes was trying a prisoner on the circuit, when a witness positively stating some extraordinary fact, and being questioned as to his means of information, replied, that he had been told what he re-

lated by a *ghost*. "Well," said my lord chief justice, "I have no objection to the testimony of the ghost, but first bring him in, and swear him !"—(*Loud and universal laughter.*) So I say ; Produce these invisible witnesses ! Confront us with these mysterious beings ! Call up these accusing spirits, who have too much delicacy to make themselves *seen*, but have not too much delicacy to make themselves *heard* ! "O (but it is said), would you then violate the sanctity of parental grief ? Would you compel a sorrowing father to appear in public with all his wounds still bleeding, and to proclaim the history of his child's ruin and his own shame ?" Concerned indeed should I be, sir, to commit the smallest outrage on the seclusion of a sorrow so deep. I am content that such a parent shall remain in the shade. But, if so, in the sacred name of the eternal principles of justice, I call on you to go through with your own rule ; and if you will not produce your witness for the ends of complete justice, do not produce him for those of crimination ! Otherwise it is not by *me*, but by *you*, that the sanctity of parental grief is violated—by you, who make me a sufferer by the very respect I pay to that privacy—by you who, in the guise of a secluded mourner, prepare against me an ambushed enemy, and who convert the most sacred of all feelings into an instrument of injustice !—(*Hear ! &c.*)

But it is not my only ground of objection against these witnesses that they are invisible.—Little as we know of them, we know something—and that something is, that they are *biassed*,—strongly and necessarily *biassed*,—in favour of the cause which they are adduced to support. Why, sir, can it be supposed that fathers, who had been deeply wounded by the failure and discredit of their children—who were naturally eager to lay the blame any where rather than on the real demerit of their children—who had, in a great degree, identified their own cause with that of their children,—who had very probably been engaged in a warm and painful personal altercation with the collegiate authorities,—and whose whole personal acquaintance with the college, if they had any, was in all likelihood confined to the hurried observation of two or three days, amidst the press of the views and feelings I have described ; can it be supposed, for a moment, that such persons are *disinterested* witnesses ?—I should almost doubt whether he could be a father, who I saw conducting himself with impartiality under such circumstances. I should be apt to say with the poet, "He has no children !"

These considerations seem to me decidedly to prove what Mr. Malthus observes, that disappointed fathers are the very last

authorities who ought to be adduced in such a case as the present. They prove this indeed, so decidedly, that I cannot help appealing to the candour of the hon. proprietors themselves, who have cited those authorities, against the admissibility of their own evidence. But, if they refuse us that justice which I think is only our due on this point, I am at least sure that I may surely direct my appeal to the court of proprietors.—I will in that case, intreat the court to remember that the college has been charged with such peculiar degrees of vice and licentiousness as render it altogether a dangerous and contaminating residence for youth—that the friends of the institution have anxiously and loudly called for the evidence on which such accusation rests—and that the single, the exclusive evidence, I will not say produced, but referred to, on the occasion, has been the testimony of witnesses who do not appear—who are not named—and concerning whom they refuse to tell us any thing except this, that by every rule of law and reason, they are utterly incompetent to be heard on the subject.—(*Hear! hear! hear!*)

Mr. Jackson here interposed amidst an universal cry of *Order! Order!*—and observed, that such terms as “peculiarly offensive vices” might lead to misconception. He had not heard the term used against the college; and if it had, he had no doubt it would be dropped, in order to avoid an interpretation which, he was very sure, had never been contemplated by any person. This interruption, he hoped, would be excused, on account of the matters which had occasioned it. (*Hear! hear! hear!*)

Mr. Grant, after complimenting his learned friend on the disclaimer he had so properly and promptly made, observed that he (Mr. Grant) understood the charges circulated against the college to imply a great prevalence of the excuses too common among youth—a prevalence of these excuses in a degree which distinguished this seminary from most or all others, and made it peculiarly dangerous as a scene of temptation and of bad example. It had been described as “a sink of vice,” as “a disgrace to the Company and to the country, and to all who belong to it,” as the “dread of the neighbourhood,” as distinguished by “the frequent commission of every species of offence,” and as conducted “in a manner so repugnant to every principle of order and morality as to prevent individuals from sending their sons there.” These were specimens of the expressions applied to it; expressions which, if rightly used, must be capable of being established by immediate proof of the most conclusive and irresistible kind; but for such proof, and indeed for any proof whatever, the friends of the

college had called, and, he had no doubt, would continue to call in vain.—“I should be very sorry (continued Mr. Grant) to trespass too much on the indulgence of the court; but while I am on this subject, I cannot refuse myself the gratification of adducing, in my turn, the testimony of a father whose son has passed through the college. It is addressed to the principal, by a distinguished member of the church of Ireland, Dr. Woodward, brother-in-law to the archbishop of Cashel. I trust that highly respected person will forgive the liberty I take in reading publicly an extract of a letter, written without any purpose of such a kind; but certainly, I feel satisfied that this, with the similar testimony I before gave from Mr. Mackenzie, will far outweigh a whole host of anonymous accusations. The letter is dated the 1st Jan. 1817.—“I am also happy in an opportunity of giving my humble testimony to “the very uncommon prudence and firmness with which you restored order in the “college, in contradiction of the ridiculous attack made on the institution, as “we read it in the papers. As a parent “devoted to his children, you will excuse “this intrusion, and believe that as long “as I live I never shall forget what the “young men owed to your admirable “conduct under very trying circumstances.” I will just add (proceeded Mr. Grant) that the writer of this interesting letter had no acquaintance with Dr. Batten previous to the admission of his son at the college.

Having now, as I trust, thoroughly disposed of the deeper accusations against the morals of the college, I feel myself called upon to notice the remarks of the learned mover on the implied admission of Mr. Malthus, with respect to the existence there of at least a degree of moral irregularity. The argument of Mr. Malthus is, that the students “are, beyond all comparison, freer from the general vices” of youth, “than the undergraduates of our universities;” and, he really believes, “more free than the head-classes of our great schools.” On which the learned and hon. proprietor says, “Admirable conclusion, truly, for parents to be told, that the students at Hertford—children of sixteen, are freer from youthful vices than the undergraduates at our universities,—men of five-and-twenty! But does Mr. Professor forget the radical difference between the two cases? We may send our children to the universities, or not send them, as we please; but we are compelled to send them to the Indian college.” One word, sir, on the accuracy with which the sentiment of Mr. Malthus is represented here, before I say any thing as to the reasoning employed on it. The learned mover, on a former day, remark-

ed that he had never seen so great a number of misrepresentations crowded into so small a compass, as in the pamphlet of Mr. Malthus. I hope my learned friend will excuse me for observing, that if Mr. Malthus has dealt in misrepresentation, he has at length been fought with his own weapon; for I will venture to assert, that so much misrepresentation has seldom been crowded into so small a compass, as may be found in my learned friend's remarks on the short sentence last quoted from Mr. Malthus. I need not say I am far from imputing wilful misrepresentation: it would be absurd to do that; but it is necessary to set the sentiment of Mr. Malthus in its true light. First, then, my learned friend totally omits to read the important clause with which Mr. Malthus concludes; the clause, I mean, in which he states his belief that the Hertford students are freer from vice than the head-classes of our great schools. This clause is left out, as if it had never existed. Next, my learned friend tacitly drops the words "beyond all comparison" in the preference which Mr. Malthus gives to the morals of Hertford college over those of the universities. Thirdly, he describes the students at the India college as "children of sixteen;" thus taking the very earliest age at which a youth is admissible at that college as a standard for the age of the whole society. And lastly, he describes the under-graduates as "men of twenty-five." Sir, my learned friend has passed, as he tells us, four years at Oxford; I put it then to his recollection—I put it to the recollection of any man who has passed four days there—whether twenty-five be the average age of under-graduates? It is well known, that the period previous to the first degree usually extends from about eighteen to twenty-one. It is equally well known that some are sent to the university much younger than eighteen; I may, perhaps, be allowed to mention, as one example of this assertion, that the individual who has now the honor of addressing you, was entered of Cambridge at sixteen, and went into residence two or three months before he had completed his seventeenth year. By means, however, of these little overights, Mr. Malthus's defence of the morals of the Hertford institution becomes that which might very justly have awakened the surprise of my learned friend, namely, an assertion that these children of sixteen were not quite so vicious as men of five-and-twenty!

But, since the observations of the learned proprietor on this passage may be thought, in some measure, applicable, even as it stands in Mr. Malthus, let us consider them a moment. My learned friend seems to think it a sufficient objection to the institution, that there is

some vice among the students, especially as the residence at the college is compelled. Now first, sir, I beg to know whether, when my learned friend proposed to this court in 1865, the resolution approving the establishment of a seminary in this country, he really conceived that the seminary he was about to erect would be totally free from all the vices of youth? that it would actually exhibit that immunity from evil, which has in all other cases been known rather as the unattainable object of human systems, than as their realized excellence? If he did, let him point out the means by which so great a blessing was to be brought down to the sphere of practice; if he did not, let him not too severely condemn the existing institution for containing that alloy of defect which he himself proposed to tolerate, in proposing to erect a seminary. "But then," said my learned friend, "we are not obliged to send our sons to the university, but we are obliged to send them to the college at Hertford." Why, who obliged you? what terrible sin—what fatal decree—what dire necessity—compels you to accept for your son a lucrative and honorable appointment in the civil service of the Company? If my learned friend were to receive an appointment for a son in the Company's service, and he were told at the same time that his son must be sent to Hertford in order to qualify himself, would there be any shackle on his determination, whether he would or would not accept the appointment on such conditions? What greater hardship is there in this case than is imposed upon such persons as are destined for the profession of the church in England? It is well known that those who have the offer of church preferment for their sons, cannot avail themselves of such offer unless they send their sons to receive a suitable education at the university. To obtain orders without it is difficult—to rise high in the church, hopeless. And would it be just to complain of that as a compulsory regulation which imposed such education as the condition of the preferment? Yet this is a stronger case than that which I employ it to illustrate; for I should presume that the profession of the church provides for at least ten times as many persons as the Company's civil service; so that, for every one person compelled to keep terms at Hertford, nearly ten may be said to be compelled to keep terms at the universities. I am aware, sir, that this subject may, in individual cases, involve a good deal of difficulty. Scarcely any crisis can be conceived more serious or more interesting to a parent, than when he has for the first time to determine, whether he shall retain his child under the safe and delightful shelter of the domestic roof, or

shall commit him to the trials and difficulties of a more public scene. The question may sometimes bring with it great embarrassment, and prove very hard to determine. I am sure that my learned friend sees it precisely in the same light, and that, if the solution of the problem fell to himself with respect to any person in whose welfare he felt interested, he would treat it with the seriousness that becomes it—a seriousness which, I confess, I desiderated in his remarks on the subject, in relation to the supposed dangers of an education at Hertford. It is, I repeat, a serious—it may sometimes be a very painful question. There is great difficulty in balancing between the advantages of an early probation in fortifying youthful virtue, and the premature hazards to virtue which that very probation supposes. I must be allowed to say, however, that in the case immediately before us, the question is one of far less nicety and embarrassment than in almost any other in which it can possibly arise. The reason is a very simple one. A father, who is called to make up his mind whether he shall venture the child of his hopes and anxieties amidst the temptations of a residence in the college at Hertford, must have already made up his mind to trust that same child, only two years later, amidst the far more numerous, and far more perilous temptations of a residence in India. The hazards of the two situations will not bear a comparison. What, such a parent, therefore, has to determine, is simply this;—whether, having satisfied himself that his son should at a very early age be placed amidst the trying seductions and serious responsibilities of an Indian life, it is not expedient, it is not obligatory, previously to subject him to the milder exigencies of a public but yet a less exposed situation: a situation which may afford a sort of preparatory exercise to his firmness and fortitude. Under circumstances like these, even if in no other case, the Company have surely a right to say to families seeking Indian appointments, “If you are desirous of the advantages of a situation for your children in our service, even subject to the risks by which those advantages may be attended—we, on our part, refuse to grant them the advantages, unless they are first qualified to sustain the risks. It is our interest, and it is equally their’s, that they shall undergo such a preliminary ordeal as may call their latent powers into action—as may insure them to a reliance on their own resources. In this ordeal it is possible they may fail; but such a failure will be a far less evil than the failures to which unformed habits and unconfirmed principles would expose them in India—a far less evil both to themselves and to others—

less painful to their parents, less injurious to their own character, and less obnoxious to the interests of society.”

With these observations, sir, I shall dismiss this part of my subject; perfectly confiding that the character of the India college, in the important point of morals, is now securely established against all the unfounded aspersions which it has sustained. I have but one topic yet to consider, before I relieve the court from the task which I am unwillingly imposing on their indulgent attention; I refer to the question of discipline.

When I before had the honor of addressing the court, it will be remembered that I declared myself ready to admit that a spirit of insubordination had, in some instances, manifested itself at the college; but I certainly neither did then, nor do now concede, that this spirit has at all manifested itself to the extent alleged. I must own myself, however, somewhat surprised by the course which the learned mover of the resolution has adopted with respect to this head of observation. Instead of dwelling on the actual state of discipline at the college,—a subject which is matter of fact—a subject which, in point of knowledge, is accessible to any inquirer, because, from its very nature, it involves overt acts and none others—he has thought proper to discuss, at great length, some of the statutes of the institution, with a view of proving them either absurdly rigorous or ineffective. It is very probable, sir, there may be defects in the college statutes; it is possible those defects may be great; but what connection have *a-priori* arguments on such points with our present discussion, which relates to the actual state of the institution, as ascertained by observation and evidence? I will, however, shortly glance at one or two points noticed by the learned proprietor. And first, he objected to the regulation which requires the presence of all the students, without exception, at the celebration of divine worship according to the forms of the church of England, as a hardship on members of the church of Scotland, or of the various classes of dissenters who might have appointments in the service. With regard to Scotland, I have some connection with that country, and even consider myself as a native of it; and I am not aware that the strictest members of the Scottish church would object to the mere act of attendance at the rites of English worship, so long as they were not called to profess themselves in communion with the English establishment. I have the same opinion of the liberality of the dissenters in general. But if this be a hardship, it is one which is equally imposed by the system of other collegiate establishments. The children of Protest-

tant dissenters are sometimes educated in our universities; so are members of the church of Scotland; they cannot, indeed, undergo matriculation, but I am not aware that they ever desire exemption from the regular duties of chapel. The children of English families are to be found among the students at the universities of Scotland; these attend divine service according to the Scottish ritual; and I am not aware that they ever find the obligation of such attendance a burden upon conscience.

But these, it may be said, are not parallel instances;—for (as before) we are not compelled to bring up our children at the universities of Scotland, nor are the Scotch under a similar necessity with respect to ours; it is the compulsory law in the case of Hertford, which makes all the difference. Now to say no more on that subject, will it suffice if I produce a precedent from an institution, for which my learned friend professes to entertain, and very justly, the highest respect—I mean the Company's military seminary at Addiscombe?—Hear, therefore, the following clauses from the regulations of that excellent establishment:—

“13. Every Sunday morning, the cadets shall walk in procession to and from church, attended by the serjeant and bombardier, and one of the resident masters of the seminary; unless the state of the weather, or some particular cause shall prevent it, in which cases, divine service, according to the form of the Church of England, shall be performed, and a lecture be read at the seminary. Divine service, according to the form of the Church of England, shall also be performed, and a lecture read in the seminary, every Sunday evening.

“20. The cadets shall not absent themselves from church, morning and evening prayer, &c.”

Perhaps, however, it may be contended, that no fair precedent can, in the present instance, be deduced from the system of a military seminary, the very nature of which implies the admissibility of restraints which would be intolerable in an establishment purely civil. Give us, therefore, it may be said, an example of a civil seminary exactly in point—or give us none at all. I do not know, sir, that the distinction which such a reply would set up, could be contended for in a matter relating to the rights of conscience; I am, however, content to adopt the proposal; I will bring you the example of a civil seminary—and one, the authority of which must be conclusive with the gentlemen on the other side. I request, therefore, the attention of the court to the following words from the statute-book of Lord Wellesley's college:—“Divine service shall be performed in the college chapel, at such times as the pro-

“vost shall appoint, at which all the students shall attend.” Can it admit of any doubt whether divine service so enjoined was to be performed according to the modes and rites of the church of England? If it can, I entreat you to hear another regulation enacted for the benefit of the same institution:—

“The primary objects of the provost shall be, to receive the junior civil servants on their first arrival at Fort William, to superintend and regulate their general morals and conduct, to assist them with his advice and admonition, and to instruct them in the principles of the Christian religion, according to the doctrine, discipline, and rites of the church of England, as established by law.”

So much, sir, for this obnoxious and oppressive ecclesiastical regulation in the India college—a regulation which is thus completely paralleled, both in the college of Lord Wellesley, and in the military seminary; the one of which establishments my learned friend has praised at our expense, and the other he would establish on our rules.—(Hear! hear!)

The learned proprietor, however, pronounces it extremely hard that a student should be liable to expulsion by the arbitrary authority of five clergymen, truly, because he had missed chapel. Members of the clerical order, he observed, though no doubt highly respectable persons, are not likely to be the most merciful of censors in such a case.—Their habits of life and of thinking incline them to some little severity of judgment, in estimating the faults of others.—Where we pity, says my learned friend, they blame. I confess, sir, I regret that my learned friend should have given place to this remark. I am averse to professional reflections, were it only from a selfish motive; for, as my learned friend well knows, no profession has been the subject of more frequent or of more unjust reflections of this nature, than that to which he and I have alike the honor of belonging. At the same time, I acknowledge that others have expressed themselves respecting clergymen nearly in the same manner; the celebrated David Hume, for example, who, speaking of that order of persons, observes, “These men, being elevated above humanity, acquire a character which is entirely their own, and which, in my opinion, is, generally speaking, not the most amiable that is to be met with in human society.” Such is the opinion of Mr. Hume, which seems to make a good companion for that of my learned friend.—(A laugh.) To treat this subject seriously, however, I cannot help observing, that in the resolution already so often mentioned, which my learned friend proposed to the court in

1803, one object stated as of cardinal importance, is that of "grounding the Company's civil servants in the religion of their country." I firmly believe, sir, my learned friend was sincere in that proposition—I think it does him the highest credit—and I therefore desire to submit it to his cool and candid reflection, whether the object to which he then attached, and to which (I doubt not) he still attaches, such importance, is likely to be promoted by the introduction of topics in this place, which, when the reports of our debates come to be circulated among the students, may be understood to disparage both those sacred observances in which the religion of their country is peculiarly embodied and enshrined, and the members of that eminent and venerable order, to whose cherishing superintendence it has been peculiarly confided.—*(Hear! hear!)*

Before I take my leave of this topic, I cannot help asking from what source it appears that the offence of non-attendance at the college chapel subjects a student to expulsion. Unquestionably, a contumacious perverseness in this, or in any other offence, would be visited by that highest penalty; but, if (as I presume) occasional failures only are intended, I beg to have the college-statute produced, by which such a punishment is annexed to such a transgression.—I believe the statute-book would be hunted in vain for any law of the kind.—This I know, that the most careful investigation has not helped me to the discovery of any such law, while it has shewn me what seems directly the reverse of such a law; for I find, on the one hand, that non-attendance at chapel is an offence peculiarly cognizable by the dean, and on the other, that the dean is not invested with the power of expulsion.

We next come to what is represented as the crying sin of the laws of this institution; I mean the statute which the learned gentleman compares to the Roman principle of decimation, and which he describes as standing in frightful contrast with the merciful spirit of the British constitution. By the practice of that constitution, he tells us, individuals under suspicion of offences, are forbidden to criminate themselves; and he says, and I can well believe him, that he has heard the highest legal functionaries anxiously warn a prisoner against using the plea of guilty, and has observed them ready to spring from their seats, for the purpose of exonerating their remittances by their intercession. He then asks, what must be the feelings of the students at the Indian college, when, after having been instructed in the principles and the practice of the English law by their legal professor, Mr. Christian, they open their own statute-book and find self-crimination enjoined

on certain offenders, under the strongest penalties?

It is one thing, sir, to judge of particular laws,—it is another, to reason about general principles.—The college-code may contain regulations which are objectionable, for it would be idle to suppose the system perfect; and possibly the statute in question may be of that number. I would just observe, however, that to determine on the propriety of particular enactments in an institution of this kind, is a matter of considerable difficulty and delicacy,—a matter which requires a minute knowledge of circumstances;—and, where a law like that in question,—a law strong on the face of it, becomes the subject of consideration, it is as hard to form a really just opinion, as it is unfortunately easy to pronounce a decided sentence. I do not say this without a reference to my own feelings;—for, though I shall presently shew, and I trust in the most conclusive manner, that the nature of this law has been misrepresented, yet, without much more information on the subject than I pretend to possess, and much more investigation than I have leisure to undertake, I am not able to decide either for or against the expedience of such a regulation.—But the doubt, sir, which I thus sincerely state with regard to the particular provision, can never commit me to hesitate respecting the general principles on which it has been impeached; for here I have no doubts whatever,—I do not feel sure that the law is right; but no proposition on earth can be clearer to me, than that my learned friend has not proved it wrong.—He contrasts the principles of the British constitution with this law.—Sir, I cheerfully join issue with him on the principles of the British constitution; I accept the test he has proposed; and I give him my promise, not merely to vote for the present motion, but to be myself the mover of a resolution for the absolute suppression of the college as a public nuisance, on the following condition,—that he shall produce to me any one provision, any one clause, or any one title of the English code, according to which persons "in statu pupillari" are invested with the same rights as against their immediate superiors, as the subject undoubtedly possesses as against the government of the country. If the hon. and learned gentleman can produce such a law, I will at once accede to every thing that he has said upon this subject. *(Hear! hear!)* But, in English jurisprudence, and I believe in any other jurisprudence, no such principle can be found; the parental power, whether exercised directly or by delegation, is always supreme. True—it must be exercised with caution and tenderness—it must be exercised with a parental heart;

—yet it is supreme. Take one instance, and take it on the most invidious ground which the learned mover has occupied,—I mean, that of the law of self-crimination. If this is to be exploded on principle, that principle equally applies to pupils of all ages: yet, sir, what parent among the many that bear me, if he strongly suspects his child of a fault, feels any scruple in charging him with it, and in warning him not to aggravate the offence by a denial?—But now all this is to be changed.—The young offender is to put himself on his privilege, and to say “I refuse to criminate myself!—I stand upon the English law, and plead not guilty! let the charge, if true, be proved by legal evidence! I stand upon the constitution of my country!” (*Hear! hear! and much mirth.*) Why the necessary consequence of such a doctrine, in nine cases out of ten, must be, that the young citizen is acquitted for want of a prosecutor. I trust, sir, that wretches like these will never become popular in our seminaries for youth; but that the students at those establishments will better appreciate the really filial relation in which they stand towards their instructors and remember that the first duty arising out of that relation is implicit obedience.

With regard, sir, to the particular statute in question, it has, as I before remarked, been greatly misconstrued. The whole effect of both its clauses is this, that, when great offences are committed within the college, the authors of which cannot be discovered, such students as fall under suspicion from their general character, shall be put on the trial of their guilt or innocence.—Whether right or not, this is all; and the utmost exaggeration cannot make it more. We must recollect that, in such cases, the offence is not committed in a large community; it is known to lie among a very limited body of persons; some of these *must* be the delinquents; but those only are put on clearing themselves, whose previous conduct warrants a suspicion of their guilt. Even with respect to the persons thus selected, we must remember that they are not to be sentenced without the fullest opportunity of vindicating themselves; and this, not by legal evidence, but by such proof as may satisfy a rational and a kind judge. Indeed, like all the powers attached to the government of a seminary, we must suppose such a jurisdiction as this to be put in force, not by a tyrannical authority, jealous of the privileges of its subjects, but by the cautious and lenient hand of persons standing in the place of parents. In point of fact, however, I learn that this jurisdiction has never been actually exercised.

A doubt has been expressed whether

any rule, analogous to this obnoxious law, has ever been adopted in any other seminary;—but there is no reason for doubting on the subject. There are members of the University of Cambridge present. They may probably recollect, what I know to be a fact, though not from personal knowledge—I mean, that on occasion of a disturbance at chapel in a college of great reputation, the particular authors of the disturbance not being discoverable, it was announced that the principle of decimation would be acted on if the offence were repeated. In that instance, indeed, the threat was not carried into actual effect; but every man well knew that, if found necessary, it would be fulfilled without fail; and, as a sure proof of this, the disturbance never recurred. Besides this, the truth is, that, under a milder form, this power is frequently exercised in most academies; for students are often withdrawn quietly, on an intimation to that effect from the masters, although no one specific offence deserving of expulsion has been committed,—merely on the ground of a general indolence or incapacity.

Notwithstanding, however, I have thought it necessary to offer these remarks in vindication of the law referred to, I must again, sir, deprecate, in the strongest terms, the principle of arguing against the whole system and being of an institution on the ground of any one or two particular regulations, however bad or absurd. This is not the just method of proceeding with respect to human establishments: they all have their defects, and, when these are discovered, the right course is to remove the defects, not the establishments themselves. The sentiment more than once expressed by Mr. Burke, ought ever to be borne in mind—for it is of universal application; that “there are, and must be, abuses in all governments,” and that, if the existence of abuses were made a reason for cashiering governments, no government on earth could stand a moment. (*Hear! hear!*) The particular statutes on which my learned friend has thought proper to comment so severely, can never be drawn into the general question, whether this institution has, on the whole, sufficiently answered its purpose to deserve support and encouragement; a question to be tried, not by the apparent propriety or probable efficacy of this or that individual law, but by a manly, candid, and comprehensive view of the whole system, as judged from its leading principles, and its general results.

I will say no more of the charges against the regulations of the college respecting discipline; but it is necessary that I should trouble the court shortly on the subject of the spirit of insubordination which the students have in more than one instance evinced, and which has been

made the foundation of so much public clamour. And, in the first place, how stand the facts?—a very material question, but one to which very imperfect attention has been paid. In the course of eleven years, it appears that *five* disturbances have taken place; and, about *seventeen* students have been expelled, *five* of whom were afterwards restored. The fact might, I have no doubt, be watched from the history of several public seminaries, which are not therefore branded either as public nuisances or as nests of insurrection. A better illustration, indeed, of this assertion could not be desired than a circumstance stated by an hon. gentleman, who addressed the court on the question of the college the other day, but whom I do not now see in his place. That gentleman, though he professed himself adverse to this institution on principle, yet delivered himself on the subject with a candour of which I could wish I saw more examples. He deprecated the conclusions drawn from the disturbances that have occurred; and produced a parallel case from the history of one of the most eminent of our public schools, in which, in the course of a few years, (I should guess from his statement, much fewer than eleven), there took place, the precise number of *five* rebellions. The truth, sir, is, that while the instances of this kind which happen at our established schools pass away with little notice from the public,—nay, while the mention of them is rather forbore, out of motives of delicacy to the families whose feelings or whose credit they may be thought to affect—the disturbances at the India college have been industriously made conspicuous, and have been dilated upon with all the caution and candour characteristic of our daily press. To such occasional exhibitions of intemperance all public seminaries are liable; but the general character of other seminaries is estimated from their seasons of quiet, not from their periods of disorder; it is only with respect to the India college that the disorder has been sedulously set forth as the rule instead of the exception.

I am hence led, sir, to notice what I deem a peculiarly important feature, in this case. It is remarked by Mr. Malthus, that a most inaccurate notion of the general character of the college would be formed, if the disturbances which are known to have occurred there were thought more than temporary effluvescences; since, in ordinary times, the whole business of the institution proceeds with a degree of order and decency, which has often been the admiration of strangers, and would be perfectly satisfactory to every competent judge. This statement I am able, in a certain degree, to confirm from my own observation. I have, at several times,

though none of them very recent, had the pleasure of residing at the college, for days, and even for weeks;—I have walked in the neighbourhood;—I have crossed the quadrangle at all hours;—and I know not that I ever witnessed the slightest appearance of disturbance or indecorum;—on the contrary, I am sure, the place generally exhibited such a spectacle of cheerful regularity as I have not witnessed in other institutions where the same degree of liberty is allowed. A similar remark has been made to me by persons of undoubted veracity, also unconnected with the establishment, and whose opportunities of observation have been still ampler than mine. In addition to these particulars, I will venture to mention a circumstance of which I have been assured by Mr. Malthus, in whose accuracy I know that the most perfect confidence may be placed:—namely, that during the eleven years of his connection with the institution, and in the constant habit of paying to it the attention which his duty enjoins, he has never happened to meet a student in a state of intoxication.—These are facts, sir, which, in the judgment of every impartial person, will a thousand times outweigh the vague and bolsterous accusations of ignorance and prejudice.

But these testimonies are not alone. They receive the most striking confirmation from the statements before-cited, of Lord Minto and other high official persons in Bengal. Those statements have, indeed, a force not to be eluded;—nothing can elude them, so long as it is deemed reasonable to infer the existence of causes from their natural effects. Lord Minto tells us, that the students from Hertford “stand honorably distinguished for regular attendance—for obedience to the statutes and discipline of the college of Fort William—for orderly and decorous demeanour—for moderation in expense, and consequently in the amount of their debt;—and, in a word, for those decencies of conduct which denote men well-born, and characters well-trained.” I ask, sir, where were these amiable and admirable qualities acquired?—where were these invaluable habits formed?—why, in that very institution represented—(I quote the reported words of its accusers)—as a place which gives no “*licence*” when we look for order;—as a place where “*the students are the masters*,”—as a scene where “*every kind of disorder and irregularity are continually occurring*,”—as a place, where the students are notorious for paying no debts, —as “*a sink of vice and immorality*,”—and as “*producing many individuals, who are without the principles of honor or honesty*.”

Sir, the hon. proprietor, who first agitated this subject on a former occasion,

was pleased to describe this institution as the pest and terror of the whole vicinage. He asked, as I learn from the report of the debate, "whether the students were not dreaded by every honest and peaceable inhabitant of the neighbourhood? and whether they and the college were not equally notorious in the country?" The proper evidence on this subject is certainly that of some of the persons thus aggrieved;—and I need not say that Mr. Malthus has in the most deliberate manner challenged the production of such evidence,—a challenge which does not appear to have as yet been accepted. Yet I can easily believe that the neighbourhood of a large seminary of young men,—however unexceptionably conducted, and however distinguished the majority of the inmates for regularity and innocency, would not be very pleasing to the proprietors of landed estates. Be it a school or a college, be it well or ill managed—yet, as the best place of that kind, and the best managed, will supply instances of youthful wiliness and mischievousness, such an establishment is not generally desired as a near neighbour. It may therefore be admitted, without the smallest prejudice to the college at Hertford, that the country-gentlemen in that quarter have not beheld it with very favourable eyes; and this is in fact conceded by Mr. Malthus with his accustomed candour and fairness. But even on this point, the most grievous exaggerations have prevailed; and, in proof of this assertion, I will venture to submit to the proprietors the testimony of one who cannot fail to be considered as the most competent and unexceptionable witness, that could possibly have been desired on such a point. I will submit to them a letter from lord John Townsend, who is not only a large landed proprietor contiguous to Hertford, but whose property, as lying nearest the college, is even surrounding it almost entirely, and as directly intervening between it and the town of Hertford, which is naturally a place of frequent resort for the students, must be supposed peculiarly obnoxious to all the evils, whatever they are, which the vicinity of the college is calculated to produce. It will be seen that, in the opinion of lord John Townsend, Mr. Malthus has over-rated the dislike with which the institution has been viewed by the generality of the country-gentlemen. The letter is addressed to the principal.

" Grosvenor Place, 41,
Jan. 6, 1817.

" My dear sir,—I have just read Mr. Malthus's very able vindication of your college, and masterly refutation of the charges lately brought forward against it. I am glad to observe that my name, however undeserving of being peculiar-

ly adverted to, is mentioned in a note as one of the exceptions to those who are ranked amongst the enemies of the institution. That the major part of our Hertfordshire gentlemen have viewed the establishment with far different sentiments than I have done, is I believe perfectly well known. A very hostile feeling towards the college in the earlier period of its existence, appeared occasionally, and indeed pretty generally to prevail; but I should say with submission to you, not altogether to the extent which possibly you and Mr. Malthus may apprehend. At all events, sure I am that many, or I might say all of those whom I have ever talked with on the subject, have always been ready to do ample justice to the unsolicited endeavours of the collegiate authorities, whose zeal and ability in the discharge of their arduous duties have been the theme of general praise. It is perfectly true, as our friend Malthus remarks, that an establishment of eighty young men, from the age of sixteen to twenty, in their immediate neighbourhood, is not likely to be considered by any set of country gentlemen as a circumstance particularly desirable: but the assertion made at the last meeting of the court of proprietors, "that the inhabitants in the neighbourhood of the college live in a state of perpetual dread and alarm from the wanton excesses of the students," is to be sure an absolute misrepresentation of the fact, and I was really astonished (as I have no doubt most of the gentlemen of the county were as well as myself) to observe that so unfounded an assertion should have been suffered to pass without immediate contradiction. As the nearest neighbour of the college, I must of course be most exposed to occasional trespasses, but I really think they have been upon the whole as trifling as we could possibly expect. Had they been more serious, I may with truth say to you that they would not appear to me of sufficient consequence to counterbalance the pleasure I have derived from the vicinity of persons whose society you well know has been so peculiarly agreeable to me. Believe me to be, my dear sir, with respect and regard, your faithful humble servant

" JOHN TOWNSEND."

" The Rev. Dr. Batton, &c. &c."

These then, being our facts,—it being thus established that the institution usually presents a spectacle not only of order and tranquillity, but of exemplary decorum—while yet it must be allowed that this its ordinary condition has undergone some interruptions of a very unpleasant nature—the question may arise, to what

causes such a state of things is to be attributed. And my first remark on this subject is one which the very circumstances of the case irresistibly suggest—namely, that the troubles which have disturbed the Institution have arisen from nothing interior or habitually felt, but from the operation of something external. If they resulted from the ordinary movement of the system, it would be impossible to explain the good order that has always succeeded the disturbance:—It would then be natural to think that the same causes which had generated peculiar commotion at particular times, would diffuse a less violent degree of disquiet over the intervening periods. I conclude, therefore, that the system, in its usual operation, is good:—that the usual course of management is good;—that every thing is well arranged and well conducted;—in short, that no blame can be imputed either to the constitution or to the administration of the college, but that the origin of the evil to be accounted for must be sought in something extrinsic and perhaps adventitious.

Now, sir, on this point, it must be recollected that the India college is in some respects very differently situated from all other institutions of the same species. The generality of collegiate establishments have been founded in times of very imperfect illumination, and by an authority which was considered as paramount. They have therefore easily acquired an unresisted sway; and having begun with being strong in power, have ended with being strong in opinion—they have become interwoven with all our national prejudices, and may be said to have struck their roots into the perpetual rock of the constitution. Hence, they command the unqualified reverence of mankind; and any attempt to shake their authority—much more, any attempt to endanger their existence—would be considered as the last extreme of folly. The India college, on the other hand, has had to contend with something of those disadvantages that are experienced by a government established in times of light and liberty—in times when almost every man has an opinion, a voice, and a pen. It necessarily wants all that hold on the public mind which is the growth of prescription and antiquity; that is, it wants one most important stay for the preservation of discipline, and the prevention of designs of tumult. A student of evil dispositions, and we must expect a mixture of such in every numerous assemblage of individuals, may be led to entertain the idea, that even a project of overthrowing the establishment is not wholly out of reach:—and, at all events, when a crisis of any kind arises, an institution like this, is deficient in the means of overawing

disturbance. What has peculiarly formed, however, the spirit of insubordination, has been a rooted persuasion in the minds of the students, that they stood on the ground of patronage rather than of character; and that the directors would rather overlook the excesses of their young friends than suffer their hopes for life to be blasted, and the valuable gift of a writership to be thrown away. It was evidently impossible that the discipline of the college should be in a state of security, while this idea continued to be cherished; and on the other hand, the idea was not likely to be eradicated, until the experience of some signal punishments should show it to be utterly futile. In this connection, it is necessary that I should notice another circumstance, to which, however, I allude with considerable reluctance. In the infancy of such an institution—an institution having no support in the reverence of opinion, and which, from the expense and burden it imposed on the recipients of Indian appointments, could not fail to be unpopular with many persons—it was desirable that the authority of the immediate superintendence of the college should be great, and that it should be vigorously aided and upheld. But it may naturally be supposed that there would be imperfections in the system at the outset; and it seems to have been a great imperfection that the college-council was not in the first instance armed with the power of expelling such students as proved refractory. In consequence of this defect in the jurisdiction of the professors, the students were induced to look off from their immediate superiors; and, already regarding the members of the court of directors as their patrons and supporters, they were thus confirmed in the opinion, that, whatever might be their department, their appointments would be safe. Some unfortunate instances, in which students who had been expelled by the court of directors, were subsequently restored, further countenanced, that opinion. I refer to these circumstances, sir, with reluctance, because I think it unfair that we should be compelled to drag into light, past evils, and evils to which a remedy has been applied—for the result was, that the directors actually surrendered the power of expulsion to the professors—a surrender which has drawn on them the censure of my learned friend;—but which, in my opinion, can never be quoted, except in their praise;—a surrender, which was no mean compromise or unwise concession, but a noble sacrifice at the shrine of duty.

That this new arrangement will in time be productive of the happiest effects, I entertain no doubt whatever. But it would be vain to suppose that this or any other such arrangement is to act altogether like a charm, or independently of accompanying

circumstances. I would therefore most respectfully, but most earnestly, impress on the minds of those whom I address, the importance of giving to the institution an entire, and a cordial, and a consistent support. If it is to be looked on with dislike and jealousy; if its slightest faults, real or supposed, are to be magnified into crying and irretrievable abuses; if the clamour raised against it by interest and prejudice are to be countenanced by respectable members of this court; if the disturbances which have originated to its want of a firm support from power and opinion, are to be made the very ground of weakening the support which it actually possesses: if the question is familiarly to be raised, whether the establishment shall be continued or destroyed: it is certainly impossible to answer for the event, or to say how soon the evils imputed to it may be brought to pass by the very imputation. But if a different course is pursued; if we cherish the institution in the real spirit of kindness; if we promote its interests with a real unity of effort: I will venture to predict—I could almost stake my existence upon the truth of the prediction—that it will fulfil our most sanguine hopes. What, therefore I would implore both the directors and the proprietors to remember is this, that if such an establishment is worth supporting at all, it is worth supporting *with all our hearts, and at all hazards.*

I well know that its operation may occasionally be attended with inconvenience to individuals. I am aware that parental hopes may occasionally be disappointed, and the difficulties of deserving families be increased; I am sensible that the value of Indian patronage, in the vulgar mode of estimating that value, has suffered some diminution. But I have ill estimated the sentiments and the principles of the members of this court, if, when interests of so mighty a nature are involved, they allow considerations like these to weigh even a feather in the scale. I have ill judged them, if they are not feelingly alive to all those momentous questions which the present enquiry involves. Whether such an institution as this is not necessary for the due formation of the functionaries to whose administration the resources and the happiness of one of the largest empires in the world are to be entrusted:—whether, if it be thus necessary, the collective utility does not a million times outweigh the individual inconvenience:—whether, even as to itself, that individual inconvenience is worth a thought, which still leaves the Indian civil service, for the certainty, the celerity, and the magnitude of its returns, unrivalled among ordinary professions:—whether it is not highly just and reasonable that persons presented with such noble appointments for their families, should be at

the expense of qualifying those who are to fill them:—whether, in the view of all just, all exalted feeling, the value of those appointments is not raised by a system which consecrates them to the acceptance of the worthy—by a system which renders them at once the reward and the opportunity of talent and of virtue—by a system under which they become less accessible only by becoming more exalted—by a system which compensates to them on the one hand all that it takes on the other:—and what it subtracts in interest, overpays in honor:—these, these, I say, are the great questions which the subject suggests; and I indeed have I estimated the count of proprietors, and deeply indeed will they disappoint my expectations, if I do not find them keenly alive to those important enquiries, in all their force and comprehensiveness.—(Hear! hear!)

It is impossible, sir, to reflect on the topics I have touched, without turning our eyes on the situation which the Company now occupy, relatively to the nation—without turning our thoughts on the memorable contest in which we were, no long time ago, engaged—the contest which terminated in the grant of our present charter. I had, on that important occasion, the honor, in common with many worthier persons, of fighting in your ranks—a feeble, I confess, but, I am sure, a faithful assistant; and I think I may say, that, on that field, though we lost something of power, we lost nothing of credit. With some abatement, we might adopt the language of the poet—

the strife
“Was not inglorious, though th’ event
“was dire.”

Our arms, indeed, were somewhat unfortunate, but our scutcheons were not dishonored.—Why is it, sir, that I now refer to that memorable battle?—Because throughout the whole of it we professedly stood before parliament and before the nation, on this specific ground—that we desired the privileges we demanded, not on account of the benefits they would produce to us, but on account of the benefits they would enable us to bestow on others:—On the principle that the great body of India proprietors were anxious, not for their dividend of the Company’s stock, but for their contingent of the Company’s power, prosperity, and fame:—On the principle, that we regarded our Indian possessions, not as a mine from whence we were to draw the treasures of the East, but as a field on which we were to diffuse the nobler treasures of western light and knowledge and refinement:—not as a scene of exertion for chartered rapacity, or for avarice sheltering itself under the name of privilege, but as a theatre on which high qualities were to be displayed, on which great talents were to be exer-

ciety and extended, on which all the charities and amenities of domestic life were to be developed and established.—This was the ground, sir, which the Company then took in the view of the legislature and the nation. On this you gained, what you did gain, of the national good-will and confidence. And how, I ask, has that confidence been justified? How have the promises you held out been fulfilled? I hear charges brought against you, of profusion and extravagance.—Of profusion and extravagance for what purpose? For the purpose of erecting institutions dedicated to science and literature and moral improvement:—for the purpose of laying restraints on Indian patronage:—for the purpose of erecting barriers against the oppression and the misgovernment of the people of India.—The prodigality of privation:—the indulgence of self-denial:—the luxury of doing good!—a profusion which, I am sure, will flow in streams of happiness over your Indian subjects, and return in showers of benedictions and blessings on yourselves. This is, indeed, a glorious accusation;—your charge is your triumph, and long may you be guilty! Wherever else you are frugal, here be lavish;—wherever else you are penurious, here be prodigal; assured that posterity will find your highest and dearest fame in the imputation which describes you as being seduced, not by the pride of imperial power, or the glare of imperial wealth, but by the dignity of imperial wisdom, and the austerity of imperial virtue!

On these principles it is, sir, that I would rest the fate of the present question; nor can I suffer myself to doubt the result. In the observations I have offered, it has been my earnest and my laborious endeavour to avoid the unnecessary introduction of topics of irritation, in the unfeigned wish that all who concur in the general views I have taken, may meet as far as possible on a basis of union. I have no interest, personal or otherwise, in the subject; on the contrary, the expenditure of time and attention which it has cost me, has, from particular circumstances, been productive to me of a degree of inconvenience quite unutterable. But I could not sit silent when a cause, of which I so well knew the merits, was so committed, and I should almost have been ready to tear a day out of my life, rather than not have come down here to raise a humble but a sincere voice in favour of what I firmly, deliberately, and in my inmost heart believe to be the interests of truth and justice; and at the same time to be the best, because the noblest, the loftiest, most valuable, most durable, interests of that respectable and respected body, whom I have now only to thank for the honor of their patient hearing.—(Hear! hear!)

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Mr. Impey said he had purposely abstained from offering himself to the attention of the court until after his learned friend who had just sat down, had spoken: for after all the calumnies which seemed to have been industriously disseminated against the college, (he did not speak about what passed in this court, but in public) he thought it but right that the college should be heard in its own defence. The court would agree with him, he had no doubt, that the college had shown no small degree of judgment in the choice of their advocate; and would give him thanks for having allowed them to listen with untired and uninterrupted attention to the speech of his honorable and learned friend, which, he maintained, for eloquence, for argument, and for information, had not been exceeded by any speech delivered in modern times in this or in any other place.

He was glad he took the resolution of abstaining from offering himself to the court until that speech had been delivered, for he was persuaded that the time had now arrived that the court must themselves be satisfied of this discussion being so unfounded in argument, so unbounded in fact, and so wholly unreasonable, that it ought to be put an end to; and for that purpose it was his intention to propose to put an end to it, by moving the previous question.

The court had often occasion to complain of the gross ignorance of the public respecting Indian affairs, and the facility which was thereby given to the dissemination of calumny, and to the excitement of prejudice against the Company. The same complaint the college had great cause to make of the ignorance of the public respecting the principles, the history, and all the facts connected with that institution. The same ignorance gave rise to the same species of calumnies, and he apprehended that the same species of prejudice had been excited against the college. The public clamour had been industriously raised—the facts respecting the college had been mistaken—its history had been falsified.—(Hear! Hear!) He repeated, its history had been falsified.—(Hear! Hear! from the Oppositionists.) Its history had been falsified, and this debate would give an opportunity to the college to deny the facts that had been stated against it, and to remove the impressions which had been made, adverse to its character.

In treating of this subject, he should with very great unwillingness touch upon any points that had been so ably argued by his honorable and learned friend; but he could not wholly avoid saying something upon so important a question, upon the general principles which had been stated in this court respecting the college.

The first and main point for consideration seemed to be the principle and object of the institution. Upon that point he could hardly conceive that his honorable and learned friend, who began the debate, differed much with those who advocated the interests of the college; for although it might be inferred from the deserved eulogium which had been passed on the talents displayed by many eminent servants of the Company, by that honorable gentleman before the college existed, that it was unnecessary, the object of it having been already sufficiently attained; yet that could not possibly have been his meaning, as he had bestowed so much laboured eulogium upon the wisdom of Lord Wellesley, who had enforced upon the Company the absolute necessity of an appropriate education of the Company's servants. Now if the argument of Lord Wellesley on that head could be successfully impeached, nothing could be more foolish than the conduct of Lord Wellesley in establishing the college at Calcutta. But it only required a statement of the facts, fully to confirm Lord Wellesley's argument. The Company had under their dominion about sixty millions of people, essentially different from the people of this country, and from each other in religion, laws, language, institutions, and, in short, different in every circumstance by which people of different nations were distinguished. In the original state of the Company's affairs it was their policy, in matters of government, to entrust the distribution of justice, and the collection of the revenue to Hindus and Mohammedans, and other natives of the country. But the policy of the Company had since been totally changed—whether wisely or not, nothing but experience could determine—nothing but history could pronounce. But at this time the whole system of Indian government was in the hands of the Company's European subjects. They were distributed all over the country administering justice in the minutest details, and collecting the tributes which the Company had imposed on their subjects. How was it possible that such high functions could be performed, not only without a general knowledge of the principles of law and finance, but even without a particular and minute acquaintance with the laws, the language, and the religion of the people over whom such servants were placed? It seemed to be utterly impossible to answer that question, except in one way; for although the genius of Lord Clive and Mr. Hastings might enable them to conquer and organise the extensive territories in possession of the Company without these advantages, yet every man would concur with Lord Wellesley, that it was impossible, without some appropriate education, that the servants of the Company

could extend over that vast country in detail the blessings of a wise and good government. The next question (and certainly a great one it was in the beginning), was, whether it were more advantageous to the Company that the education of their servants, from the age of sixteen to nineteen, should be completed in this country or in India? Upon this subject, even his honorable and learned friend had given a very satisfactory answer; for although he had paragonized the plan of Lord Wellesley in the highest possible strain, and had held that nobleman up as a paragon of wisdom; yet he had given such conclusive reasons in favour of the establishment in this country, that it was only necessary to repeat his own observations to maintain the proposition in favour of the English college. The absurdity of exporting young men to India for the purpose of being educated in European literature, and exporting European professors to educate them at Calcutta, appeared at first sight so manifest, as clearly to strike the dimmest sight. It might be asked, then, how could Lord Wellesley, with his acknowledged abilities, have fallen into so great an absurdity? The answer was, that the sphere of Lord Wellesley's power did not extend beyond India. He could not erect a college in England, but he could in Calcutta. He could establish a college there, however incongruous his plan might be in some of its parts, he was forced to accommodate himself to his circumstances. He merely established the college there, because he could not establish it here.

But the main point upon which his honorable and learned friend seemed to insist, was that this establishment should have been a school and not a college. In the first place, what said the Marquis Wellesley upon this proposition? (for he was a model of wisdom upon this subject.) His plan clearly was for a college, and not a school; and according to his notions of a college, an institution of that kind was established at Calcutta. Was it not reasonable, that if his college was the model for the college here, as asserted, the name as well as the thing should be retained. But when the court applied its mind to this part of the question, it would find that this was little more than a dispute about words. The terms *school* or *college* were of a doubtful and ambiguous nature. They were sometimes applied indiscriminately, and sometimes substituted one for the other. The original meaning of the word *school* was a place where grown persons were instructed, and in our universities the places where the young men performed their exercises, were called *schools*. And it was well known to every body that the seminaries at Westminster, Eton, and Winchester, were called *colleges*.

The hon. and learned gentleman seemed to make the essential difference consist in the mode of punishment; and he seemed to recommend the use of the rod at Haileybury. (Mr. Jackson denied this.) His hon. and learned friend denied this. The hon. and learned gentleman might draw back if he chose; but he certainly did recommend it; and he (Mr. L.) appealed to the recollection of the court, whether that recommendation had not come from the hon. and learned gentleman? His (Mr. L.) recollection was the stronger, because the hon. and learned gentleman, in commenting upon that part of Mr. Malton's pamphlet respecting the application of punishment, had not denied his recommendation that the students at Haileybury should be made to feel, but denied his recommendation of that punishment for mere stupidity. He certainly should not quarrel with his learned friend for his taste upon the subject; but the hon. and learned gentleman must know that there were persons who had deeply studied the subject of education and the nature of the human mind, who doubted very much whether the punishment of the rod was an eligible mode of inculcating even the rudiments of education; though probably he did not know that in the Charter-house school, an example cited by himself, the punishment of the rod had been quite abolished.

He could not help alluding here to an extraordinary misapplication of terms by his hon. and learned friend. His hon. and learned friend had talked of *children* in speaking of the students of Hertford college. Never was a term more misapplied or more calculated to lead the court into error. It was not half an hour ago that an hon. proprietor asked him (Mr. L.) this question:—"Pray, at what age do these children go to Hertford college?" To which he replied,—"The earliest age is sixteen; and the age at which they are there is from sixteen to nineteen." To call these young men children was really an abuse of words, and tended to mislead the court. At that age young men were as capable of discerning right from wrong as at any period of their lives. They were amenable for all their actions to the laws of their country. They were able to enter into the most important of all contracts, although certainly under restrictions of a modern date, and peculiar to this country. The question then was not in what manner boys learning their rudiments should be treated, but how young men, from the age of sixteen to nineteen, pursuing the higher branches of studies, were to be dealt with in the college? It could hardly be supposed that young men well educated and their minds considerably ripened, could be treated like mere school-boys, and dogged like children into discipline.

Certain he was, that if any attempt was made to apply the punishment recommended by the hon. gentleman, in order to reduce them to discipline, the probability would be, that the court would hear of much more outrageous riots than had ever been known to exist in the college.

Great cries of *hear! hear!* had been raised when he (Mr. L.) talked of the history of the college having been falsified. His hon. and learned friend had given the court a long history of the origin of the college, and he (Mr. L.) really thought that not only the college and the directors, but the court itself, had much to complain of the learned gentleman, when, in stating facts for which he claimed credit, as being within his own knowledge, he indulged his fancy, and gave a fabulous history instead of a real one. But he (Mr. L.) was persuaded that the court would not be content to take that history as authentic in all its circumstances. They would at least look to this side of the bar for some genuine information upon the subject before they concluded that the hon. and learned gentleman was correct in all his statements. His hon. friend, the ex-director (Mr. Grant) had corrected the hon. and learned gentleman in some most important facts. The hon. and learned gentleman had stated, that the foundation of the college was laid upon the reduction of the college in India. But that fact the hon. ex-director had contradicted most directly, by stating, that the college of Hertford was in contemplation long before the Calcutta college existed. The hon. and learned gentleman had next told the court that the original intention was to erect a school and not a college, and that the idea of a college had arisen with Dr. Henley. But here again the hon. and learned gentleman was corrected by the hon. ex-director, who positively asserted that a school never was in contemplation—never was named; and that the college did not take its rise from any suggestions of Dr. Henley. But it was not with respect to the history of this college, as given by the hon. and learned gentleman, that the court had to complain. They had also to complain that he did not even confine his misstatements to the college, but he extended them to the universities. In the first place he had to complain of his hon. and learned friend, in stating, that the average age of students at the university was twenty-five.

Mr. Jackson.—I said the average was twenty-two.

Mr. Inq.—Still the hon. and learned gentleman was in error; for he, (Mr. L.) would pledge his veracity to the court upon the accuracy of every word he should state to them upon this subject. He happened to be well acquainted with both the universities, and from his knowledge

of them he undertook to assert that the period at which young men usually went to the university was from sixteen to nineteen; some went even earlier. He took upon himself to assert it was a rare thing for a young man to remain at the university without having taken a degree before the age of twenty-one; and the average age of under graduates at the universities was between eighteen and nineteen. He himself went to the university before seventeen. The late Mr. Pitt went to the University of Cambridge at thirteen; but certainly that was a rare instance, and did not furnish the means of judging correctly upon the subject. The next erroneous statement of the hon. gentleman, was that, after dusk the students of the University of Oxford were called in, and that after dark no such thing as a student was to be seen about the town. A more erroneous statement never was made. He (Mr. L.) would venture to say that in the universities of this country no such regularity was kept up: In scarcely any of the colleges did any of the students retire before nine o'clock; in some of them not before ten, and in others not before eleven. At Cambridge he recollected that ten was the hour, but not sooner. So that if the court of proprietors should take the measure of the present college from the statements which the hon. and learned gentlemen laid before them, they would undoubtedly come to a wrong conclusion; for nothing could be more erroneous than his statements of facts. But it was still more pernicious to state in that court that the students at Haileybury were bound in honor to refuse all information to their superiors of the irregularities that might take place there. If they read our debates, they shall learn by them, that their first and highest duty was to conform to the discipline of the college, and whatever false point of honor was set up against that duty could not be blinding. Their first and highest obligation was to observe a due subordination to the regulations of the institution under which they derived their education. If this obligation was lost sight of, in vain would any attempt be made to improve their morality or expand their minds by education. This obligation superseded all others and without it the college could not stand.

He (Mr. Impey), would state to the court as shortly as he could, and with the utmost candour, what he thought of Hertford College. The principle upon which it was instituted could not be doubted. When the court of directors undertook to establish this college, they undertook a very arduous task and had great difficulties to encounter. They proposed to educate young men fit for their service in every department. They proposed to qualify

them in such a manner as to enable them to meet every probable difficulty in the administration of so vast an empire as India. Perhaps, the court of directors were not the persons best qualified from their general habits, and from their constant and laborious attention to other most important duties, to carry into complete effect all the objects which they had in view. He had no difficulty in saying that this original powers given to the principal and professors of the college were perhaps much too small whilst on the other hand the power of the directors was much too large. Under these circumstances it was not surprising that in the early proceedings of the college there was a great deal of confusion. But experience and the interference of the legislature had in a great degree corrected these evils. It would be impossible perhaps to bring this college precisely to the model exhibited by the universities. Indeed, from the nature of things the same relation could not subsist between the students in a college of this description and their instructors as in the regular universities of the country. He thought, however, that the more the Company could accomplish a resemblance between this college and the universities, the more perfect would be the institution. The East India Company, by the liberal stipend which they paid, had very wisely endeavoured to attract into their service men the most celebrated for their distinguished learning and abilities: and if those abilities were allowed to have a free scope, there could be no doubt entertained, that the college would at last be reduced to as perfect a model of academic discipline and learning as the nature and circumstances of the institution would permit.

There was another part of the hon. and learned gent.'s speech to which he could not allude without pain and regret. The hon. and learned gentleman had indulged himself in a vein of sarcasm against the principal and professors of the college, as members of the church of England; and in speaking of the bishop of London, as visitor, he had contemptuously called him their "fellow clergyman." Surely this mode of meeting the case was not very consistent with candour or liberality. This was the first time he had ever heard that the members of that learned body were peculiarly unfit to be trusted with uncontrolled power in an institution of this kind, and that they acted upon rules of morality not acknowledged by other men. If these observations had proceeded from some sour schismatic, he should not have been surprised; but coming from his hon. and learned friend who was a son and disciple of that church which he ridiculed, and whose principles of morality must have been drawn from the ministers of that church of which he was a

member, he was indeed much surprised. Surely it was unnecessary to call to his recollection, that by the law and policy of this country ever since the revival of learning in Europe the education of youth had been uniformly entrusted to clergymen. He (Mr. I.) entertained no illiberal prejudices against any sectarians, much less against the religion established in the northern part of this island: but he would venture to assert that the clergy of the church of England had always discharged the high trust reposed in them of the education of our youth with honour to themselves; and had always been as much distinguished by their proficiency in all liberal learning and science, as by the purity of their morals and doctrine. It should be likewise borne in recollection that this Company was essentially an English Company, and that it was not competent to them to authorise the inculcating other doctrines than those of the church of England, either in their seminaries at home or territories in India. It was in his view extremely important that the young men destined for the service of India, should be instructed in the pure and tolerant doctrines of the church of England, which were equally averse to the superstition and fustianism, and peculiarly beneficial to the minds of young men destined to a country so circumstanced as India was, where any thing like misguided zeal might produce the most ruinous and mischievous consequences.

His hon. and learned friend had told the court in the beginning of his speech, that it was not his intention to accuse any body; but yet he, (Mr. I.) put it to the court, whether the whole of that speech was not a tissue of accusatory matter, not only against the principal and professors, but against the court of directors, the board of control, and in short against every person in any way connected directly or indirectly with the college. If the court were to believe the hon. and learned gentleman's opinions, no one step had been taken with respect to the management of the college, from its commencement down to the present time, which had not been characterised by folly and extravagance. And yet wonderful to relate, in every one of those acts, the hon. and learned gentleman had taken a most prominent part even up to a late period; and on all occasions he seemed to be the friend and advocate of the institution. All the resolutions which had been adopted by the directors from time to time had been warmly approved by him: nay, he himself had proposed resolutions adopting and approving the measures of the directors. But he (Mr. I.) was not called upon to expose the inconsistency of the hon. and learned gentleman's conduct: he

would merely confine himself to what had passed lately: and it was for the court to judge whether the character which the hon. and learned gentleman had given to the college, was founded in truth. It was for them to judge whether there was any ground for holding up Hertford college as "a public nuisance"—as "a sink of corruption for the youth of the country"—as "a disgrace to the Company,"—and, in short, "a place where young men were distinguished only by their ignorance and vice." If this was really the state of the case, the course taken by the hon. and learned gentleman, and that of the hon. proprietors who signed the requisition, was far short of that which ought to have been taken. If the establishment at Hertford was really so iniquitous, a much shorter cut should have been taken: for instead of proposing inquiry here, an hon. proprietor, who signed the requisition, and who is a member of parliament, should have stood up in his place and moved for a bill to abate this nuisance, to remove this disgrace from the country—this sink of infamy and vice. He had already admitted that in the infancy of the institution, complaints were made that the powers given to the heads of the college were not adequate to the maintenance of due subordination and discipline. They had certainly heard that dangerous riots and rebellions had broken out: but now, by the regulations that had been since adopted, there was every reason for entertaining a confident hope that the cause of those complaints was entirely removed. If it was not, the court would at least have better evidence to prove the fact, than the mere *ipse dixit* of the hon. and learned gentleman. For his own part he defied any proof of that description, because he was convinced that there was no foundation for any such complaint. He was convinced that all was perfectly quiet in the college, and nothing had occurred within the last year to disturb the peace and harmony. If there was any doubt of this, let any gentleman produce the fact, and the court would deal with it accordingly. The legislature had now placed the college upon such a footing that there was every reasonable probability of a permanent continuance of tranquillity and order. The legislature had called upon the court of directors and the board of control, to enact new statutes: and when there was now a sufficient power placed in the hands of the principal and professors to enable them to maintain the discipline of the college, every cause of complaint was removed, and no disturbance could arise, without a proper check being opposed to it, and redress afforded for every grievance. But if these causes of complaint were not removed, who were to

blame? was it the principal or professors? certainly, they would not be wholly to blame—for if these causes did exist, the court of directors and the board of control were to blame, because they were called upon by parliament to enact new statutes, and to see that they were properly executed.

Now did his hon. and learned friend believe, or would he attempt to persuade this court, upon his mere *ipse dixit* that the college was still in its former state of confusion, and that every person who had been called upon to do his duty, had neglected that duty? this he believed to be utterly impossible. The hon. and learned gentleman would recollect that at a former court, he (Mr. L.) told him, that if he persevered in his intention of attacking the college, it would be necessary for him to adduce facts and the dates of those facts as well as the names of the parties before he attempted to call upon the court to decide against the college. At that time he (Mr. L.) ventured to throw out this suggestion, because he thought it the grossest injustice to make such heavy charges against any institution without any facts to support them—he thought it due at least to candour and justice that those persons interested in the fate of the college should know what evidence they had to encounter. His honorable and learned friend however had taken no heed of this invitation—he had contented himself with making a long speech, charged from beginning to end with inaccuracies; but he had not offered a single atom of evidence to support his case. But then it was said that the hon. and learned gentleman only sought an inquiry into the state of the college. Well founded as this observation might be, still it was incumbent upon him to make out a case for inquiry. Did he mean that one more accusation without proof was a sufficient ground for this court to interfere with the affairs of the college under its present circumstances? what would be said to a member of parliament who proposed an inquiry into the state of any of the universities of the kingdom with a view to its destruction on such grounds?—would it be heard for an instant upon such a flimsy case as had been presented by the hon. and learned gentleman?—What difference was there, then, in the principles applicable to a case before the house of commons, and those applicable to a case before this court? the principles of justice, of candour, and of fair dealing were immutable; and the question was whether this court would proceed to an inquiry with a view to suppress the college upon so weak a case as the hon. and learned gentleman had brought forward. The hon. and learned gentleman had not brought forward one sound argument, or

one substantial fact in support of the question he had brought before the court. He therefore seriously called upon the more serious part of the proprietors to consider well their relative situation as compared with that of the college, before they adopted a question which called for inquiry into the conduct of the college, with the professed and avowed object of destroying it. They were now in the third year of the new charter, by which, for twenty years longer, the administration of India was confided to their hands; and he also called upon them to look to the terms in which the act of parliament under which they held the charter spoke of the responsibility they were under to maintain an institution which they were now called upon, on such slight grounds, to destroy. The act of parliament spoke this language:—"Whereas the late United Company have already established in England a college for the education of young men destined for the Company's service in India; and whereas it is expedient that the said college should further be continued and maintained, and that proper rules and regulations should be enacted and adopted for the better regulation thereof, and for the better government of the same, be it therefore enacted, that the said college shall be continued and maintained by the said United Company, during the further term hereby granted to the Company; and be it further enacted, that it shall not be lawful for the said court of directors to nominate or appoint, or send to the presidencies of Fort St. George, Bombay, &c. any person in the capacity of a writer, unless such person shall have continued and resided in the said college during the space of four terms, according to the rules and regulations thereof, and shall obtain a certificate under the hand of the principal of the said college, testifying the residence of such person during the space of four terms, as being a member of the same, and of his having duly conformed himself to the rules and regulations of the said college." It appeared, therefore, from this act of parliament, that the college stood upon the same foundation, and for the same space of time as the Company's exclusive privileges. If, therefore, the court were to adopt this motion, might it not reasonably be used as an argument by the enemies of the Company hereafter, against the very existence of the charter itself? And what reason could the court have to find fault with the conduct of any person who should propose an inquiry into the conduct of the Company itself on equally slight grounds, with a view to its abolition? He called upon the court, therefore, to consider whether if this

motion were adopted, it might not be more mischievous to themselves than to the principal and professors of the college, against whom it was ostensibly aimed?

He (Mr. Lupey) was not, in this instance, the advocate of the college, but he felt an interest in its welfare, intimately connected as it was with the interests of the Company; and he must confess he did not think the hon. and learned gentleman had acted upon the present occasion with that good sense and candour with which he usually considered the affairs of the Company. The time chosen for this proceeding seemed the more extraordinary, inasmuch as the hon. and learned gentleman had remained perfectly quiet during the whole period that the disturbances complained of most prevailed. During the whole time that these supposed rebellions raged in the college he had remained perfectly quiescent; and now that every thing was restored to harmony and good order, the hon. and learned gentleman had come forward with this proposition, unsupported as it was by evidence, to disturb the peace of the college, and unhinge that order which was now happily established. Now surely, when the court recollected, that according to the act of parliament the college was entailed upon the Company during the continuance of their charter, and when they saw that every thing was now reduced to order—that the authority of the professors was established, and that every thing was as it ought to be, they must be convinced that the time chosen for this proceeding was very unseasonable and unpropitious. To him it certainly appeared that the conduct of his learned friend was utterly inconsistent with his usual good sense, and he could not help thinking that his hon. and learned friend was a little too much under the influence of a worthy proprietor near him, who was, on all occasions, extremely apt for opposition, and whether it was the college or the Company, it was all one to him; but to use the language of our celebrated dramatic poet—

"It was his nature's plague to spy into abuses,

"And oft his jealousy shapes faults that are not."

That hon. gentleman was rather too fond of giving way to suspicion, and fancying faults which had no existence but in his own imagination. This disposition he (Mr. Lupey) certainly did not envy; but however, his only anxiety was, that it should not become epidemic amongst the court of proprietors. He had very few words more to offer. In his opinion, the legislature had done very wisely in placing the government of the college where it was. He also thought that the court of directors had done very wisely, and honorably to themselves, in giving up those powers which they once possessed in controlling the discipline of the college; because, had they retained them the college never would have answered the end which was intended by the legislature. It was impossible but that this court must at all times be interested in the conduct of the college, and in the education of its servants. The court had no reason to suppose, at this time, that the principal and professors of the college were not performing their high and arduous functions with perfect satisfaction to themselves and the Company, or that the college was not under the most perfect system of order and discipline. Had the court the least reason to imagine that if any disturbances should arise, the court of directors, the visitors, and the board of control, would fail in their duty of quelling those disturbances? If the court had no reason to suspect that these persons would fail in doing their duty, nothing would be more unseasonable and absurd than for this court to enter upon an inquiry which could only produce those disturbances which they had deprecated. Thinking, therefore, as he did upon the subject, that this proceeding was uncalled for, and thinking that his hon. and learned friend's proposition was unfounded in argument as well as in fact, he should take the liberty of moving the previous question.—(*General cries of Question! Question!*)

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

NAUTICAL INFORMATION.

AN excellent survey of *Canton river*, from below the first bar to the anchorage of *Whampoa inclusive*, has been executed with much labour and industry, by Mr. Auber, second officer of the *Surat Castle*, and Mr. Newall, second officer of

the *Balcarras*, which points out very distinctly, the dangers of that part of the river, more particularly those of the first bar and the *Brunswick rock*, whereas the ship *Wyndham* of *Calcutta* was recently lost;—but in future these dangers may easily be avoided, by attending care-

fully to the marks given in this accurate survey.

Captain Charles Court, the Marine Surveyor in India, sailed in August last from Bengal, in the surveying ship *Nearchus*, in order to ascertain if the Bale of Cotton Rock has any real existence.

Capt. Maxfield, first assistant to the Marine Surveyor, has finished a survey of Jaram's channel, where the same depth of water is found as was in it thirty years ago; and it is certainly the best channel of the river Hooghly, leading into the Barattula branch, which forms an excellent harbour, with a moderate tide, and good depths of water; nature seems to have intended this branch as the safe haven of Hooghly river, although it has not yet been adopted.

On the 11th Sept. a meeting of the Asiatic Society took place, at which the right hon. the Earl of Moira presided. Several images of Buddha, Ganesa, Siva and Parvati, and some ancient copper vessels formed like cups with the signs of the zodiac embossed on them, brought by Dr. Tytler from Java, were presented to the Society. The translation of the *Lilavati*; by Dr. Taylor of Bombay, was also presented.

*Thermometer at Calcutta in the shade,
October 1816.*

1st 80 deg. at 9 A. M.	82 at 5 P. M.
13 81	84
25 80	82

The fall of rain at Bombay, from the middle of October to the 14th November, rather exceeded sixteen inches; agreeing exactly with the average of former years at the same period.

For the state of the pestilential fever we refer to the several presidencies; especially under the head Bombay, will be found notices of some singular phenomena which the disorder has exhibited.

The *Phoenix*, Capt. Pyke, from Bengal, has landed two buffaloes and a curious Indian carriage, to be forwarded to Capt. Pyke's residence at Wareham.

The Shah of Persia has presented to the emperor of Russia an enormous elephant, seventeen feet high.—(*Paris paper*.)

Longitude.—Mr. D. Christieson, of Montrose, has discovered an easy and exact method of ascertaining the longitude either by land or sea, by means of a meridian altitude of the sun. It is said to dispense with the use of the solar and lu-

nar tables, and also of time keepers, neither of which may be implicitly relied on.

Oxygenated muriatic acid, employed both externally and internally, is asserted by M. Van Mons to have cured all the cases of *Hydrophobia* in which it was exhibited.

Artificial congelation.—Professor Leslie, of Edinburgh, has lately made a discovery of the utmost value and importance to the residents in torrid climates. He had formerly perceived that sulphuric acid does not possess a greater power of absorbing moisture than decayed whinstone, or friable mould, reduced to a powder, and dried thoroughly. This subject subsequently engaging his attention, he directed a servant to gather some silvery fragments of porphyritic trap, and having pounded it grossly to rust it before a kitchen fire in a tin oven; he then threw it into a wine decanter with a glass stopper. Shortly after, in a lecture he showed its influence on the hygrometer, when the liquor of the instrument fell from 90 to 150, and rose again to 130, the flint covering the wetted ball turning whiter, and evidently freezing. From farther experiments, it appears, that such dried earth will absorb the fiftieth part of its weight of moisture before its absorbing influence is diminished one half, and the twenty-fifth before this power is reduced to one-fourth. When completely saturated with humidity, it may hold near a fifth part of its own weight. The quantity of caloric disengaged by evaporation being adequate to the congelation of about eight times an equal weight of water, the dry pulverized green stone, or garden mould, is capable of freezing more than the sixth part of its weight of water. Professor Leslie however recommends, for the ensuring of success, a larger proportion of the powder. The contents of two quart decanters, for instance, pounded into a saucer of a foot diameter, might be employed to freeze one half or three fourths of a pound of water in a hemispherical cup of porous earthen-ware. The powder when dried still retains the same energy, but with feeblér effect. In hot climates, it may be sufficient to expose it to the sun. Ice may therefore be procured in tropical climates, or even at sea, with very little trouble, and with no sort of risk or inconvenience.

Capt. J. Mills commanding the *Hon. Company's ship Europe*, has discovered a shoal not marked in any of the charts, and by the bearings of the land supposed to lay in lat. 1° 12' north; long. 107° 20' east.

Esau Wiltou of Engineers is appoint-

ed to survey that portion of Rungpoor situated eastward of the Buranputre, and such parts of the country of the Garrow tribes as may be accessible.

Observations on the Weather made at the Rooms of the Literary Society, Bombay, during Nov. 1816.

THERMOMETER.

1	10 A.M.	83	1 P.M.	84½	4 P.M.	85½
5	.....	80	.....	83½	.....	85
11	.....	80	.....	82½	.....	83½
15	.....	79½	.....	81	.....	82½
20	.....	81½	.....	85	.....	86
25	.....	81	.....	83	.....	85
30	.....	79½	.....	82½	.....	85
			21st, 4 P.M.	86½		

BAROMETER.

		<i>I.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>I.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1.	10 A.M.	30	06	4 P.M.	30	01
5.	.....	30	19	.....	30	02
11.	.....	30	13	.....	30	06
15.	.....	30	04	.....	30	08
20.	.....	30	08	.....	30	05
25.	.....	30	13	.....	30	06
30.	.....	30	19	.....	30	04

Letter to the Editor of the Mirror.

Sir,—In your paper of the 30th Oct. you have published from the Madras Papers, an account of a shoal to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope. I beg leave to correct its longitude.

Long. by Chronometers 25° 30' east.
Ditto Lunar 25° 32' do.
Latitude by Observation 37° 26' south.

(Signed) E. HARRISON.

Comm. of the Ship Frederic and Maria.

Advices from Meerut, 25th Nov. mention the occurrence of a dreadful hail storm on the 9th, in the neighbourhood of that city. Its range was very extensive, and it is said to have done great mischief, killing men and cattle, and rending many young trees to pieces. The hailstones weighed generally from two to ten pounds, and it was reported on the authority of a respectable native landholder, that one single mass of ice on being weighed was found of the enormous magnitude of eleven catcha seers, about three hundred ounces.

The medical practitioners of Calcutta, have of late had reason to complain, that the diseases prevalent in the city, have partaken more than is usual of the low, or what, if we are not misinformed, is termed the *typhoid type*. Similar unwholesome dispositions of the atmosphere, and consequent prevalence of sickness, although happily very rare, are by no means unknown. The histories of Ferishta and Gholam Hossain give satisfactory evidence of this.

Asiatic Journ.—No. 18.

Copies of Vol. 12 of the Asiatic Researches is arrived at the Custom-House.

NEW LONDON PUBLICATIONS.

The History of Java, containing a General Description of the Country and its Inhabitants, the State of Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce, the Nature of the Government and Institutions, and the Customs and Usages peculiar to the People; together with an Account of the Languages, Literature, and Antiquities of the Country, and the Native History of the Island, principally from Native Authorities. By Thomas Stamford Raffles, Esq. F.R.S. and A.S. &c. In two volumes 4to, with a map and plates, £6. 6s. boards. Large paper £8. 8s.

Karamania, or a brief Description of the South Coast of Asia Minor, and of the Remains of Antiquity, with Plans, Views, &c. collected during a Survey of that coast, under the orders of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, in the years 1811 and 1812. By Francis Beaufort. One volume 8vo. 14s. boards.

Letters from Mrs. Elizabeth Carter to Mrs. Montagu, between the years 1758 and 1800, chiefly upon Literary and Moral Subjects. Published from the originals in the possession of her Nephew and Executor, the Rev. Montagu Pennington, M.A. Vicar of Northborn in Kent, &c. &c. Three volumes 8vo. 27s. boards.

Narrative of a Voyage to Hudson's Bay, in His Majesty's Ship *Rossamond*, containing some Account of the Northern Coast of America, and of the Tribes inhabiting that remote Region. By Lieut. Edward Chappell, R. N. One volume 8vo. 12s. boards.

The Annual Register, or a View of the History, Politics, and Literature for the year 1816. 16s. boards.

The New Annual Register, or General Repository of History, Politics, and Literature, for the year 1816; to which is Prefixed the History of Knowledge, Literature, Taste, and Science, in Great Britain, during the Reign of George III. 20s. boards.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the Rev. Claudius Buchanan, D.D. late Vice Provost of the College of Fort William in Bengal. By the Rev. Hugh Pearson, M.A. of St. John's College Oxford. Two volumes, 8vo. 21s. boards.

Observations on the West India Islands; Medical, Political, and Miscellaneous. By John Williamson, M.D. In two vols. 8vo. Price £1. 5s. boards.

Voyages and Discoveries in the South Sea or Pacific Ocean; the fifth and concluding Volume. By James Burney, Esq. Price £1. 1s. Price of the five vols. £9.

The Haurerian Oration, delivered before the Royal College of Surgeons, on Vol. III. 4 K

Friday, Feb. 14, 1817, and published at their request. By William Norrils 4to, price 5s.

Part V. of Volume II. of the Horticultural Society of London, containing Six coloured and Two other Engravings. 4to. price £1. 11s. 6d.

The Statistical Account, or Parochial Survey of Ireland. Drawn up from the Communications of the Clergy. By William Shaw Mason, Esq. M.R.I.A. Vol. II. 8vo. £1 1s. boards.

Q. Horatii Flacci Opera, ad Exemplar Recensendis Bentleiana: plerumque emendata, et brevibus Notis instructa. Edidit Thomas Kldd, A.M.E. Coll. S.S. Trin. Royal 12mo 15s. royal 18mo. 7s. 6d. bds.

A Descriptive Catalogue of recent Shells, according to the Linnean Method, with particular attention to the Synonymy. By Lewis Weston Dillwyn, F.R.S. F.L.S. &c. 2 vol. 8vo. £1. 18s. boards.

A Treatise touching the Liberty of a Christian Man; written in Latin, by Martine Luther (in 1520): to which is prefixed, his celebrated Epistle to Pope Leo X.—Translated from the original by Jas. Bell.—Imprinted 1579. Edited by Wm. Beugo Collyer, D.D. F.S.A. 3s. boards.

Lectures on Scripture Doctrines, by William Beugo Collyer, D.D. F.A.S. Honorary Member, and Vice President of the Philosophical Society of London, &c. &c. One vol. 8vo.

IN THE PRESS.

The Ruin of Gour, with a topographical map and eighteen views, compiled from the manuscripts and drawings of the late N. Creighton, Esq. is printing in a 4to volume.

The Sacred Edict; containing sixteen Maxims of Emperor Kang Hi, amplified by his son, the Emperor Young Ching, with a Paraphrase by a Mandarin; translated from the Chinese, and illustrated by notes, by the Rev. Wm. Milne, is printing in an 8vo volume.

A new work in one volume octavo will speedily appear, entitled Authentic Memoirs of the Revolution in France, and of the sufferings of the royal family; deduced chiefly from accounts by eye witnesses, which will exhibit, besides information from other sources, a combined narrative of details from M. Hue, Cléry, Edgeworth, and Madame Royale, now Duchesse D'Angouleme.

Thomas Walter Williams, of the Inner Temple, Esq. is printing a continuation of his compendious abstract of all the Public Acts, on the same scale and plan as the Acts passed Anno 1816, which will be published immediately after the close of the present session of parliament.

A History of British India. By James Mill, Esq. In 3 vols. 4to.

A Proposal for establishing, in London, a new Philanthropic and Patriotic Institution, to be called the Patriotic Metropolitan Colonial Institution for assisting new Settlers in his Majesty's Colonies, and for encouraging new Branches of Colonial Trade. By Edward Augustus Kendall, Esq. F.A.S.

Mr. Nicholas will soon publish, in two octavo volumes, the Journal of a Voyage to New Zealand, in company with the Rev. S. Marsden; with an account of the country and its inhabitants.

INDIA HOME INTELLIGENCE.

Imperial Parliament.—A bill was passed on the 7th May, to regulate the trade to and from places within the limits of the Charter of the East-India Company, and certain possessions of his Majesty in the Mediterranean, by which it is enacted, that trade may be carried on directly and exclusively between the Island of Malta and its dependencies, or the Port of Gibraltar, and all ports and places within the limits of the Company's Charter, China excepted. The Cape of Good Hope to be considered within such limits. Ships not to be under the burden prescribed. Governors and Lieut.-Governors of Gibraltar may grant licences, transmitting lists of licences, granted or refused, with reasons for refusal. Masters or Commanders of ships to produce lists of persons and arms on board before sailing, which are to be transmitted to

the Court of Directors of the Company. Cargo may be discharged or taken on board at Malta and Gibraltar. Goods may be re-exported to the United Kingdom. No Lascar or Asiatic seaman to be taken on board without licence, according to regulations, for whose maintenance and conveyance back to India masters to enter into securities.

A clause in the *Clergy Residence Bill* has passed a Committee of the whole House of Commons, which exempts the Principal of the East-India College from the necessity of obtaining the licence of the Bishops for non-residence.

Edward Strettel, Esq. the Company's Advocate-General, at Bengal, has returned to Europe, on account of ill-health; highly recommended by the Supreme Court to the Court of Directors.

Robert Poe, Esq. now at Madras, is appointed to succeed to the office of Solicitor to the Company, at the Presidency at Bengal, whenever it shall be vacated by James Taylor, Esq. at present holding it.

The Court has appointed Messrs. Jackson, Trail, and Co. the Company's Agents at Batavia.

The Medical Establishment at Prince of Wales' Island, which has hitherto been provided for from the other Presidencies, is now made separate and permanent. The medical gentlemen appointed to that Presidency are to rise in regular succession to the highest stations.

Joseph Hume, Esq. whose name is well known in this publication, was, on the 15th ult. elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce. After a severe contest, the numbers were for Joseph Hume, Esq. 208

William Tooke, Esq. 203—Majority 5.

Sir James M. Cuninghame, Bart. Inspector of Military Stores, has retired, in consequence of ill-health, from the Company's service.

Thomas Aldridge, Esq. of the Accountants' Office, has also retired.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.

Company's Ships.

Phoenix, Prince Regent, from Bengal; Cabala, Marquis of Huntly, Lady Melville, Earl Balcarras, Buckinghamshire, General Hewitt, Castle Huntly, Cumberland, from China.

Private Ships.

Albion, Lydia, Marquis of Anglesca, Orpheus, from Bengal and Madras.

Passengers.

Mrs. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Haig, Miss Robertson, Miss Lloyd, Miss Cunliffe, Major Macleod, Major Martin, Capt. Forrest, Weston, Andrew, Lieut. Ewing Lambolle, Hay, Mr. G. Mercer, Mrs. Tyler, Mrs. Ricketts, Dr. and Mrs. Sutherland, Mrs. Lumsdaine, James Macnash, Esq. Mr. Bailey, Mr. Taylor, Col. Nicholls, Mrs. Palmer, and many children of different names, from Bengal and Madras; William Fraser, Esq. from China.

April 16.—A Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when the following Commanders took their final leave of the Court previous to departing for their respective destinations, viz.—Capt. William Mitchell, of the Northumberland, for Madeira, Bengal, and Benccolen; and Capt. C. Weller, of the Huddart, for Bombay direct.

April 21.—The dispatches were finally closed at the East India House, and delivered to the Purvers of the following ships, viz. Lord Castlereagh, Captain

Youngbusnach, and Thomas Greenville, Captain Alsager, for Bengal direct.

Passengers per Thomas Greenville;—for Bengal—Mr. G. F. Fraser, writer; Lieut. Colonel R. Housden, Mr. Faithful, Mrs. Buller;—for Madras—Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor.

Passengers per Lord Castlereagh;—for Bengal—Messrs. Dyer and Adam, surgeons; Mrs. Ricketts and family; Misses Murray, Toke, and Gibson; Mrs. Dyer, Mr. Stracey, Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Bell, May 3.—The dispatches were closed at the East India House, and delivered to the Purvers of the following ships, viz. Union, Capt. J. E. Johnson, and Northumberland, Capt. W. Mitchell—for Madeira, Bengal, and Benccolen.

Passengers per Union;—for Bengal—Lieut. A. C. Trever; Mr. W. O'Neill, surgeon, and family; Mr. W. Davidson; Misses J. Colclough and M. Davidson.

Passengers per Northumberland;—for Bengal—George Templer, Esq. senior merchant, Mrs. Templer; Mr. R. Woodward, writer; Capt. A. Brown and family; Capt. J. Smith; Cornets J. W. Thomas and A. Tremananda; Messrs. Patterson, Ross, and Wardrop, Assistant surgeons.

For Benccolen—Mr. F. Gisborne, writer.

For Ceylon—Mr. W. Gisborne, writer.

May 9.—The dispatches were closed at the East India House, and delivered to the Purvers of the following ships, viz. Huddart, Capt. C. Weller, and Carmarthen, Captain J. Ross, for Bombay direct.

Passengers per Huddart—Messrs. Warlow and Steel.

Passengers per Carmarthen—Messrs. Butchart and Dalgarney, Assistant-surgeons; Mrs. Campbell, Misses Faircott, Smith, and Morris, Mr. Fenwick, Mr. C. McLeod.

May 21.—A Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when Thomas Stamford Raffles, Esq. late Lieutenant-Governor of Java, was introduced to the Court, and sworn into his new office as Lieutenant-Governor of Fort Marlborough.

WAR OFFICE.

May 2.—*Brevet.*—Major John Gillespie, Superintendent of the Recruiting Service of the East India Company, at the Depot, at Chatham, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the East Indies only—dated April 10, 1817.

Captain Edward Hay, Second in Command of the Recruiting Service of the East India Company, to be Major in the East Indies only—dated as above.

Captain Henry Erskine Somerville to be Adjutant to the East India Company's Depot, at Chatham—dated as above.

—*G.*—Staff.—Lieutenant Colonel Evan John McGregor Murray, of the 8th Light

Dragoon, to be Deputy-Adjutant General to the King's Troops serving in the East Indies, vice Lieut.-Colonel Stanhope—dated April 24, 1817.

Lieut.-Colonel Hon. Leicester Stanhope, of the 47th foot, to be Deputy-Quarter-Master-General to the King's Troops serving in the East Indies, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Murray—dated as above.

Stockholm.—A Proclamation was issued on April 18 here, prohibiting the importation among other articles, of Arrak, as well as of white and plain cotton goods and muslin, excepting, however, cotton goods imported directly from the East-Indies on board of Swedish ships; all printed cottons and embroidered white goods were prohibited by a former regulation. The calico printers at Stockholm will now have nothing to do till white calicoes come from the East.

Copenhagen, April 21.—The low prices of tea here lay great difficulties in the way of our East-India Company, and prevent it from undertaking profitable enterprises to China. Conga tea costs here, at this moment, something less than two-thirds of a specie dollar per lb. a price under which the Company never can procure it in times of peace.

Marlborough Street, April 15.—Beecher, who has been hitherto considered a most elegant and polished gentleman, was brought up by the Mary-le-bone officers and examined, charged with stealing a valuable gold watch, four gold cents and chain, a diamond and emerald ring, and a brilliant brooch; the whole estimated at 150 guineas, the property of

the Misses Sinclair, of No. 11, Seymour place, Montague-square.

The Ladies stated, that a few weeks back the prisoner introduced himself into their family as the son of an East-India Judge, with a fortune of £7,000 a year. He pretended to pay honorable addresses to one of them, and his attendance was very regular; he neither spared his person nor his purse to render himself agreeable, and they entertained a very high opinion of him, and regarded him as an enlightened and well-informed gentleman. Several persons had desired them to be on their guard against him, but they considered their attentions as prejudice, produced only by his superior merit.

On Thursday last he called as usual, and on his departure the articles in question were found missing: no suspicion was attached to him for several days, when not making his appearance, they gave information of the circumstance to the officers. Pyatt, the Constable, said that the Prisoner was brought in by one of the watchmen; he behaved very ostentatiously, and cut the watchman's hands with his spurs, and it was with great difficulty he was secured. Here the prisoner signified a desire to be left alone with the Magistrate, when it is supposed he confessed where the property was; for, on the admission of witnesses, he was ordered to be remanded.

An elegant sketch for a monument in honour of the lamented Major-General Gillespie, who gloriously fell at Kathga in Nepal, on the 31st of October, 1815, is now exhibiting in the model room of the Royal Academy, Somerset-House. It is executed by Sheakston.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

CHINA.

We refer to our Journal for April, page 399, for such particulars of the embassy as were then known, we can now announce to the public the certainty of Lord Amherst's arrival at Canton on new year's day—happily he has supported the dignity of the country, a conduct which we hope will be properly appreciated at home; but if it should be thought that any thing can be gained to our trade by being tribute-bearers to the Chinese, we shall renounce for the safety of the British resident in China; such principles if acted upon will not only degrade us in the eyes of Europe, but destroy our trade also. We subjoin a few most interesting particulars which we believe have not yet reached Europe by any other channel than the private letter we copy; it is dated, 5th January, 1817.

It appears that discussions, negotia-

tions, and threats, were used at Tong Chew, in order to procure the performance of the ceremonies. The point seemed to be given up by the Chinese, and Lord A. proceeded to Yuen Min Yuen, the Imperial gardens near Pe King; and after travelling all night, to his great surprise, when he alighted from his carriage, at six o'clock in the morning, he found himself in the Imperial Court, surrounded by the princes, and principal officers of state. An attempt was made to usher him unshated, unwashed, and without his credentials, into the emperor's presence. Something like force, though not actual force, was used. At this time he had thrown himself, overcome with fatigue, into a chair in a small room which was allotted him out of the crowd. Finding himself rudely seized by the arm, he sprang from his chair, and shook the per-

son (the Duke as he was called) off; (I believe) he put his hand on his sword, and declared in a loud tone of voice he would not stir. The noise of his voice disturbed some of his suite, who being overcome with fatigue, had fallen asleep on a couch. They rallied about him, and Lord A. seeing Mr. Cook, his aid-de-camp, about to draw his sword, he called to him, saying, "Mr. Cook, do not draw yet." The Duke then pacified him, and left him. He however returned very shortly, saying the Emperor had sent a gracious message, that they must now return to Tong Chew, and that he would see them another day. Consequently, they again set out on their journey, after having been a few hours only at Yuen Min Yuen. They passed through the suburbs of Peking, but did not enter the city, and arrived at Tong Chew late at night (I believe) and on the second day after they had left it. Every thing now appeared settled; and they expected in a few days to be admitted into the presence of the Emperor; but just before break of day, they were all disturbed out of their sleep, with an order to prepare instantly for their journey to Canton. No kind of solicitation was made by Lord A. to remain, though some of the embassy say, that the mandarins evidently wished it. In a little time presents were brought from the Emperor, and others were taken in return by the Chinese, who were permitted to make their own selection. They then set out on their journey, and have been treated with every mark of attention ever since. The Emperor has published a kind of penitentiary edict, complaining of having been deceived by his mandarins, &c. &c.; and the Chinese that I have conversed with, evidently feel themselves disgraced. In short, it is the general opinion in the factory, that the spirited manner in which Lord A. conducted himself, will be productive of as much, if not more good, than had they been received in the hurried manner that seemed to be intended. It has given the Chinese, and particularly the court, some insight into our spirited and independent character; and they have seen, for the first time, an English ambassador acting with calmness and dignity. In a most trying situation, disputing the right of equality for his own sovereign, and despising the menaces of an Emperor, who declares there is but one sun in the heavens, and one emperor on earth.

Sir George Staunton will return home with Lord Amherst, whose arrival is shortly expected.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer,
dated Macao, Dec. 1, 1816.

My last letter to you was from Hong-

kong, in which I believe, I mentioned that I joined the *Alceste*, at the desire of Captain Maxwell, to render any assistance in my power (his Master dying shortly afterwards) and proceeded with him to the entrance of the *Pey-ho*, where we arrived on the 28th of July, after experiencing a very pleasant passage of fourteen days. The ambassador was obliged to remain a fortnight, until the mandarins were prepared for his disembarkation, which took place on the 9th of August.—I accompanied his lordship on shore, and from all I could observe he appeared to be received with all the respect due to his rank. On the 11th of August, on quitting the *Pey-ho*, we parted company with the *Hewitt*, *Lyra* and *Investigator*, and proceeded with the *Alceste* to the promontory *Leatong*, where we anchored for a few days, afterwards coasted it along in very bad weather, until we reached the southern point of *Leatong*; from thence we entered through the cluster of islands to the northward of *Truchoofoo*, and ultimately proceeded to *Ki-san-seu bay*, where the squadron again united, the detail of which route Ross no doubt has sent to the honorable court. The rapidity of our motions entirely prevented a very correct survey being made, until we reached *Ki-san-seu bay*; from thence to the N. E. point of *Shantung*, Ross commenced a regular survey, which will be sent home this season, from *Chusan* and *Macao*. The weather was too boisterous to approach the coast; you will perceive a very material difference between the chart Ross sends home, and the eye sketch of Mr. Barrow, and trust the navigation of that sea will henceforward present no difficulties. The *Alceste* and *Lyra* on their return, touched at the *Lien-kien* islands, where they remained above a month and experienced the most hospitable treatment from the natives—provisions in abundance were furnished them gratis. I think this kindness should not pass unnoticed by the British government. Since I commenced this letter the *Alceste* being refused permission to proceed to *Whampoa* similar to the *Lion*, Captain Maxwell determined about the 14th of November, to move up with our their leave. Accordingly the tide serving about 2 p. m. he weighed from *Chimpee* and stood for the *Bogue*—Immediately the mandarin boats that surrounded him opened a fire of shot upon the *Alceste*, and struck her, which so irritated Capt. M. that he soon silenced them. The *Chimpee* Fort then commenced, which a few shot from the frigate soon quieted; he then proceeded upwards, and when in the *Bogue* he opened so severe a fire upon all the forts that they very soon permitted him to pass without further molestation. This conduct instead of stopping the trade, has so

frightened the Viceroy, that he immediately published a proclamation, saying, that all the vessels and boats attached to this embassy, should be allowed to come up the river and receive those refreshments which his imperial Majesty is resolved to furnish them with.

About a month ago the *Countess of London* (country ship) Capt. Hammond bound to China, from Bengal, was lost on a shoal off the west coast of Palawan during the night; very fortunately the *Susan* was in company which saved the crew. It appears she forged over the shoals; but the vessel was so bilged, that the water having settled her nearly to the lower sill of her ports, it was found necessary to abandon her; she was cotton laden. Ross thinks, from the account Capt. Collingwood of the *Susan* gives, it was the *York breakers*, though Capt. Hammond imagines it to be a bank in 10° 2' N. Unfortunately, they had not Ross's Charts for the Coast; probably I shall be able by-and-by, to collect more of the particulars for your information. I am certain the Palawan coast requires further examination, and think it not improbable but we may revisit it next year.

The General Hewitt, the last India ship which accompanied Lord Amherst's embassy to China, is arrived in the Downs, and of course the *Alceste*, with the mission, may be expected daily. The letters by the General Hewitt state, that Lord Amherst and suite arrived at Canton on the 1st of January. The *Alceste* was expected to sail from Canton on the 1st of February, on her way home; and the *Lyra* was expected to touch at Trincomalee, to repair some damages.—The failure of the embassy is confessed to have arisen from the perseverance of the court of China in demanding the abject ceremony of prostration, which Lord Amherst resisted, not only on general principles of national dignity, but on the precedent established by Lord Macartney.

The embassy, though not admitted to the Emperor's presence was, however treated in its way back with great and indeed unexampled attention, and the persons of the suite enjoyed a degree of personal freedom greater than was ever before enjoyed by any foreigners. The factory at Canton appears to consider the effect of the *Alceste's* guns on the forts as having wrought an effect as beneficial as could have been hoped from the most favourable negotiations.—We shall be happy to find this to be the case; but we cannot forget that the Chinese character is as remarkable for duplicity as for cowardice. With such a nation the consequences of our conduct depend more intimately upon ourselves.

CALCUTTA.

November 7.—Our accounts from Lahor extend to the 27th ultimo. Meditating an expedition into the hilly country of Noorpoor, Runjit Singh had ordered his master of the ordnance to have the artillery in readiness, and the troops to be exercised with double parades. On the 26th an envoy of Dowlat Rao Sindhia waited on Prince Giorak Singh, and in the name of his master, presented a valuable dress and other costly gifts to him.

Letters of the 10th ultimo, from Mooltan, mention that Meer Ismael Sha, ambassador from Sindh had passed through Derul Ghazee Khan, on his route to the Durance court at Cabool. A messenger from Lela had brought information to Mooltan of an army from Bunker having arrived in that town on its way to attack Uddoo Sumb Khan, governor of Dauri Deen Punah. All these places are immediately upon, or near to, the bank of the Indus, in the road from Mooltan to Peshawar. Sur Afraz Khan, governor of Mooltan, was residing in Shooja-abad. Meer Khan, who may literally be said to go to and fro, seeking whom he may devour, has repaired to Joudpore, the raja of which is dangerously ill. A part of the Khan's troops have been secretly beaten by those of the Raja of Bickancer. Another division has laid siege to Dindwana. An officer named Jacob, in the service of Sindhia, with a thousand horse and four regiments of infantry, and Baboo Jee Sindhia, with five thousand horse, have sat down before Doudnipoor. We learn from Holkar's camp, that the officers of the army, tired of sitting dhurnu, had reluctantly consented to return to their duty, on being paid one half their arrears. An army sent from Joudpore to Murhut to attack Baboo Jee Sindhia, had been defeated with the loss of all its cannon and baggage. The soldiers of Holkar's army have lately fallen upon a more cogent scheme to coerce payment of their arrears than the simple sitting of dhurnu. A body of them, in the middle of last month, forcibly entered the tents of two of the ministers, and stood over their heads with naked swords until they had made them swear to satisfy their demands without delay.

The Raja of Nepal, who so lately procured himself a lasting reputation by his energetic resistance of the British arms, died on 20th November last of the small pox caught in the natural way; at the very time when the disease attacked his highness, his ministers and family were hesitating whether he should be vaccinated, a natural brother having just before fallen a victim to it. It is not supposed that any prejudice against the sys-

tem of vaccination caused the fatal delay. The raja has left one son, an infant three years of age, who has succeeded, and a regency has been formed.

On the 8th November, his Majesty Shah Ukbar proceeded in great state to the *Sedghah*, for the purpose of presiding at some great ceremonies of the Mahomedan religion. His majesty was attended by the British residency and the grandees of the court. His departure from, and return to the fort were announced by royal salutes. The presents made on great days were on this occasion laid at the Imperial feet. There is nothing interesting from Jypoor. The Raja of Joudpoor has entirely recovered his health, and is represented to be occupied in alleviating the distractions of his dominions. The Indore Ukhbars are full of rumours respecting the Pindaris, lately assembled near the Nurbudda. They assert that the Jaulna force, together with a body of the Nizam's horse, has marched for Khandeish, and will be joined by the troops encamped near Doulatabad. The Nagpore British and native force is likewise said to be on the move. The determination of Runjeet Singh to conquer the hilly countries of Kuloo and Jumna, is now being carried into effect. He marched with his son and army from Unruir Sir northward on the 30th September; and on the 4th ultimum was still moving towards the frontier. His designs are assisted by Raja Sunshar Chund, who has embraced the worthy resolution of effecting the ruin of all his brother mountain chiefs. The Mooltan papers state, that two bloody but indecisive skirmishes had taken place near Lela, between the troops of Abdoon Sumud Khan and Ummud Khan. We have nothing from Cabool.

Oct. 24.—Some weeks ago we mentioned that the division of Madras troops now temporarily acting as a subsidiary force, would soon be relieved by detachments from this establishment. The arrangements to this effect are we understand nearly completed, and the whole force will probably be put in motion before the end of next month.

The report of Tuesday mentioned the arrival at the new anchorage on the 21st, of his majesty's ship *Orlando*, from China and Malacca. She communicated intelligence of the loss of a very valuable ship, the *Caroline*, Street, bound for China, in the straits of Malacca; the crew and part of her cargo saved by the *Orlando*. She struck, during the haze of a dark night, on the same shoal on which, ten years ago, the *La Paix* of this port was lost. She suddenly shoaled from twenty to six fathoms, and then instantly grounded. It is said that her hull was not finally lost. Between 80 and 90 chests of opium, saved

from the wreck, were sold on the spot at 1,500 dollars.

November 14.—The various corps of which the Nagpore subsidiary force is to be composed, are now beginning to move towards Etayah, the place of general rendezvous. Letters received two days ago from Agra, intimate that the 1st battalion, 2d native infantry, was then on the eve of commencing its march. Our Ukhbars from Babor and Peshawar have failed us this week. Those from Jypore are as usual filled with accounts of the fierce contentions and petty engagements to which that unhappy country has long given place. Meer Khan was last encamped at Dareen, it was believed that he courted a battle with Bajoo Jee Sindhia, who was posted only ten coss distant from him. This surmise received some confirmation from Meer Khan having called around him Jumshed Khan and others of his coadjutors. Meanwhile Meer Khan kept fast his hold on the Raja of Jypoor, to whom he had urged the choice of one of two alternatives; the immediate payment of two lacs of rupees, or another visit from the Afghan army. Mahtab Khan still kept possession of Hindoun, having been foiled in a plan for gaining possession of the important forts of Gorukpoor, and Madin Dass, by means of the treachery of Roop Ram, the son of Mir Sheo Narain, he had laid regular sieges to the former place.

We lament that late letters from Kuruan represent the health of Sir D. Ochterlony as by no means good.

Nov. 26.—The troops in cantonments at Barrackpore were ordered out to witness the execution of Dya Ram, and Deru Patuk, jemadars of the light infantry battalion, capitally condemned for participation in a foul conspiracy framed by some of the native officers and men of that corps, whilst on the island of Java. The different regiments having drawn up in the form of a square, the prisoners were led forth, and marched round: the bands playing the Dead March in Saul. When they had arrived at the place of execution they were ordered to uncover, and bear a confirmation of the dreadful sentence of the law. The warrant being read; the firing party loaded their muskets, and prepared to perform their painful duty. At this moment Major General J. S. Wood produced a reprieve, and informed the culprits, that his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, taking into consideration the whole of their case, had been pleased to remit the sentence, not from entertaining any doubts regarding their guilt, but in compliment to the general good conduct of the corps both before and

after the period of their treachery. The scene was one of striking solemnity. Although nearly five thousand men were on the ground, the deepest silence was throughout preserved. The deportment of the unhappy prisoners was dignified and resigned—alike distant from contemptuous levity and unmanly lamentation. We sincerely hope that this great instance of mercy will have a salutary effect upon the minds of the prisoners, and of those of their deluded companions, who were by evil example drawn into a backsliding from their allegiance.—*Cale. Rec.*

The Governor General in Council is pleased to resolve, that the Agra Nujeeb battalion shall be placed on the same footing with regard to the civil authority, as the provincial battalions generally, in the western provinces.

The 5th and 6th volunteer battalions, lately arrived from Java, were inspected by His Excellency the Commander in Chief at Barrackpore on the 23d.

Major General Donkin left the Presidency for Meerut, under a salute due to his rank on the 25th.

By the Calcutta papers we receive intelligence that Mr. G. Forbes and Colonel Loveday delivered over the French settlement of Chandernagore to the commissioners appointed by Louis XVIII. on the 4th December last.

On 5th November, the *Frances Charlotte*, with a detachment of the 78th regiment, struck on a reef off the desert island of Preparis, half way between Cape Negrais on the Pegu Coast and the Andamans. On 10th, Captain Wetherall of the Prince Blucher, on nearing the island fell in with some boats belonging to the unfortunate vessel, and took on board the crews who had been several days without food. Learning that the rest of the seamen and troops, with a number of women and children, had got on shore on the island, he sent his boats the next day to bring off as many as possible; they returned on the 12th, with Major Macpherson and his lady, Mrs. Macqueen, Dr. and Mrs. Brown, Lieutenants Mackenzie and Mackinnon, with a number of lascars, and soldier's wives and children. A storm coming on frustrated an attempt to get off the remainder next day. Captain Wetherall then made sail for Calcutta, and arrived on the 26th. Next day the *Nautilus* cruiser was sent off with a supply of provisions for the sufferers on the island, which it was supposed she would reach in six days. There were left on the island six officers, ninety privates, and forty lascars. It is consolatory to add, that several fine springs rise in the island, and the coast furnishes shell fish in abundance, there is also plenty of wood. We learn by a subsequent ac-

count that the whole party is arrived safe in Calcutta.

On the 14th, Mrs. Edmonstone gave a grand ball and supper to her numerous friends.

On the 27th September, Shoju ul Moolk the Ex King of Cabul, arrived at Loodhiana. It is said for the purpose of claiming British protection.

A salute was fired from the ramparts of Fort William, in honour of the birth of a son, to His Highness the Peishwa.

The Ukbar of last month notices the arrival of the Pegu Ambassador at Delhi.

The 24th September, the 11th anniversary of His Imperial Majesty Shah Ukbar's reign, was solemnized with great pomp in the court and city of Delhi.

Lately, a Baboo, named Buddhunath, residing at Chandernagore, being importuned by certain ryots to come to an adjustment of certain rents, unjustly withheld by him for a considerable time, ordered his Burkundases to subre the principal claimants; the order was no sooner given than executed; and two of the ryots were cut to pieces on the spot. The Burkundases were immediately secured, but the retreat of the Baboo has not yet been discovered.

Mr. Bruce, a cabinet-maker, was drowned in one of the tanks near Calcutta.

On the 28th of August, the ship *Caroline* of this port, bound to China, was lost on the Bambely Shoal, in the Straits of Malacca. We understand she was insured at six lacs of rupees.

The Dutch ship *Magnimeme*, from Ostend, arrived at Calcutta on the 10th September. She is the first Hollander that arrived in India since the peace.

General Orders, Fort William, September 20th, 1816.—The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, considers it proper to notify for general information, that ordnance officers, either European or Native, proceeding by water in charge of military stores for different magazines of the army, are not subject to any interference whatever in the internal conduct of their convoy. All military officers and others are therefore strictly prohibited by his Lordship in Council, from giving any directions to, or in any way interfering with any person belonging to the Ordnance Establishment, while employed in superintending the transit of military stores by water from one magazine to another.

Hagepoor Fair and Races.—We understand, that the annual Melah held at the confluence of the Ganges and great Gunduk, took place this year under the most propitious circumstances, and the Hindoo astrologers announced expectations of a season more than ordinarily

fruitful, both in grain and in marriages. At this period of festivity and flirtation, we halt the latter part of predilection with pleasure, and hope that it may prove auspicious, even to the most forlorn. Most of the members of the European society of Patna and the neighbouring districts met together on this occasion, as usual, and enjoyed, we are told, a degree of conviviality and gaiety which stifled all regret for the fashionable amusements of the capital. We ourselves well know the delightful relief which this annual social congress is calculated to afford to a country life; and we heartily rejoice that our provincial friends retain a source of enjoyment which bides, they say, all attempts to excite their envy by details of our more brilliant, but not more cheerful, festivities.

We have been favoured with an account of the races; which, however, we regret to say, is imperfect, the weights in many instances not being mentioned.

The cup, value 100 gold-mohurs, given by the officers of the honorable Company's stud, for all horses bred in India, was walked over for by Capt. H's. b. h. Hannibal. Captain H. very handsomely offered it to be run for again next year; and it was accordingly challenged by several gentlemen present.

A plate for Maiden Arab horses was walked over for by Capt. W's gr. h. the Giasour.

Captain W's. gr. h. the Giasour, beat Captain H's. b. Arab h. Thomas A. Becket, 60 gold-mohurs.

A plate for horses bred in India was walked over for by Mr. W's. filly Julia.

Gice and take plate. Heats.
 Capt. H's. ch. Ar. b. h.
 Cuthbert, - - - - - 8st. 3lb. 1 1
 Capt. W's. gr. Arab h.
 White-rose, - - - - - 8st. 3lb. 2 2

A very severe race.

Handicap for the remainder of the first plate which had been walked over—*Heats.*

Capt. W's. White-rose, - - - 8st. 1lb. 1 1
 Capt. H's. Cuthbert, - - - 8st. 4lb. 2 2

Handicap for the remainder of the second plate which had been walked over for

Heats.
 Capt. W's. gr. Ar. h. the Giasour - - - - - 8st. 1lb. 1 1
 Capt. H's. b. h. Hannibal - 9st. 1lb. 2 dr.

In running the second heat, Hannibal was thrown down by some bullocks crossing the course; but luckily neither he nor his rider received any injury.

Besides the above, there were a sweepstakes, and several matches, with untrained horses, which afforded considerable amusement. In addition to the challenges for the cup, a number of matches were made for the ensuing year.

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We have great satisfaction in stating, that the show of cattle at the fair was thought to be very respectable, and to indicate a very promising degree of improvement in the breed of horses, within the districts under the influence of the stud. A gentleman who inspected a large batch of secondary colts and fillies, purchased by the officers of the stud on account of government, speaks in the highest terms of the general appearance, as to form and strength.

The death of Mr. Petrie, late Governor of Prince of Wales Island, was announced on Friday afternoon, by the hoisting of the flag, half mast high, and the firing of minute guns on the ramparts of Fort William. Even if we could, it would be needless to add any thing to the very appropriate eulogy, contained in the Penang Gazette, of the virtues of a man, tried and proved by a period of more than fifty years' notorious service. Mr. Petrie had been long in a very poor state of health; and, during the last three years, had more than once fallen into what was deemed a hopeless situation. His fatal illness was only of five days duration. He was taken very ill on Sunday, the 24th of October, and, after enduring great pain, expired on the evening of Friday the 27th.

The contagious disease at Gampoor has lately somewhat abated; the division stationed there has lost 127 men, out of 4,372. 11 M's. 66th and 27th regts. are still affected, among the native troops the mortality is stated as low 23 out of 30,035.

We copy from the India Gazette the following tribute to the character of the Advocate General, on occasion of his approaching departure for England.

"On Friday last, immediately after the Supreme Court was adjourned, and as soon as the Judges had quitted the Bench, Mr. Ferguson, on behalf of the bar and the gentlemen of the profession of the law in this presidency, addressed the Advocate General, Mr. Stretwell, on the occasion of his approaching departure from the bar of the supreme court; and although the sentiments delivered by Mr. Ferguson were evidently the unpremeditated effusions of his heart, we sincerely declare, that at no period of our lives, have we listened to language conveying stronger or purer feeling—or to more chaste or genuine eloquence. To have been enabled to commit to writing, what Mr. Ferguson expressed, would only have been practicable if our apathy had been equal to his sensibility;—and to attempt to repeat from memory even the substance of an address, so just and so appropriate, would be an act of injustice to Mr. Ferguson—while it conveyed no adequate tribute to the public, of the affecting and genuine

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fying sentiments which he delivered. The reply of Mr. Strettell, was precisely what might have been expected from such a man on such an occasion ;—and it appeared, that even *he* experienced some difficulty in giving sufficient utterance to the sensations of his mind.—He manifestly felt the emotions, which the sentiments expressed by Mr. Ferguson were calculated to inspire ; and he must have been persuaded, that these sentiments were sincerely entertained by every member of the profession, of which Mr. Strettell had so long been the head and the ornament at Calcutta. We unfeigningly regret that it is not in our power, to give a more correct account of what passed on this interesting occasion ; because we are assured, that most of our readers would be gratified in perusing the proud, but honest tribute of eloquence, addressed to a man of unquestionable talent, and exalted character. It was intimated by Mr. Ferguson in his address, that the profession requested Mr. Strettell's acceptance of a testimonial, which should convey to *him* and to his posterity the affectionate regard entertained for him, by those with whom he had so long lived and acted : and which as we understand, is to be presented in England.

“ After these just tributes to the public and private worth of the Advocate General, it may seem as if we were inclined to diminish their value, by intruding our humble mite ; but at the hazard of such an imputation, we cannot conclude this article without declaring, that no barrister, more sincerely beloved, respected, or lamented, than Mr. Strettell, has ever withdrawn from the duties of the profession.”

The following is extracted from the Government Gazette, Aug. 19 :—“ *Columbian Centinel*, March 13, 1816.—‘An extract from the *Calcutta Times*, giving the details of the rencounter between the H. C. brig *Nautilus* and the U. S. ship *Peacock*, has been copied into many American papers. The *Times* pronounced the attack to have been wanton, and the deaths consequent on both sides lamentable ; but the *East-India Intelligencer* contains the following extract from Capt. Warrington's official letter on the subject, (how came this dispatch to be delayed publication until this time ?) which gives the transaction an aspect very different from that delineated in the *Calcutta papers* :—

Extract of a letter from Capt. Lewis Warrington to the Secretary of the Navy, dated U. S. ship *Peacock*, Nov. 11, 1815.

“ As it is probable you will hereafter see or hear some other account of a rencontre which took place between the ‘*Peacock* and the English *East-India Compa-*

ny's brig *Nautilus*, on the 30th of June last, in the straits of Sundia, I take the liberty of making known to you the particulars. In the afternoon of that day, when abreast of Anjier, as we closed with this brig, which appeared evidently to be a vessel of war, and completely prepared for action, her commander hailed and asked if I knew there was a peace ; I replied in the negative, directing him at the same time to haul his colours down if it were the case, in token of it, adding, that if he did not I should fire into him. This being refused, one of the forward guns was fired into her, which was immediately returned by a broadside from the brig ; our broadside was then discharged, and his colours were struck, after having six lascars killed, and seven or eight wounded. As we had not the most distant idea of peace, and this vessel was but a short distance from the fort of Anjier, I considered his assertion, coupled with his arrangements for action, a finease on his part to amuse us till he could place himself under the protection of the fort. A few minutes before coming in contact with the brig, two boats, containing the master attendant of Anjier, and an officer of the army, came on board, and as we were in momentary expectation of firing, they were with their men passed below. I concluded they had been misled by the British colours under which we had passed up the straits. No questions were in consequence put to them, and they very improperly omitted mentioning that peace existed. The next day, after receiving such intelligence as they had to communicate on this subject (part of which was official), I gave up the vessel, first stopping her shot holes, and putting her rigging in order.

“ I am aware that I may be blamed for ceasing hostilities without more authentic evidence that peace had been concluded, but I trust, Sir, when our distance from home, with the little chance we had of receiving such evidence, are taken into consideration, I shall not be thought to have decided prematurely.”

ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

October, 1816.

- Lieut. Col. J. Williams.—Administrator, D. Heming, Esq. Registrar.
- J. Mackenzie, Esq.—Administrator, D. Heming, Esq. Registrar.
- R. M. Payne, Esq.—Administrator, D. Heming, Esq. Registrar.
- G. Bryant, Esq.—Executor, Rev. J. Marshman.
- Major. J. Lumsdaine.—Executrix, Mrs. Selina Lumsdaine.
- Mr. Chatter Toomun.—Executrix, Mrs. Mariam Chatter.
- Capt. W. Woollett.—Executors, Messrs. Alexander, and Co.

Mrs. Caroline Matilda Blankenhagen.	Red Wood	8,896	15	6
—Executor, Major G. T. Harriott.	Rum	37,502	8	0
Mr. J. Donovan Verner,—Executor,	Sugar	365,584	2	11
*Tornechurn Bosse.	Saltpetre.....	62,265	13	6
Mr. Robert White,—Executor, Capt.	Sugar Candy, Country	1,210	6	0
E. B. Roberts.	Sal Ammoniac	1,787	4	0
Mr. C. Francis Frank.—Executrix,	Stick Lac	3,556	10	0
Miss Cecilia Silvester Frank.	Soap	6,237	5	3
Francis de Souza, Esq.—Administra-	Sawbwer.....	5,527	5	6
tor, D. Heming, Esq. Registrar.	Shawls.....	19,850		
Mr. Peter Miller.—Administrator, D.	Shell Lac.....	2,966	4	0
Heming, Esq. Registrar.	Sadlery	2,966	4	0
Major W. Millingschamp.—Administra-	Sapan Wood	48	8	0
tor, D. Heming, Esq. Registrar.	Senna Leaf.....	709	12	6
Mr. C. Frank Wroughton.—Admini-	Shoes	735		
strator, D. Heming, Esq. Registrar.	Tin	1,286	8	0
Major W. R. Williams.—Administra-	Tea	2,465	10	0
tor, D. Heming, Esq. Registrar.	Tutenague	51		
Mr. J. Ogilvie.—Executor, Mr. Francis	Turnerick	4,630	8	9
Burton.	Tallow Candles	1,380		
James Calder, Esq. Assistant Surgeon.	Woollens.....	3,000		
—Executor, R. Mackintosh, Esq.	Wax Candles	5,000		
	Wine	12,082	6	0
		3,432,154	11	1

Statement of Bullion and Specie imported by sea, in the month of September:—

Dollars 614,506	21, at 203	Sicca Rupees per 100 Dollars S. R.	1,259,737	11	7
Pagodas 2805 at 3 8 each			30,817	8	0
Sicca Rupees			16,554	0	0
Gold value in S. R. ..			121,918	8	0
Silver do.			6625	0	0

Sicca Rupees 1,435,652 6 7

During the month of September, the following articles were exported from the Port of Calcutta:—

	Sicca Rupees.	
Borax and Tincal ..	5,629	7 9
Bramly	5,447	9 0
Cotton.....	4,508,216	1 7
Canvas.....	17,945	
Camphor.....	4,350	7 0
Cassia	12,660	3 3
Cloves.....	54,214	12 0
Cotton Thread	6,501	9 6
Carpets	3,902	12 0
Coffee.....	16,496	14 0
Cinnamon	30,150	
Dammer	700	9 0
Dry Ginger	35,874	10 6
Ebony wood	2,276	8 5
Europe Goods.....	2,098	0 5
Gunny and Bags....	4,385	4 0
Gallinal.....	3,128	9 6
Goat Skins and Hides	5,936	8 0
Gum Copal	60	
Iron.....	5,700	
Indigo	103,424	3 6
Kinledge	8,800	13 6
Long Pepper	1,670	13 6
Madeira	44,580	
Nankas	650	
Opium.....	254,264	
Piece Goods	672,968	6 0
Madras Piece Goods .	12,163	5 0
Pepper.....	478	2 9
Raw Silk.....	21,970	14 0
Rattans	4,969	8 0

Rice	Bags 15,695
Gram.....	1,430
Wheat	500
Paddy	200

Exports.

R.A.

Patchery Rice, Bansful.....	2	0
Ditto Patna, Salla.....	2	4
Moogy Rice, 1st sort.....	1	3
Ballaum, do.....	1	2
Ditto, unchatta.....	1	1
Gram Patna.....	2	0
Wheat, Dooda.....	1	0
Ditto, Gungajally.....	1	0
Ditto, Jamally.....	0	15
Turnerick.....	4	0
Sugar, Benares, 1st sort.....	10	8
Ditto, ditto, 2d do.....	9	8
Ditto, ditto, 3d do.....	9	0
Ghee, 1st sort.....	21	0
Ditto, 2d do.....	20	0
Raw Silk, 1st sort.....	8	4
Ditto, 2d do.....	8	0
Ditto, 3d do.....	7	2
Ditto, Radanagore.....	8	0
Gunnals, ..	7	4
Gunny bags.....	7	4
Opium, Patna.....	2200	0
Ditto, Benares.....	2100	0
Patchack.....	8	0
Cotton, Jalowe screwed.....	17	0
Ditto, Cutchowra.....	16	0
Red Wood, ..	2	8
Black Wood.....	2	4
Dry Ginger.....	7	0
Long Pepper.....	27	8
Cummin Seed	5	4
Sheet Lead.....	12	8
Stick Lac.....	10	8

The Sale of Horses bred at the Honorable Company's Stud on the 19th, produced at an average 1000 rupees each.

PRICE CURRENT

Dec. 25, 1816.

Drugs.

R. I.

Alum.....	per maun	5 4
Arsenic (Lucknow).....	do.	17 0
Do. (Pegu).....	do.	16 0
Asafoetida 1st sort.....	per seer	none.
Do. Patna do.	do.	5 0
Do. do. 2d do.	do.	4 8
Benjamin 1st sort (Europe head)	.....
.....	maun	none.
Do. 2d sort (India head) ..	do.	32 0
Do. 3d sort.....	do.	15 0
Borax.....	do.	29 8
Ditto (unrefined or Tincal) do.	do.	18 0
Gambhor.....	do.	60 0
Cochineal.....	per seer	43 0
Gall nuts.....	per maun	48 0
Lac lake.....	do.	24 0
Lac dye.....	do.	40 0
Shell lac, 1st sort.....	do.	20 0
Do. 2d do ..	do.	17 0
Eetharge.....	do.	22 0
Opium (Patna).....	per chest	none.
Do. (Benares).....	do.	do.
Quick silver.....	per seer	3 10
Red Saunders.....	per maun	1 12
Safflower, 1st sort.....	do.	24 0
Do. up country.....	do.	none.
Sago, 1st sort.....	do.	6 0
Do. 2d do.....	do.	4 0
Sal Ammoniac.....	do.	22 0
Saltpetre 1st sort (Culini) ..	do.	8 8
Do. do. 2d do.	do.	8 0
Do. do. 3d do.	do.	7 8
Stick lac (Buriwan) ..	do.	7 0
Do. (Sylhet).....	do.	10 4
Do. (Pegux).....	do.	none.
Sulphur, 1st sort.....	do.	12 0
Do. 2d do.....	do.	8 12
Tamarinds.....	do.	1 4
Terra Japonica (real good) ..	do.	11 0
Turmeric, 1st sort.....	do.	4 0
Do. 2d do.....	do.	3 8
Vermillion (China).....	chest	148 0

Grains.

Rice Patcherry, 1st sort, per maun	2 2
Do. do. 2d do.	1 14
Wheat (Dooda).....	do. 1 2

Indigo.

Blue.....	per maun	155 to 160 0
Blue and purple ..	do.	150 0
Purple.....	do.	145 0
Purple and Violet ..	do.	140 0
Violet.....	do.	135 0
Violet and Copper ..	do.	130 0
Copper (fine).....	do.	120 0
Do. (lean).....	do.	90 to 100 0

Metals.

Block tin (old).....	per maun	28 4
Do. (new).....	do.	27 0
Copper sheet 16 to 18 oz.	do.	80 0
Do. 20 to 22.....	do.	50 0
Do. 24 to 26.....	do.	50 0
Do. 28 to 40.....	do.	49 0
Do. nails (Europe) ..	do.	53 0

Copper slab.....	per maun	47 0
Do. Japan.....	per do.	55 0
Iron (Swedish square) ..	per do.	5 4
Do. (do. flat).....	per do.	5 8
Iron, (English square) ..	per do.	4 8
Do. (Do. flat).....	per do.	4 4
Do. bolt,.....	per do.	4 8
Do. Nails 2 to 3 inch, ..	per do.	18 0
Do. Do. 4 to 10 inch, ..	per do.	13 0
Do. Hoops,.....	per do.	7 0
Lead, (sing.).....	per do.	11 12
Do. (sheet).....	per do.	12 0
Red lead 1st sort ..	per do.	20 0
Do. (2d sort) ..	per do.	19 0
White do.	per do.	17 8
Tutenague,.....	per do.	28 0

Piece-Goods.

Allahabad Sanas, 40 by 24	per corge	140 0
Do. Emeritis, 30 by 2	per do.	73 0
Do. Mahmoodis, 40 by 2	per do.	97 0
Do. Bafus, 36 by 2	per do.	82 0
Jalalpoor super. Sanas, 40 by 24	per piece	6 12
Do. 2d sort,.....	per corge	120 0
Do. 3d do.	per do.	110 0
Do. 3d do. 20 by 24	per do.	75 0
Do. Cosas, 40 by 24	per do.	105 0
Kharabad Emeritis, ..	per do.	73 0
Do. Mahmoodis, 40 by 2	per do.	97 8
Azinghur Sanas 42 by 24	per do.	110 0
Moradabad Mahmoodis, 40 by 1	11-16ths	per corge 92 0
Do. Bafus 36 by 2 ..	per do.	78 8
Fyzabad Mahmoodis 40 by 2	per do.	100 0
do.	per do.	82 0
Meergunge do. 40 by 2	per do.	65 0
Do. 36 by 14 ..	per do.	142 8
Fyzabad Sanas, 40 by 24	per do.	75 0
Do. Emeritis 32 by 2 ..	per do.	140 0
Choppa Romals 1st sort, ..	per do.	145 0
Baudanas, 1st sort, ..	per do.	

Spices.

Cardamoms, (Malabar) ..	per seer	3 8
Cloves, (good small) ..	per do.	3 10
Ginger, dry (1 Runghoor) ..	per maun	6 12
Mace, good.....	per seer	none
Pepper,.....	per maun	17 8
Long do.....	per do.	25 0

Miscellaneous.

Betel Nut, (pedler) good ..	per maun	3 0
Cauvass, Europe, 1st sort, ..	per bolt,	22 0
Do. 2d sort,.....	per do.	20 0
Coffee, (Mocha) ..	per maun	28 0
Do. (Bourbon).....	per do.	none
Do. (Java).....	per do.	11 8
Cotton, Jaloon (unsc.) ..	per do.	14 12
Do. Banda, (do.) ..	per do.	15 4
Do. thread (Luckpoor) ..	per do.	29 0
Do. do. (Patna) ..	per do.	18 0
Dammer, (boiled) ..	per do.	3 12
Do. (raw).....	per do.	2 12
Elephant's teeth, 1st sort, ..	per do.	115 0
Do. 2d sort, ..	per do.	100 0
Rattans,.....	per hundred,	0 14

Tar, (Stockholm) .. per barrel, 12 0

Wax, (Pegu) per mann 62 0

Course of Exchange, Dec. 24, 1816.

Calcutta on London, 6 months sight,
2s. 7d. Sicca Rupee.

Calcutta on London, 3 months sight,
2s. 6d. S. R.

Calcutta on Bombay, 30 days sight, S.
R. 93 0 per 100 Bombay Rupees.

Calcutta on Madras, 30 days sight, S.
R. 328 8 per 100 Star Pagodas.

*Current value of Government Securities,
17th Dec.*

Buy.		Sell.
Rs. As.		Rs. As.

I 4	Six per cent. loan obliga-	
tion, Dis.....		1 8

Dec. 25, 1816.—Cotton.—Jalloon Banda, Bheergher, and Cutchowra are again fallen, and are quoted 4 annas per maun less than last week's prices.

Sugar.—The market is tolerably brisk just now, and the prices appear to have improved; the 2d, 3d and 4th sorts four annas, and the 5th sort eight annas per maun.

Piece goods.—The prices of cloths have varied a good deal during the week. The principal alterations in the Elliabab and Tanda goods are confined to Elliabab Sannas, and Fyzabad Mahmoodia, both of which appear to have fallen five rupees per corgie.

Pepper is stationary at the prices of last week, with very little doing in the market.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

30th Aug. 1816.—Mr. M. Ainslie, additional Register of Zilla Court of Gorukpoor.

27th Sept.—Mr. D. Scott, Commissioner in Cooch Behar.

Mr. N. McLeod, Judge and Magistrate of District of Rangpoor.

26th Oct.—Mr. H. Swetenham, &c.

Nov. 1.—Mr. W. Lambert, Additional Register of the Zilla court at Dinagepoor.

Mr. W. Braddon, Register of the Zilla Court at Tirhoot.

Nov. 9.—Capt. F. V. Raper, 2d Assistant to the Resident at Lucknow.

Nov. 22d.—Mr. W. F. Dick, Assistant to Superintendent of Police in the West Provinces.

Mr. C. Dick, Register of the Zilla court at Allypore.

Mr. L. I. Bosanquet, Additional Register of the Zilla court at Bareilly.

Mr. J. F. M. Reid, Register of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit, for division of Bareilly.

Mr. J. H. Barlow, Assistant to the Magistrate of Nuddea.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

6th Oct. 1816.—Ensign J. Paterson, to be Lieutenant.

Lieutenant G. Arnold, 2d N. C. to be Ft. Adjutant, and Barrack Master at Agra.

1st Nov.—H. C. European Regiment, Capt. Lieut. Kirchoffer, to be Capt.

Lieut. and Brevet Capt. Thomas Watson to be Captain Lieutenant.

W. H. Howard, to be Lieut.

Ensign R. McCalley Pollock, to be Lieut.

2d Nov.—Lieut. Col. Martin White, Honorary Aid-de-Camp to his Excellency the Governor General.

Major Gen. I. S. Wood, Vice President of the Military Board.

8th Nov.—Captain Lieut. A. Black, to be Captain.

Lieut. Andrew O'Shea, to be Captain Lieutenant.

Ensign Charles Field, to be Lieutenant.

11th Regiment of Native Infantry, Senior Ensign David Peebles Wood, to be Lieutenant, from the 28th July 1816.

CADETS OF CAVALRY — Mr. C. W. Hodges, Mr. B. Roxburgh, to be Corners.

Lieut. Col. Littlejohn, to be Regulating Officer at Chittagong, until Major Matthews arrives.

Ensign R. Bell, 17th N. I. to the charge of the Artillery Detail, attached to the Nizam's troops in Bernar.

Mr. Forbes, Cadet of Engineers, to survey the embankments at Rajashaye and vicinity.

Lieut. Morton, of Engineers, to superintend the construction of the public works at Bareilly. Ensign Paton to be employed under Lieut. Morton.

The orders of his Lordship in Council for the return of Mr. P. Allen to Europe, are countermanded, and he is restored to that situation and rank assigned by general orders 13th Sept.

12th Oct.—Lieut. Salmon, Adjutant to 2d bat. 12th regt. N. I. to command Lieut. Col. Bradshaw's escort.

SURGEONS.—1st Nov — Mr. C. B. Francis, Mr. I. Turner, Mr. C. S. Curling, Mr. O. Wray, Assistant Surgeons.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Strong, to the civil station of Dacca Jelapoor.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Yeomans, to the civil station of Murshadabad.

FURLOUGHS TO EUROPE.

Capt. R. Langslow, Invalids.

Lieut. Broadhurst, Artillery Regt.

Lieut. Fireworker J. Huck, do.

Lieut. A. Eldridge, 2d Nat. Cav.

Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. J. Nuttall, 3d Nat. Cav.

Capt. C. I. Ridge, 4th Nat. Cav.

Capt. H. Weston, 19th Nat. Infantry.

Cornet I. S. Williams, 4th Nat. Cav.

Lieut. J. Scott, regt. of Artillery.

Mr. W. Cormack, Deputy Commiss. of Ordnance

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Andrew Forbes Ramsay.

Invalid.—25th. October. Mr. I. Sutherland, conductor of ordnance.

Serj.-Major Twissale, pensioned.

Fort William, Oct. 25th, 1816.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council being desirous of restraining within the narrowest possible limits, the practice, in some cases of public service unavoidable, of compelling the inhabitants of the hills of Nepal under the authority and protection of the British government, to act as porters, prohibits all military travellers from passing any of the said inhabitants to carry their baggage, or perform any other service. Persons exercising authority from Government in those countries are accordingly restricted from supplying such travellers with carriers, as they must in all cases depend for the transportation of their baggage on the bearers or coolies whom they may be able to engage in the plains.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 28. The lady of D. Macdonald, Esq. of a son.

— Mrs. F. Goncalves of a daughter.

Oct. 3. At Bangalore, at the house of Mr. Jas. Anderson, Mrs. Henry Anderson of a son.

11. Mrs. Mary Peters of a son.

Nov. 27. The lady of R. Howard, Esq. of a daughter.

— The lady of Lieut. W. Playfair, 8th regt. N.I. Superintendent of Military Roads, of a daughter.

20. The lady of I. Smith, Esq. of a daughter.

24. Mrs. I. Chelke, of a son.

25. Mrs. I. Metcalf, of a daughter.

27. At Chinnarah, the lady of Dr. Vos, of a son.

13. At Sheerghatly, the lady of George Playfair, Esq. Civil Surgeon, Bangalore, of a son.

Aug. 26. At Malda, the lady of William Brad- don, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

26. At Goanahly, near Malda, Mrs. John Andrew, of a daughter.

Sept. 12. At Malda, the lady of John Lamb, Esq. Assist. Surg. of the station, of a daughter.

24. At Bala, near Malda, Mrs. George Lee, of a daughter.

Nov. 14. At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. Thos. Jenour, of H.M. 14th foot, of a daughter.

Nov. 17. At Benares, the lady of R. O. Wynne, Esq. of the Civil Service of a daughter.

— At Follyghur, the lady of J. Donalithrone, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

14. Mysore, the lady of Major M. Poyd, of the 1st batt. 43th N.I. of a son.

6. Lady of Capt. I. S. Brawny, Secretary to Military Board, of a daughter.

5. Lady of Dr. W. Russell, of a daughter.

— Lady of Capt. Pullock, Artillery, of a daughter.

9. Mrs. I. S. Jebb, of a daughter.

Oct. 21. Lady of W. Fane, Esq. Civil Service, of a son.

At the house of Major Gen. Sir R. Blair, the lady of Capt. W. Swinton, of a son.

Nov. 2. At Madagapora, the lady of Lieut. Col. Richardson, of a daughter.

8. Mrs. E. I. Pennington, of a son.

9. At Berhampore, the lady of Rev. W. Eales, of a son.

Oct. 25. At Hyppool, lady of Capt. W. Dick- son, 6th N.C. of twin daughters.

At Sinsaput, Gudd, lady of Lieut. and Adj. W. Turner, 6th N.I. of a daughter.

Oct. 31. At Cawnpore, lady of S. Marshall, Esq. of a daughter.

Nov. 14. Lady of B. Watson, Esq. Civil Service, of a son.

15. Mrs. Rodgers, of a son; the infant died the same day.

Oct. 26. Mrs. Edmunds of a son.

28. Lady of Abercromby, Dico, Esq. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 4. Major Thos. Whitehead, 9th regt. N.I. to Miss Charlotte Hone.

1. Mr. B. Deverton, to Mrs. S. Dunningham.

2. Mr. F. R. Turvey, to Miss J. L. Williams.

9. W. H. Abbott, to Lucy Maria, 2d daughter of E. Watts, Esq. late of Calcutta.

— Mr. H. Smith, Free Mariner, to Miss Ellen McKennie.

20. Rev. R. May, to Miss E. Balfour.

14. Mr. T. Swinton, to Miss A. M. Ramsay.

15. Mr. T. Roberts, to Miss A. Barrow.

16. Mr. C. Martin, to Miss A. M. Vailente.

20. Frederick Nepean, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Miss Harriet Martina Hecker.

Oct. 7. Mr. E. D'Enclume to Miss Eliza H. Brown.

DEATHS.

Aug. 14. At Chunar, Lieut. W. H. Hornidge.

Sept. 20. Lieut. Joseph Barry, of H. M. 87th foot.

25. Ensign E. B. Storer, of H. M. 87th foot.

June 13. Capt. Richard O'Connor.

Oct. 3. At Lucknow, Lieut. D. W. Bayley of the 1st batt. 20th regt. N.I.

3. Lieut. Arthur Macartney of R.M. 49th Light Dragoons.

16. Isabella, wife of J. Law, Esq.

12. At Serampore, Elizabeth Mary, the infant daughter of Mr. John Ealer.

26. Mr. F. Stewart, branch pilot.

Nov. 2. Mrs. S. Petrus.

11. Mrs. S. Fritz.

5. Capt. J. Norris, of ship Georgiana.

4. Mr. G. Hooker aged 34.

Sept. 20. At sea, on his return from Java to Bengal, Capt. R. Cook, Com. last wing Light Inf. Batt. Bengal Vo.

Lately at Follyghur, Lieut. Chas. Webster, 5th regt. N.I.

Nov. 18. Mrs. A. Dias.

Sept. 19. At sea, Capt. W. Hawkey, of the ship Barron.

26. At Delhi, C. Childs, Esq. Assist. Surgeon.

Dec. 3. O. E. Bunney, aged 17 years.

Oct. 27. Caroline Mathia, the infant daughter of Lieut. Driley, H.M. 50th regt.

Nov. 22. Mrs. Charlotte Hyppolite.

15. At Bangalore near Bellah, after an illness of only ten days, Lieut. John Fryer Guad, Interpreter and Quarter Master and last. 2th regt. N.I.

12. At Benares, Emma Harrier, the infant daughter of R. O. Wynne, Esq. of the Civil Service.

Oct. 22. At Cawnpore, after a lingering illness of singularly long continuance, Mrs. Anderson, the lady of Capt. J. Anderson, of the 1st batt. 20d regt. of N.I.

MADRAS.

On the 27th September his Excellency Count Dupuy, Peer of France, and M. Dayot, Esq. the Intendant, landed at Pondicherry, under the customary honors. The former commands Pondicherry, with the rank of Governor-General of the French possessions in the East Indies. There are besides several other public functionaries, to the number of seventy, we believe, arrived by L'Amphitrite and La Licorne, store ship, which left Rochefort the 17th May, the Isle of France on the 31st August, and Bourbon on the 3d ultimo.

Same day arrived at Madras, his Excellency Father in God Verthanes Lord Archbishop of Armenia, and Most Rev. Father Thomas, and Deacon David, his Lordship's associates.

The French settlements on the coast of Coromandel were given up by the Right

Hon. the Governor in Council to His Excellency Count Di Puy, and Mons. Dayer, the Commissioners of His Majesty Louis 18th.

Government Gazette Extraordinary.

January 20, 1817.—The following extracts from official correspondence, announce the complete expulsion from the Northern Circars, of the body of predatory horse who entered the Kimmedy District on the 19th ultimo, which has been effected by the zeal and indefatigable exertions of Lieut. A. Borthwick, of the 2d native regiment and the men under his command.

Copy of a Letter from Lieut. Col. Steele, commanding at Berhampore.

I have great satisfaction in forwarding, for the information of Major General Ransley, copy of a report received from Lieutenant Borthwick.

The zeal and ability displayed by that officer is manifest, the action speaks for itself, and any comment from me is unnecessary.

I have the honor to be,

(Signed) T. STEELE,
Lieut. Col. Comd.

*Berhampore,
2d January 1817.*

Extract of a Letter from Lieut. Borthwick, Commanding Detachment of the 2d Bat. 2d Regt. N. I. dated Colar, 30th Dec. 1816, 4 P. M.

I beg leave to acquaint you for the information of the officer commanding the regiment, that yesterday morning before I left Goangoo, I ordered a jemadar's party of forty men, with a supply of ammunition from Aska, to follow up and to hang on the rear of the Pindaris, and in the event of my attacking them on the opposite side, to give me every assistance.

Having calculated the time the party from Aska would take in being nearly up with them, I took a circuitous route by Colar, and entered their camp about four this morning, situated in the open paddy fields, near Nowgann and about two coos south of this. This surprise was equal if not better than the first, for the jemadar's party arrived most opportunely, and commenced firing shortly after I had routed them. So soon as the party had joined me I fell back on Colar, expecting that they would take that road about daylight; therefore at present I cannot say what loss they have met with, but from the well directed fire that was kept up whilst within range, it must be considerable. I brought off nineteen horses and might have brought off a great many more could I have spared hands to seize them.

I have said that I retired to this place, and just when I was in the act of disposing of my little force to the best ad-

vantage, on the three roads leading into it, they forced our guard, and before I could support it, about one half of them passed, and the other half I forced to retire, which they did immediately on seeing four men and one horse killed on my arrival.

Had I had a sufficient force with me, I am confident that last night it might have been disposed of in such a manner as to prevent many of them escaping. The guard, with ammunition from Berhampore, joined me yesterday before I left Goangoo.

Notwithstanding the great privations the men have undergone since I left Berhampore, they behaved remarkably well this morning, obeying every order with the greatest alacrity.

Extract of a letter dated 8th January 1817, from the Major General Ransley, commanding the northern division of the army.

I have much pleasure in transmitting, for his excellency the Commander in Chief's information, copy of a report from Lieutenant Borthwick, dated the 1st instant, from which it appears that the Ganjam district is now completely free from Pindaris, the whole of them having retreated by very long marches towards the Boud district, in the Maharratta territory.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

(Signed) C. RANLEY,
Major General.

Waltair, January 8, 1817.

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant Borthwick, 2d. battalion 2d. regiment, dated Colar, 1st January 1817.

I beg leave to acquaint you for the information of the officer commanding, that I have just received information that the body of Pindaris whom I forced to retreat on the 30th ultimo took the Bulapilly road (which lies a little to the west of this) at Nowgann, and joined the body that passed this place the same evening, at a place called Bodinghty seven coos north of this—so it is now all over, for from what they have experienced, they know better than to allow infantry to come up with them again.

It is supposed by the people who brought me the above information, that at the rate at which they were travelling they must by this time have crossed the Dursilly Ghaut, consequently for me to follow them up would be harassing all the men to no purpose. However I have sent in a Havildar and twelve men to hurry any stragglers who may have fallen on the rear out of the Company's territory as fast as possible, but do not expect that they will come up with any. I received a letter last night from the Malikkaar of Guillary, saying that they passed that

place on the 30th ultimo, with the utmost expedition, leaving behind two wounded horses—and another letter from Belgooma informs me, that the Peons of that place have caught in the jungle eight pindari horses and that not a pindari was to be seen alive on the 31st ultimo, to the southward of this.

I have the honor to be,

(Signed) A. BORNWICK,
Comd. Det. 2d. Bat. 2d Regt.

P. S.—Since the above letter was written, the Haridar's party mentioned in it has returned from Boodighy (not conceiving it necessary to go further) with information that the Pindaris, after passing this, marched sixteen coss without halting, burning every village in their way.—The barricaded pass at Boodighy was little or no obstruction to them; that was soon cleared away and they proceeded by Chinkahel and Bankeoh towards Boodh.—This information the Haridar brought to me written by the head man at Boedighy, and I have every reason to believe it is correct.

We have advices so late as the 15th Dec. from the head quarters of the Hyderabad subsidiary force. The troops composing that division have recently been almost constantly engaged in the pursuit of the numerous bands of predatory horse, which have since autumn made incursions into the Nizam's territories. In every case their efforts have proved unsuccessful; for although they frequently came within sight of the marauders, the latter kept such a good look out, and moved off with such celerity, that neither infantry nor cavalry could overtake them. It is hoped that the irregular horse, now about to be organized by the Nizam, will under the conduct of its European officers, give a better account of the pillagers. Three or four very large bodies had, when our letters were written, passed to the southward of Nagpoor—ruin and conflagration marked their track.

Letters of the 15th Dec. from Nagpoor, intimate that a Pindari force of three or four thousand men had a few days before crossed the fords of the Nerbudda near Hendia, and proceeded in a southerly direction. They were instantly pursued, but without effect, by Colonel Walker's division. They were supposed to have made for Boorhanpoor.

On Sunday native accounts were received from Colonel Daveton's force stating, that a small detached party belonging to the troops guarding the frontier in that quarter, had been attacked and overpowered by a body of Pindaris. It would appear that an European officer and five men were cut off in this affair.

We have been informed that the

officer cut off was Lt. Bolton of the 16th N. I. He was travelling with a corporal's guard, attacked in the night, and murdered in his palankeen.

Jan. 2.—On Friday an express reached town, giving corree to a report of a body of pindaris having descended the passes into the Northern Circars, and proceeded along the narrow belt of land lying between the sea and the foot of the mountainous district. Although the information came from a very respectable quarter, considerations of the extremely difficult nature of the country, and the great obstacles offered by it to the transit of even the lightest species of troops, induced most persons to suspect that it might be premature. Unfortunately the post of Tuesday put an end to these hopes, and left no doubt that a body of these marauders had reached the plains, and notwithstanding the rapidity of their course, left many traces of the dreadful havoc, which uniformly accompanies their visits. The following is the sum of the intelligence yet received. Its accuracy may, we believe, be depended upon. On the night of the 18th, they entered the zemindary of Kimidy, and burned the greater part of the town of that name. Mr. Spottiswood, collector of Ganjam, happened to be then in the town. He was awakened in the dead of the night by cries of fire and murder! On getting up, he saw half the adjoining buildings in flames, and the incendiaries riding furiously up and down. He escaped with difficulty. Their force was conjectured to amount to about seven thousand horse, and three thousand foot. The infantry consisted probably of inhabitants of the circars—a rude and rebellious race. On the following day their camp was attacked by a detachment of the Madras troops, commanded by Major Oliver, who killed thirty men, and an equal number of horses, and put their main body to flight. The site of Kimidy may be observed in the common maps. It lies at some distance inland of the coast, about midway between Vizagapatam and Ganjam. The course of the enemy was now bent northward; and on the night of the 20th, their camp was pitched at Cossibogam, a village situated about fifty miles south of Berhampore. Later advices received at Cuttak on the 27th ultimo, gave reason to believe that they had reduced the town of Ganjam to ashes; passed the ferry of the great Chilkeva Lake; and encamped at Mahlekpatam, only sixteen miles from Juggannah. These however being founded on a mere native rumour were not credited. The rich and populous town of Pooree was generally understood to be the avowed object of their enterprise. We however have no doubt but they would be foiled in, their attempts to sack it.

The temple of Jaggonath itself is sufficiently strong to resist the unskilful assaults of a myriad of irregular horse, and the regular troops stationed there would, we trust, be quite sufficient for the protection of the town, large and straggling as it is. Previously to the approach of the enemy, only five companies of the 2d battalion 12th regt. native infantry, were posted there; but as soon as the news of their appearance reached Cuttak, the remainder of the battalion with a brigade of guns, marched to reinforce them. The nature of the mountainous and woody districts which divide Orissa from Berar, and the central provinces of the Dakhin, is too little known to admit of our hazarding a conjecture, respecting the probable outlet by which these villains will endeavour to make good their return to their own country. We nevertheless trust, that some of the detachments which would be immediately sent in search of them, will have been lucky enough to intercept their retreat, and that they will not by undue lenity lose the opportunity of striking terror into the minds of men utterly cruel and merciless. The exact route by which this body descended the ghauts is yet unknown; and their undertaking appears astonishing to all who are aware of the rugged and barren nature of the Circars.—(*Calcutta Gaz.*)

REVENUE APPOINTMENT.

Nov. 28.—Mr. E. Ultoff, Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. E. H. Woodcock, Register of the Zilla of Salset.

Mr. I. Haig, Register of the Zilla Tinnevall.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 21. At Madras, the lady of G. T. Hadow, Esq. of a daughter.

Sept. 7. At Madras, the lady of C. Roberts, Esq. of a daughter.

9. At Madras, the lady of Lieut. W. O'Reilly, of a daughter.

10. At Madras, the lady of Major Lindsay, of the 9th N. I. of a daughter.

Oct. 9. At Jajpore Kooty, the lady of Capt. W. P. Blacke, of H. M. the Nizam's N. I. in Berar of a son.

22. At the Residency Hyderabad, the lady of Lieut. Charles St. John Grant, of the Resident's Escort, of a son and heir.

28. At Madras, the lady of Capt. C. C. Johnston, of a son.

18. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Charles May Lushington, Esq. Collector of Trichinopoly, of a daughter.

24. At St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of Lieut. Col. Freese, of a son.

Nov. 14. Lady of M. Jones, Esq. Paymaster H. M. 50 regt. of a son.

1. Lady of Lieut. T. Maiton, 3rd regt. of a daughter.

29. Lady of S. Nicholls, Esq. of a daughter.

26. At the Presidency, the lady of J. H. D. Ogilvie, Esq. H. C.'s Civil service, of a son.

2. At Verdachillum, the lady of Brooke Cuthbert, Esq. of a daughter.

6. At Kurnool, the lady of Lieut. G. Steu, 2nd regt. N. I. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 13. Rev. Ed. Vaughan, A. M. Senior Chaplain, to Mrs. Colerbrook, widow of the late Lieut. Col. Colerbrook, C. B.

15. At Hyderabad, H. Russell, Esq. to Miss M. C. Mosier.

9. At Madras, Lieut. Geo. Milburn, 1st batt. 10th N. I. to Miss Mary Boswell Parkinson, daughter of the late Boswell Parkinson, Esq. and grand daughter to Col. J. G. Hill, late of that establishment.

Oct. 20. At the same place, J. Beaumont, Esq. to Genevieve, eldest daughter of W. Russell, Esq.

Sept. 12. J. Stephenson, Esq. H. M. and Light Dragoon, to Miss Jane Magg.

DEATHS.

Nov. 8. At Walrair, at the house of his father-in-law Sir J. Chalmers, K. C. B., P. De Grenier, Esq. eldest son of the late Chevalier De Grenier De Fouchiere.

26. Mrs. S. Ross, wife of Mr. D. Ross.

Oct. 16. At Madras, Mrs. Martha Stephenson, wife of Lieut. and adjt. Stephenson, 36th regt.

7. At Samalcolah, the lady of Ensign Francis Haldeman, 1st batt. 4th regt. N. I.

Aug. 11. At Madras, Lieut. G. M. Ellis, H. M. 5th foot.

BOMBAY.

We learn, by letters from Cutch, that the contagious disease, which has for some time prevailed in that part of the country has somewhat abated. At a village called Moorbee, the daily deaths are now reduced in number, from twenty-five and thirty to five and seven, and at Butchao a similar favourable turn has been experienced. We regret to learn, however, that the fever at the date of our correspondent's letter, was dreadfully destructive in the fort of Rhaduipoor and in some towns in Sind.

The disease is stated to have made its appearance first at Kundaote, in the month of May of last year, and to have traversed from one part of the country to the other, very distinctly, leaving sad marks of its ravages throughout the whole of its progress. At a village called Adowee, it carried off five hundred and eighty persons in the months of January, February, and March last. Two months after its effects had ceased in Wagur, it suddenly appeared in Moorbee, where it has raged ever since, and, according to the best accounts has destroyed sixteen or seventeen hundred people. In August it shewed itself, and still continues to exist in Butchao and extended to the village of Cherre, on the borders of our newly acquired districts in Cutch, where it seems to have been checked in a manner equally unaccountable as it originated.

The disease is attended by slight fever, with swellings in the glands of the groin or armpits, which, in the event of non-suppuratation, produce death in general on the fourth day. One instance occurred at Moorbee, of a woman recovering after the swellings had been formed nineteen days, and was the only case of a recovery without suppuratation. The disease appears to be confined to the limits of the towns, where it has broken out, without

extending to the suburbs, and has never yet made its appearance in the towns on the sea coast; its ravages being entirely confined to the interior.

The Bombay papers mention that the fever has spread with dreadful effect to the western side of the Peninsula: in one district of Guzarat the deaths are said to have exceeded twenty-five daily; it was deemed contagious, and its progress was so alarming, that the Bombay Government judged it necessary to take precautionary measures, to intercept its transmission along the coast. The cold season was expected to produce a mitigation of its rage.

The clergy on this establishment have presented terms for the adoption of the army, upon which they would wish to be admitted subscribers to the Bombay Military Fund.

"We have been informed by a correspondent in the Dakhan, that the Pindaris continued hovering about Col. Walker's camp on the Nerbusha, and succeeded in surprising two officers who were hunting within three miles of the force. We are sorry to learn that after stripping and plundering one of them, they deliberately put him to death. We refrain from mentioning the officer's name, in the anxious hope that the report may prove unfounded." We regret, however, to state that our inquiries induce us to fear that the above report is correct; we have seen a letter mentioning the circumstance, and we have also been informed that a party of four or five Sepoys had been cut off and murdered by these robbers. This is probably a varied account of the murder of Lieut. Bolton.

The *Bombay Courier*, of the 4th January, has been received, containing Major Lushington's account, to the Resident at Poonah, Mr. Elphinstone, of his successful and persevering pursuit of the Pindaris, on the 25th and 26th of December. The Major conducted the expedition with skill and address. Only one British officer was killed—Captain Darke, of the 4th regiment of Light Cavalry: no officers were wounded.

The *Bombay Courier* says, that the communication between Seroor and Poonah, and the latter place and Panwell, had for a fortnight been unsafe without a guard. "Numerous Maluratta families have within these few days sought for refuge in the islands of Caranja and Salvette. The principal object of the Pindaris in entering the Concan, was to seize a large quantity of Kinoh (silks) which was exported from Bombay to Chowal for the interior. This they succeeded in. It is their intention to sweep the coast as far as Surat."—(*Bombay Courier*, January 4.)

Sept. 7.—On Monday last the court of Oyer and Terminer for the town and island of Bombay, met pursuant to adjournment, when, after hearing the Advocate-General in answer to the motion for arrest of judgment, and the defendant's counsel, in reply the Hon. the Recorder decided against the law points, and passed sentence of a fine of 4000 rupees on the defendant Panyakhoty Moodellur, in addition to the sentence passed on his former conviction.

The Bishop of Calcutta was expected to visit Cananore on his return to Calcutta.

The *Bombay Courier*, 13th December, returns an answer to a correspondent on a subject of much interest, The Postage of India Letters.

The latest act that the legislature has passed regularizing the postage of letters between the United Kingdom and the East Indies is, we believe, the 55 Geo. 3. cap. 153.

This statute imposes a duty on all letters forwarded, by vessels employed as packers by the Post-master General, or sent in Mails by His Majesty's ships of war or store ships, or by the Hon'ble Company's Ships or private Traders, at the discretion of the Post-master General with the consent of the Lords of the Admiralty, to and from the United Kingdom and the East Indies of

3s. 6d. for a single letter;

7s. for a double letter;

10s. 6d. for a treble letter;

14s. for an ounce, and so on in proportion.

—And on letters conveyed in like manner between the Cape of Good Hope, the Mauritius and any part of the continent of Asia, and all intermediate places, of 1s. 9d. for a single letter, and so in proportion for a double, &c.

Packets of Newspapers, Price currents and all printed papers subject to stamp duty, and duly stamped, may be forwarded under a cover open at the ends at the rate of 3d. per ounce.

Seamen and soldiers employed in the service of His Majesty, or the Company in the East Indies, are allowed to send and receive letters at the rate of 1d. a letter.

On letters forwarded to India by vessels not employed as packers, is laid a sea postage of 1s. 2d. for each single letter, and on letters forwarded from India in like manner, a sea postage of 6d. for each single letter, and so in proportion for double, &c. Owners, charterers and consignees of vessels, are allowed to send and receive, by their own ships, letters free of postage as far as 20 ounces, and shippers and consignees of goods as far as 6 ounces.

The act directs that the postage imposed by it, on letters sent from any port in Great Britain to any port in India, shall

be received by the Deputies of the Post-master General on the delivery in India, but the postage on letters forwarded from India to Great Britain, may be received on their delivery in the United Kingdom or in India on forwarding the same, at the option of the party sending them.

The foregoing statement is the best answer we are able to give to our correspondent's A. B's. first query; with respect to his second query, as the act alluded to expressly directs that the packet or sea postage of letters sent to India, be received on delivery in India by his Majesty's Deputy Post-masters General there, we conceive that they are fully warranted in levying the rate of postage even if the English post marks should indicate that the postage had been previously paid in England; the levying of the packet or sea postage rates in England, on letters forwarded to India is contrary to the provisions of the act and we believe the post-masters at home could not legally exact or receive them; but we cannot point out to our correspondent how he is to obtain redress, as the act in question imposes no penalties, except on persons who shall violate the statute, by sending or conveying letters, otherwise than through the medium of the post office or by the authority of his Majesty's Post-master General.

The duties or rates of postage to be levied by this act, are in addition to the inland postage in the United Kingdom.—Letters destined for India and sent from the country, are subject to the old inland postage for conveying them from the place whence the letters are sent to London, or to the port in which the packet is made up; and this inland postage, we believe, must be paid in the United Kingdom at the time of giving in the letter at the post office in the country.

*** This article about postage is nearly right, but in the seventh paragraph what is said about the optional payment of postage in India on letters to England should be understood as applying only to the *Packet* not the *Ship* letters.

With respect to the eighth paragraph, nothing is chargeable in India for British postage, except what is marked here on the letters.

The last paragraph is wrong. The inland postage on letters from hence to India is *not* paid at putting in.

Dec. 5.—The Rajpore subsidiary force has drawn a little Pindari blood on the 4th ult. Intimation was given to Captain Walker of an immense body of the marauders having forded the river near Hindia, and proceeded southward in the direction of Boorhanpoor. He immediately marched after them, and before day-light on the morrow had gone thirty-five miles,

when he learned that the invaders had suddenly turned back; the British force was immediately countermarched, and on reaching Hindia found that the main body of the enemy had that morning recrossed to the north bank of the river. Continuing their march, they came upon a small Pindari detachment, encamped in a jungle. Unfortunately from the lateness and darkness of the evening, and from their being speedily recognised, no part of the force came into play, excepting a detachment of Madras cavalry, which dashed in, and killed fifteen men; the rest escaped. A body of 5,000, others say 10,000 of these marauders, are stated to be still prowling near the banks of the Nerbinda. Some anxiety was manifested for the arrival of the Bengal relieving division. Guzarat and Candia are in great alarm.

The Bombay Courier of the 25th September, notices the discontinuation of the King's Naval establishment at that port, with the exception of the master shipwright, who is to remain to superintend the construction of the ships ordered to be built.

The Commissioner J. Johnstone, Esq. has been appointed by the Lords of the Admiralty Naval Commissioner at Trincomalee.

The erection of a monument is commenced at St. Thomas's Church, Bombay, raised by subscription from the British and naval inhabitants of that place, in commemoration of the late Captain Hurdlogh, who fell in action between H. M. ship *St. Florenzo* and the French national frigate *La Piedmontaise*.

General Orders, 22d. Nov. 1816.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut. M. Blackall of 6th Regt. N. I. to be Mahratta linguist to the 2d batt. of that Regt.

Captain W. Sandwith, Europ. Regt. to succeed Maj. Hodgson as Assist.-Commis. at Surat.

27.—Brevet Capt. D. H. Bellairs to be Deputy-Adj. Gen. with the official rank of Major.

Lieut. S. Halifax H. C. Europ. Regt. to be Maj. of Brig.

Capt. Anderson, 9th Regt. N. I. to be Paymaster in the South Division of Guzarat.

Lieut. Stevenson is to return to his former situation in Batt. Art. Maj. Hodgson, Commis. of store having arrived at the Presidency.

SURGEONS.—Senior Assist. Surg. Macquoduke Hewitt, to be surgeon. Rank 7th Dec.

Assist.-Surg. Llewellyn is appointed to the Medical duties of H. C. cruiser *Frigate of Wales*.

FURLONGHS TO EUROPE.

Capt. C. M. Leckey 5th. N. I. Lieut. and Breret Capt. I. Carter, 3d. N. I. Barrack-master at Surat.

Lieut. T. Palla, 5th. Regt. N. I.

6th Dec.—Surgeon P. C. Baird, Act. Superintendent Surg. in Gujarat.

9th.—Assist. Surgeon. Wier, attached to the C. Cruisers in the China seas.

10th.—Capt. I. Irving, 2d. N. I.

11th.—Lieut. R. M. Grindlay, sub-Assist. Commiss. General.

Resigned.—Lieut. H. White, 1st. Regt. N. I. at his own request.

Resigned 7th Dec.—Lieut. W. Rochford, Batt. of Artillery.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.—Nov. 23.—Brig E. Antonio, Duacan, from Calcutta.

Nov. 25.—H. C. cruiser Payebur, Lieut. F. Faithfull, from Malwan.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 3.^d At Hope Hall, the lady of Capt. F. Pierce, of a daughter.

6. Lady of Capt. Livingston, Barrack Master at the Presidency, of a daughter.

Oct. 20. At Bombay, the lady of Quarter Master William Johnston, of R. M. 16th foot, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

Nov. 27. J. Richards, 4th regt. N. I. to Miss E. Mignen, daughter of Lieut. Col. Mignen.

DEATHS.

Nov. 24. The infant son of Major Haynes.

25. Major Haynes, R. M. 47th regt.

At Kalia, Lieut. E. Grenville, R. M. 17th Light Dragoons.

Oct. 21. At Bombay, aged 34, Hyrom Rowley, Esq. of the Hon. East-India Company's Bombay Civil service.

FORT MARLBOROUGH.

BIRTH.

Aug. 17. At Fort Marlborough, Lady Heselridge, the lady of Capt. R. W. Wilkinson, 9th regt. Bengal N. I. of a daughter.

JAVA.

The orders by government enact, that in consequence of the delivering over of Java, the civil officers of the British government will be relieved by those of the Netherlands government, with the exception of the Secretary to Government, the treasury and accountant's office.

Mr. J. Crawford has been appointed Commissioner at Samarang, to expedite the arrangements requisite, previous to the retiring of the British authorities.

Extract from a Batavia Gazette, dated Saturday the 7th of September 1816.

The accounts respecting the transfer of the residencies successively received, are very satisfactory. Among others, at both the courts of Djocjoearta and Sanrocarta, the residents have been received by the Princes in a most brilliant manner.—On the day appointed for the transfer of the residencies to the Dutch government, all the principal officers at the court as-

sembled, at the houses of the Resident, to witness this wished for event; and the Princes gave the Dutch residents in the plainest manner to understand, how much they rejoiced to see that relation re-established, which had existed for so many years. The assurances given to them on the part of the Dutch government, that the agreements made with the former government would be maintained, were received with that respect with which the confidence in the unshaken fidelity of the Dutch nation, in abiding by their agreements, at all times had inspired the native Princes.

On Wednesday evening, their Excellencies the Commissioners General gave an entertainment to the members of the former British government, to which the principal civil servants and officers of the garrison were invited. The amusements, which a well served table occasioned, were increased by the successful attempts of a beautiful band of music, and the vivacity of the company can only be measured by the spirit with which the toasts were drunk.

Their excellencies received the congratulations of the officers of the garrison, and of the colleges, the ministers of the different sects, the civil servants, and also those of the Chinese and natives, and of the greater part of the inhabitants of the town.

His excellency the Lieutenant General Antigh, accompanied by many officers, offered his congratulations and homage to the King, and to the Commissioners General. And the Presidents, accompanied by the members of their respective colleges, expressed, at this opportunity in appropriate speeches, the happiness which they felt, at being replaced under the Dutch government, and under the best of kings, assuring the Commissioners General of their attachment to the mother country, and their fidelity to the most beloved of kings, for whom and whose posterity they all expressed their best wishes.

All that were admitted to this audience testified the same sentiments, and in the evening, all the inhabitants gave a public proof of their happiness by illuminating their respective dwellings. The Ex-Lieutenant Governor accompanied by the most respectable of his nation, still remaining at this place, honored the Commissioners General with a visit.

His excellency the Governor General gave a sumptuous dinner to the Lieut. General Antigh and his officers, and in the evening, a grand ball and supper in the Harmony, where more than two hundred persons were present; among others the British Lieutenant Governor, and all the military and civil servants of the former administration. Both sides of the

house were brilliantly illuminated; one side of it being decorated by the Dutch arms.

The Java subscription for the Waterloo Fund, in behalf of the families of the brave men killed, and for the wounded sufferers in the army of the Netherlands, during that glorious and memorable campaign, amounted on the 27th of January 1816, to the sum of eighty-three thousand gilders, solely subscribed by the Dutch inhabitants of Java.

Thus far the congratulations of the Netherlands. We have received later accounts from Java, which have also a stronger semblance of authenticity with regard to the cordiality of the native Javanees to the return of Dutch rule and authority. The most deplorable gloom is stated to pervade all ranks; the prince and the subject alike tremble at the idea of a relapse into the former state of servility, poverty and oppression. With regard to ourselves, the information produced by Mr. Raffles has so interested us in the fate of this fertile island, that we sympathise in the blighted hopes of the princes and natives of Java who expected with ourselves the most happy and lasting results, from the wisdom, justice, and energy of British governors.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS. HOME LIST.

BIRTHS.

- May 1. At Brighton, the lady of Gen. Sir David Baird, Barr. G. C. B. of a still born child.
2. Lady of Capt. Graydon, of the H. C.'s ship *William Pitt*, of a son.
On Sunday, May 13, in Derry Square, the lady of H. Hutchinson, Esq. 44 officer of H. C. ship *General Kyd*, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- May 5. At St. George's Hanover Square, the Rev. Spencer Rodney Drummond, Rector of *Swanton*, Hants, to Caroline, only daughter of M. Montague, Esq. of Little Bookham in Surrey, and niece to the late Earl of Buckinghamshire.
7. W. Blashway, Esq. of Dyham Park, Gloucestershire, to F. Margaret, eldest daughter of J. Taylor, Esq. of Calcutta.
8. J. Thornhill, Esq. to Henrietta Phillimore, eldest daughter of Col. Dewsey, of Bushy Meads.

DEATHS.

- J. S. Burford, Esq. aged 67, formerly in the service of the H. E. I. C. for upwards of 30 years, leaving a widow and eight children.
At his house, York Place, Baker Street, aged 79, W. Lewis, Esq. formerly of the Civil Service, and Member of Council at Bombay.
At West Hall, Mordlake, Surrey, in the 65th year of his age, Major Thomas Haycraft, late of the Hon. East India Company's service, at Bengal.
May 25. Mr. J. Jones, aged 46, late of Calcutta.
April 19. At Liff,shire of Angus, in Scotland, the Rev. Doctor Thomas Constable, brother of Lissa, Col. Constable, of the Bengal Artillery.

LONDON MARKETS.

Tuesday, May 27, 1817.

Cotton.—The news from the *Flagella* has occasioned several parcels of Cotton to be withdrawn from sale; holders ask an advance; but little or no business has been done at any improvement in price, yet there is no doubt that the intelligence will have a favourable effect on the market. The sales of last week were limited, and at various prices.

Sugar.—Notice has been given in Parliament respecting an alteration in the bounties of Refined, on exportation. The particulars have not yet transpired; the act itself is not brought into the House of Commons; but it is probable there will be some reduction. The import duty on Raw Sugar has declined from 30s. a cwt. to 27s. the export bounty on Refined, by the act dated 26th June, 1816, was not subject to any variation, according to the aggregate average price of Muscovadoes, by which it had previously been governed.

In Foreign Sugars there were few transactions; 750 bags East-India, sold on Company's terms, went off much about the late prices—yellow 37s. a cwt.; ordinary white 45s. a cwt. 6d.

Coffee.—There continues to be great fluctuations in the prices of Coffee; last week every description brought to public sale, with the exception of some mixed Samatra, sold at a decline of 8s. per cwt.; good and fine ordinary Jamaica sold uncommonly low, on account of the quantity of these descriptions brought forward.

East-India Sale.—The following Notice was posted up on Friday at the East-India House:—

"May 23, 1817.—It appearing that a Bill has passed the House of Commons, and been sent up to the Lords, for regulating the exportation of Sugar and Coffee; the buyers are informed that the sale of Sugar and Coffee which was advertised for this day, is necessarily postponed until a copy of the Bill can be obtained, of which due notice will be given without delay."

East-India Trade extended to Malta and Gibraltar.—Particulars of a Bill, now in progress, regulating the Trade to and from the Places within the Limits of the Charter of the East-India Company and certain Possessions of His Majesty in the Mediterranean, are stated in page 610 of our present number.

SHIP-LETTER MAILS FOR INDIA.

PRIVATE SHIPS.

Ship's Name.	Tonn.	Probable Time of Sailing.
Prince Regent	400	June 30.
		Bombay.
Albion	487	May 14.
Lord Sidmouth	400	May 25.
		Madras and Calcutta.
Ganges	400	May 18.
		Prince of Water Island and Bengal.
Metcalfe	640	from Grampound, May 27.
		Cape of Good Hope.
Leda	165	June 22.
Antelope	370	June 1.
Clyde	540	June 1.
Elizabeth	420	put back to Deal May 24.
Cape Packet	230	June 20.

	L. s. d.	L. s. d.		L. s. d.	L. s. d.
Cochineal	0 3 8	10 0 4 3	Turmeric, Bengal, cwt.	1 8 0	10 1 10 0
Coffee, Java,	4 4 0	— 4 0 0	— China	2 0 0	— 2 5 0
— Cheribon	3 14 0	— 3 15 0	Zelary	—	—
— Bourbon	4 0 0	— 4 0 0	Galls, in Sorta	7 10 0	— 7 15 0
— Mocha	3 2 0	— 3 14 0	— Blue	9 0 0	—
Cotton, Surat,	0 1 8	— 0 1 5	Indigo, Blue	—	—
— Extra Sort	0 1 8	— 0 1 7	— Blue and Violet	0 9 0	— 0 10 0
— Bengal	0 0 10	— 0 1 1	— Purple and Violet	0 7 6	— 0 8 2
— Bourbon	0 1 10	— 0 2 8	— Fine Violet	0 7 0	— 0 7 6
Drugs, &c. for Lying.			— Good Ditto	0 6 6	— 0 7 0
Alaca, Eptica	0 0 0	— 14 0 0	— Fine Violet & Copper	0 6 3	— 0 6 6
Aniseeds, Seat	6 10 0	— 3 0 0	— Good Ditto	0 1 5	— 0 0 0
Borax, Refined	0 0 0	— 0 1 0	— Good Copper	0 3 0	— 0 3 2
— Unrefined, or Tinned	5 5 0	—	— Middling Ditto	0 3 3	— 0 3 6
Cumpher unrefined	10 10 0	— 13 0 0	— Ordinary Ditto	0 4 0	— 0 4 9
Cardamom, Malabar, lb.	0 3 0	— 0 5 6	— Fine Madras	0 6 3	— 0 7 5
— Ceylon	—	—	— Good Ditto	0 5 8	— 0 6 0
Cassa Bada	20 0 0	— 21 0 0	— Ordinary Ditto	0 4 0	— 0 4 9
— Ligna	9 0 0	— 12 0 0	Rice	1 12 0	— 1 14 0
Caster Oil	0 3 5	— 0 4 0	Safflower	1 10 0	— 1 10 0
China Root	4 0 0	— 2 5 0	Sago	1 15 0	— 0 15 0
Coculus Indicus	2 0 0	— 9 15 0	Saltpetre, Refined	0 4 0	—
Columbo Root	2 10 0	— 2 15 0	Silk, Bengal Skein	0 15 1	— 0 18 11
Dragon's Blood	—	—	— Savi	0 15 8	— 1 15 1
Gum Ammoniac, lump	—	—	— Ditto White	—	—
— Atalic	3 10 0	— 5 0 0	— China	1 0 9	— 1 10 8
— Asafetida	—	—	— Organelle	1 10 0	— 2 3 0
— Benjamin	7 10 0	— 65 0 0	Spice, Cinnamon	0 9 4	— 0 13 0
— Animi	5 0 0	— 7 0 0	— Cloves	0 2 6	—
— Galbanum	—	—	— Bourbon	—	—
— Gambogian	17 0 0	— 90 0 0	— Mac	0 6 6	— 0 6 4
— Myrrh	6 0 0	— 10 0 0	— Nutmeg	0 1 4	— 0 3 2
— Olibanum	3 0 0	— 8 0 0	— Ginger	2 10 0	—
Lac Lake	0 1 6	— 0 0 0	— Pepper, Company's	0 0 7	— 0 0 8
— Dy	0 3 14	— 0 6 0	— Privilege	0 0 7	—
— Shell, Black	2 10 0	— 3 15 0	— White	0 0 11	— 0 1 0
— Shivered	3 10 0	— 14 0 0	Sugar, Yellow	1 18 0	— 2 4 0
— Stick	3 10 0	— 9 0 0	— White	0 0 0	— 2 14 0
Musk, China	0 15 0	— 1 0 0	— Brown	1 12 0	— 1 15 0
Nux Vomica	1 10 0	— 1 15 0	Tea, Bohea	0 2 6	—
Oil Casta	0 3 0	— 0 4 3	— Congou	0 2 9	— 0 3 5
— Cinnamon	0 14 0	—	— Sonchong	0 3 10	— 0 4 6
— Cloves	0 3 0	—	— Capou	0 6 9	— 0 3 9
— Mac	—	—	— Twankay	0 2 11	— 0 3 4
— Nutmeg	0 1 4	—	— Pekoe	0 4 4	— 0 5 8
Opium	—	—	— Hyson Skin	0 3 10	— 0 4 5
Rhubarb	0 4 2	— 0 10 5	— Hyson	0 4 3	— 0 5 8
Sal Ammoniac	3 5 0	—	— Gangowder	0 5 8	— 0 6 0
Senna	0 1 0	— 0 2 0	Turboiseshell	1 5 0	— 1 11 0
Turmeric, Java	1 10 0	— 1 15 0	Woods, Sanders Red, Sun	0 0 0	— 0 6 0

Goods declared for Sale at the East-India House.

On Tuesday, 5 June—Prompt 20 August.

Company's.—Tea Bohea, 100,000 lbs.—Congou, Camph, Pekoe and Sonchong, 4,350,000—Twankay, 450,000—Hyson Skin, 150,000—Hyson, 250,000—Total, including Private-Trade, 6,300,000 lbs.

On Tuesday, 10 June—Prompt 5 September.

Company's.—Bengal Piece Goods, viz. Mullins, 7,194 pieces—Calicoes, 91,430—Prohibited 15,500.

Company's.—Coast Goods, viz. Coast Calicoes, 150,167—Coast Prohibited, 12,707—Sarat Prohibited, 150,018—Nankens Cloth, 24,158—Also damaged Coast and Sarat Goods.

Madeira Wine, 57 pipes—Arrack, 5 casks—and damaged Bengal Piece Goods.

On Monday, 21 July—Prompt 17 October.

Company's.—China Raw Silk, 300 bales—Bengal Raw Silk, 1,104 bales.

Cargoes of East-India Company's Ships lately arrived.

Cargoes of the *Miranda* Huntly, *Cabala*, *Lady Melville*, *Earl Balcarnea*, *Blackthorn*, *General Hewitt*, *Cumberland*, *Castle Huntly*, *Colchester*, *W. Graham*, *Marchmont* of *Kremer*, and *Lord Lyndoch*, from China; *Prima Regia*, *Phoenix*, and *Europe*, from Bengal.

Company's Goods.—Tea, 15,000,814 lbs.—Raw Silk, 111,766 lbs.—Nankens, 104,000 pieces—Saltpetre, 17,474 bags—Camph, Coffee, Cotton, Kermoc shells, Madeira Wine, &c. sundry parcels—

Calicoes, 113,561 pieces—Mullins, 25—Prohibited, 20,147.

Private-Trade and Privilege.—Tea—Nankens, Piece Goods—Cassa Bada, Cassia Oil—Rhubarb—Turboiseshell—Gamboge—Aniseeds—Soy—Mother-of-Pearl Shells—Malacca Camph—Whangher ditto—Table Mats—China Ink—Fish Skins—Seed Coral—Rice Paper—Crosses—Raw Silk—Indigo—Ginger—Turmeric—Red Wood—Sago—Shallac—Caster Oil—Lac Dye—Sal Ammoniac—Cutch—Feather—Madeira Wine—Dragon's Blood—Paper Hangings, &c.

Indian Securities and Exchanges.

In December last the discount on Company's 6 per cent. paper was from 1 Rupee, 9 Annas, to 1 Rupee, 12 Annas, per cent.

The exchange for private bills on London is, 4d. to 2s. 7d. per Sixty Rupee.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of April to the 25th of May 1817.

1817.	Stock.	3 p. Cent.	Redeem.	5 p. Cent.	Consol.	4 p. Cent.	Long Annuities.	Irish 3 p. Cent.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Data Annuities.	Payments for	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	Old 5 p. New Annuities.	New Date.	3 p. Cent Bonds.	Exchange Bill.	Consols for Account.	£ s. d.	1817.
Apr. 26	251 251	71 71	71 71	102 102	88 88	102 102	18 18									74 74	11 11	74 74	18 18	Apr. 26
27	251 251	71 71	71 71	102 102	88 88	102 102	18 18									74 74	11 11	74 74	18 18	27
28	251 251	71 71	71 71	102 102	88 88	102 102	18 18									74 74	11 11	74 74	18 18	28
29	251 251	71 71	71 71	102 102	88 88	102 102	18 18									74 74	11 11	74 74	18 18	29
30	251 251	71 71	71 71	102 102	88 88	102 102	18 18									74 74	11 11	74 74	18 18	30
May 1	251 251	71 71	71 71	102 102	88 88	102 102	18 18									74 74	11 11	74 74	18 18	May 1
2	251 251	71 71	71 71	102 102	88 88	102 102	18 18									74 74	11 11	74 74	18 18	2
3	251 251	71 71	71 71	102 102	88 88	102 102	18 18									74 74	11 11	74 74	18 18	3
4	251 251	71 71	71 71	102 102	88 88	102 102	18 18									74 74	11 11	74 74	18 18	4
5	251 251	71 71	71 71	102 102	88 88	102 102	18 18									74 74	11 11	74 74	18 18	5
6	251 251	71 71	71 71	102 102	88 88	102 102	18 18									74 74	11 11	74 74	18 18	6
7	251 251	71 71	71 71	102 102	88 88	102 102	18 18									74 74	11 11	74 74	18 18	7
8	251 251	71 71	71 71	102 102	88 88	102 102	18 18									74 74	11 11	74 74	18 18	8
9	251 251	71 71	71 71	102 102	88 88	102 102	18 18									74 74	11 11	74 74	18 18	9
10	251 251	71 71	71 71	102 102	88 88	102 102	18 18									74 74	11 11	74 74	18 18	10
11	251 251	71 71	71 71	102 102	88 88	102 102	18 18									74 74	11 11	74 74	18 18	11
12	251 251	71 71	71 71	102 102	88 88	102 102	18 18									74 74	11 11	74 74	18 18	12
13	251 251	71 71	71 71	102 102	88 88	102 102	18 18									74 74	11 11	74 74	18 18	13
14	251 251	71 71	71 71	102 102	88 88	102 102	18 18									74 74	11 11	74 74	18 18	14
15	251 251	71 71	71 71	102 102	88 88	102 102	18 18									74 74	11 11	74 74	18 18	15
16	251 251	71 71	71 71	102 102	88 88	102 102	18 18									74 74	11 11	74 74	18 18	16
17	251 251	71 71	71 71	102 102	88 88	102 102	18 18									74 74	11 11	74 74	18 18	17
18	251 251	71 71	71 71	102 102	88 88	102 102	18 18									74 74	11 11	74 74	18 18	18
19	251 251	71 71	71 71	102 102	88 88	102 102	18 18									74 74	11 11	74 74	18 18	19
20	251 251	71 71	71 71	102 102	88 88	102 102	18 18									74 74	11 11	74 74	18 18	20
21	251 251	71 71	71 71	102 102	88 88	102 102	18 18									74 74	11 11	74 74	18 18	21
22	251 251	71 71	71 71	102 102	88 88	102 102	18 18									74 74	11 11	74 74	18 18	22
23	251 251	71 71	71 71	102 102	88 88	102 102	18 18									74 74	11 11	74 74	18 18	23
24	251 251	71 71	71 71	102 102	88 88	102 102	18 18									74 74	11 11	74 74	18 18	24

E. Hyson, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.

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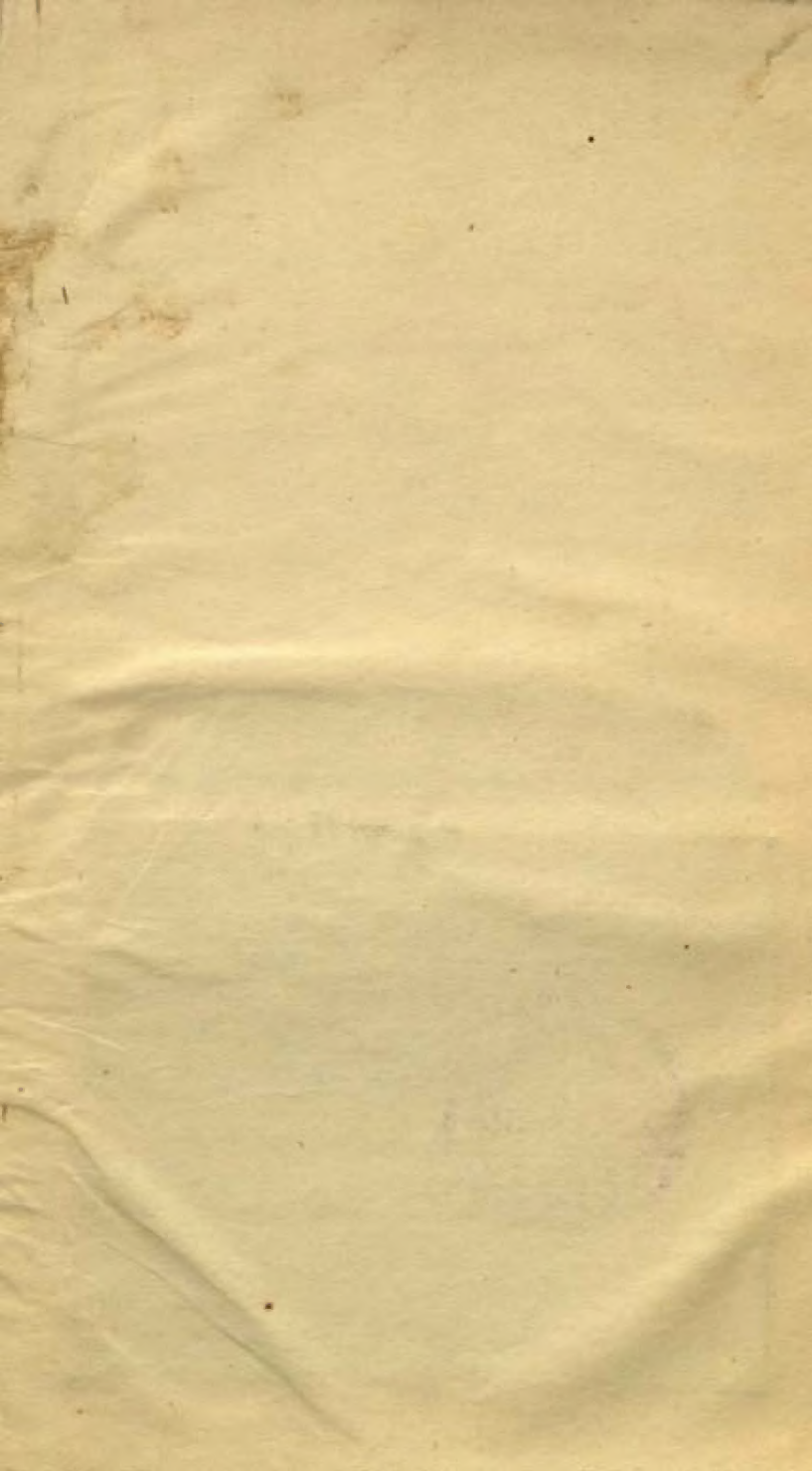
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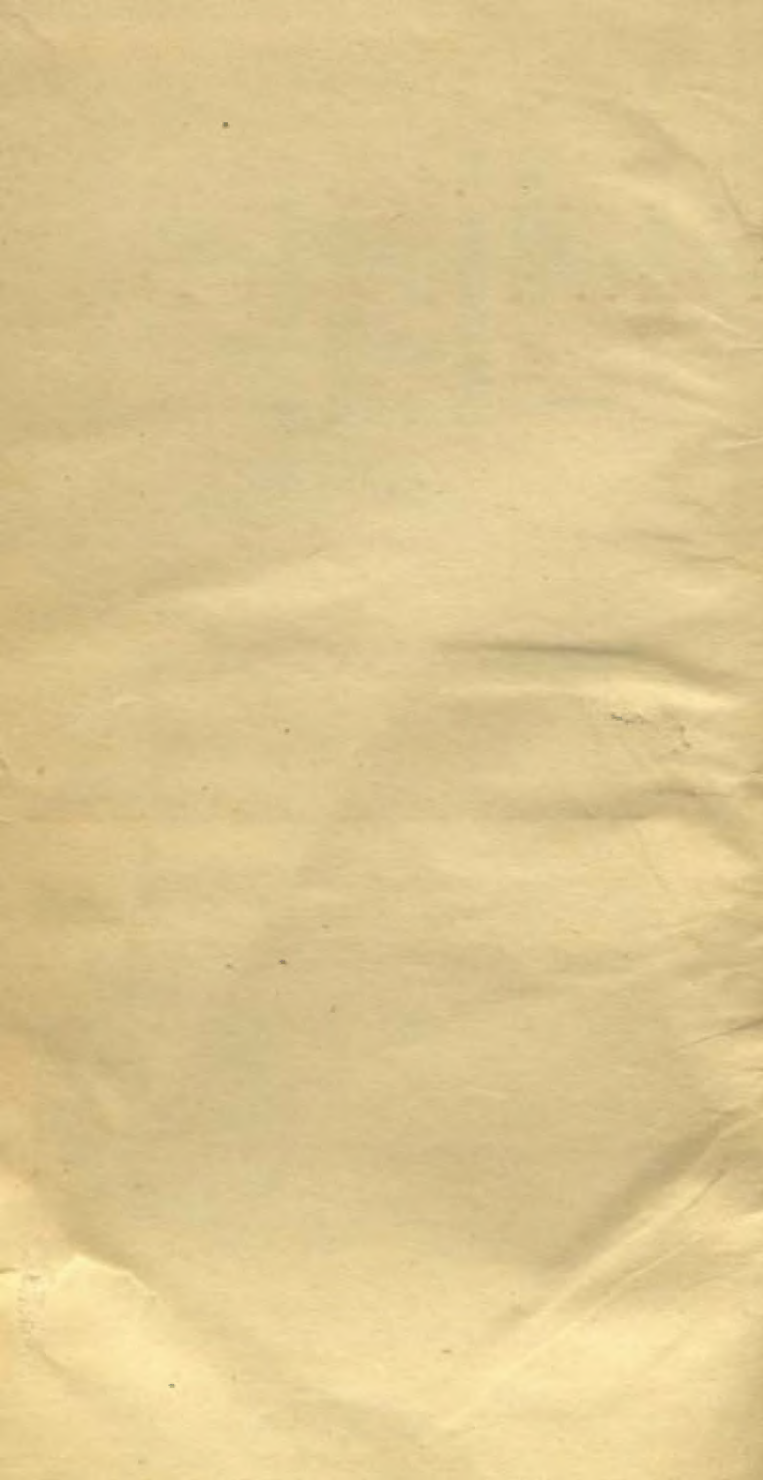


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